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BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS

OF

GRANT COUNTY, INDIANA

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

A COMPREHENSIVE COMPENDIUM OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY—MEMOIRS OF EMINENT
MEN AND WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES, WHOSE DEEDS OF VALOR OR
WORKS OF MERIT HAVE MADE THEIR NAMES IMPERISHABLE.

ILLUSTRATED

EMBELLISHED WITH PORTRAITS OF MANY NATIONAL CHARACTERS AND
WELL-KNOWN RESIDENTS OF GRANT COUNTY, INDIANA.

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Biography is the only true History.—*Emerson.*

A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors
will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with
pride by remote generations.—*Macaulay.*



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PREFACE.

HAVING brought to a successful termination our labors in Grant county, in compiling and editing the sketches herein contained, we desire, in presenting this book of Biographies to our patrons, to make a few remarks, necessarily brief, in regard to the value and importance of local works of this nature. We agree with Ralph Waldo Emerson that "Biography is the only True History," and also are of the opinion that a collection of the biographies of the leading men of a nation would give a more interesting, as well as authentic, history of their country than any other that could be written. The value of such a production as this cannot be too highly estimated. With each succeeding year the haze of obscurity removes more and more from our view the fast disappearing landmarks of the past. Oblivion sprinkles her dust of forgetfulness on men and their deeds, effectually concealing them from the public eye, and because of the many living objects which claim our attention, few of those who have been removed from the busy world would linger in our memory. Even the glorious achievements of the present age may not insure it from being lost in the glare of greater things to come, and so it is manifested a duty to posterity for the men of the present time to preserve a record of their lives and a story of their progress from low and humble beginnings to great and noble deeds, in order that future generations may read the account of their successful struggles, and profit by their example. A local history affords the best means of preserving ancestral history, and it also becomes, immediately upon its publication, a ready book of reference for those who have occasion to seek biographical data of the leading and early settled families. Names, dates and events are not easily remembered by the average man, so it behooves the generations now living, who wish to live in the memory of their descendants, to write their own records, making them full and broad in scope, and minute in detail, and insure their preservation by having them put in printed form. We firmly believe that in these collated personal memoirs will be found as true and as faithful a record of Grant county as may be obtained anywhere, for the very sufficient reason that its growth and development are identified with that of the men who have made her what she is to-day, the representative, leading men, whose personal sketches it has been a pleasure to us to write and give a place in this volume. From the time when the hand of civilized man had not yet violated the virgin soil with desecrating plough, nor with the ever-ready frontiers man's ax felled the noble, almost limitless forests, to the present period of activity in all branches of industry, we may read in the histories of the county's leading men, and of their ancestors, the steady growth and development which has been going on here for a century and a half, and bids fair to continue for centuries to come. A hundred years from now, whatever records of the present time are then extant, having

withstood the ravages of time and the ceaseless war of the elements, will be viewed with an absorbing interest, equaling, if not surpassing, that which is taken to-day in the history of the early settlements of America.

It has been our purpose in the preparation of this work to pass over no phase or portion of it slightly, but to give attention to the smallest points, and thus invest it with an air of accuracy, to be obtained in no other way. The result has amply justified the care that has been taken, for it is our honest belief that no more reliable production, under the circumstances, could have been compiled.

One feature of this work, to which we have given special prominence, and which we are sure will prove of extraordinary interest, is the collection of portraits of the representative and leading citizens, which appear throughout the volume. We have tried to represent the different spheres of industrial and professional activity as well as we might. To those who have been so uniformly obliging and have kindly interested themselves in the success of this work, volunteering information and data, which have been very helpful to us in preparing this book of Biographical Memoirs of Grant County, we desire to express our grateful and profound acknowledgment of their valued services.

THE PUBLISHER.





J. E. JOHNSTON



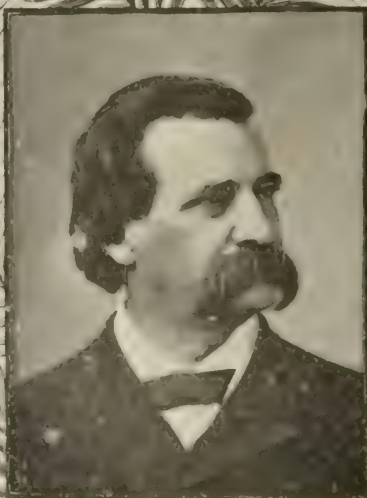
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.. OF ..
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GEORGE WASHINGTON, the first president of the United States, called the "Father of his Country," was one of the most celebrated characters in history. He was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland county, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 5, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest.

Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford county, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, and died there in 1743. From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. His education was somewhat defective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. On leaving school he resided some time at Mount Vernon with his half

brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian. George's inclinations were for a seafaring career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned, and at the age of sixteen he was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax. Three years were passed by Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterwards proved very essential to him. In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed adjutant, with the rank of major. In 1752 Lawrence Washington died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as an eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece, soon succeeded to that estate. In 1753 George was commissioned adjutant-general of the Virginia militia, and performed important work at the outbreak of the French and Indian war, was rapidly promoted, and at the close of that war we find him commander-in-chief of

all the forces raised in Virginia. A cessation of Indian hostilities on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, he resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces, and then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the Virginia Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Curtis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by the annual attendance in winter upon the colonial legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world-wide. The war for independence called Washington into service again, and he was made commander-in-chief of the colonial forces, and was the most gallant and conspicuous figure in that bloody struggle, serving until England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them jointly, as separate sovereignties. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1789 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. In the manifold details of his civil administration Washington proved himself fully equal to the requirements of his position. In 1792, at the second presi-

dential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen president. At the third election, in 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused, and after March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet, and repose.

Of the call again made on this illustrious chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with rank of lieutenant-general, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac, at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, an eminent American statesman and scientist, was born of poor parentage, January 17, 1706, in Boston, Massachusetts. He was apprenticed to his brother James to learn the printer's trade to prevent his running away and going to sea, and also because of the numerous family his parents had to support (there being seventeen children, Benjamin being the fifteenth). He was a great reader, and soon developed a taste for writing, and prepared a number of articles and had them published in the paper without his brother's knowledge, and when the authorship became known it resulted in difficulty for the

young apprentice, although his articles had been received with favor by the public. James was afterwards thrown into prison for political reasons, and young Benjamin conducted the paper alone during the time. In 1823, however, he determined to endure his bonds no longer, and ran away, going to Philadelphia, where he arrived with only three pence as his store of wealth. With these he purchased three rolls, and ate them as he walked along the streets. He soon found employment as a journeyman printer. Two years later he was sent to England by the governor of Pennsylvania, and was promised the public printing, but did not get it. On his return to Philadelphia he established the "Pennsylvania Gazette," and soon found himself a person of great popularity in the province, his ability as a writer, philosopher, and politician having reached the neighboring colonies. He rapidly grew in prominence, founded the Philadelphia Library in 1842, and two years later the American Philosophical Society and the University of Pennsylvania. He was made Fellow of the Royal Society in London in 1775. His world-famous investigations in electricity and lightning began in 1746. He became postmaster-general of the colonies in 1753, having devised an inter-colonial postal system. He advocated the rights of the colonies at all times, and procured the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766. He was elected to the Continental congress of 1775, and in 1776 was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, being one of the committee appointed to draft that paper. He represented the new nation in the courts of Europe, especially at Paris, where his simple dignity and homely wisdom won him the admiration of the court and the favor of the people. He was governor of Pennsylvania four years; was also a member of the con-

vention in 1787 that drafted the constitution of the United States.

His writings upon political topics, anti-slavery, finance, and economics, stamp him as one of the greatest statesmen of his time, while his "Autobiography" and "Poor Richard's Almanac" give him precedence in the literary field. In early life he was an avowed skeptic in religious matters, but later in life his utterances on this subject were less extreme, though he never expressed approval of any sect or creed. He died in Philadelphia April 17, 1790.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—Of world wide reputation for statesmanship, diplomacy, and oratory, there is perhaps no more prominent figure in the history of our country in the interval between 1815 and 1861, than Daniel Webster. He was born at Salisbury (now Franklin), New Hampshire, January 18, 1782, and was the second son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Eastman) Webster. He enjoyed but limited educational advantages in childhood, but spent a few months in 1797, at Phillip Exeter Academy. He completed his preparation for college in the family of Rev. Samuel Wood, at Boscawen, and entered Dartmouth College in the fall of 1797. He supported himself most of the time during these years by teaching school and graduated in 1801, having the credit of being the foremost scholar of his class. He entered the law office of Hon. Thomas W. Thompson, at Salisbury. In 1802 he continued his legal studies at Fryeburg, Maine, where he was principal of the academy and copyist in the office of the register of deeds. In the office of Christopher Gore, at Boston, he completed his studies in 1804-5, and was admitted to the bar in the latter year, and at Boscawen and at Portsmouth soon rose to eminence in his profes-

sion. He became known as a federalist but did not court political honors; but, attracting attention by his eloquence in opposing the war with England, he was elected to congress in 1812. During the special session of May, 1813, he was appointed on the committee on foreign affairs and made his maiden speech June 10, 1813. Throughout this session (as afterwards) he showed his mastery of the great economic questions of the day. He was re-elected in 1814. In 1816 he removed to Boston and for seven years devoted himself to his profession, earning by his arguments in the celebrated "Dartmouth College Case" rank among the most distinguished jurists of the country. In 1820 Mr. Webster was chosen a member of the state convention of Massachusetts, to revise the constitution. The same year he delivered the famous discourse on the "Pilgrim fathers," which laid the foundation for his fame as an orator. Declining a nomination for United States senator, in 1822 he was elected to the lower house of congress and was re-elected in 1824 and 1826, but in 1827 was transferred to the senate. He retained his seat in the latter chamber until 1841. During this time his voice was ever lifted in defence of the national life and honor and although politically opposed to him he gave his support to the administration of President Jackson in the latter's contest with nullification. Through all these years he was ever found upon the side of right and justice and his speeches upon all the great questions of the day have become household words in almost every family. In 1841 Mr. Webster was appointed secretary of state by President Harrison and was continued in the same office by President Tyler. While an incumbent of this office he showed consummate ability as a diplomat in the negotiation of the "Ash-

burton treaty" of August 9, 1849, which settled many points of dispute between the United States and England. In May, 1843, he resigned his post and resumed his profession, and in December, 1845, took his place again in the senate. He contributed in an unofficial way to the solution of the Oregon question with Great Britain in 1847. He was disappointed in 1848 in not receiving the nomination for the presidency. He became secretary of state under President Fillmore in 1850 and in dealing with all the complicated questions of the day showed a wonderful mastery of the arts of diplomacy. Being hurt in an accident he retired to his home at Marshfield, where he died October 24, 1852.

HORACE GREELEY. — As journalist, author, statesman and political leader, there is none more widely known than the man whose name heads this article. He was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, February 3, 1811, and was reared upon a farm. At an early age he evinced a remarkable intelligence and love of learning, and at the age of ten had read every book he could borrow for miles around. About 1821 the family removed to Westhaven, Vermont, and for some years young Greeley assisted in carrying on the farm. In 1826 he entered the office of a weekly newspaper at East Poultney, Vermont, where he remained about four years. On the discontinuance of this paper he followed his father's family to Erie county, Pennsylvania, whither they had moved, and for a time worked at the printer's trade in that neighborhood. In 1831 Horace went to New York City, and for a time found employment as journeyman printer. January, 1833, in partnership with Francis Story, he published the *Morning Post*, the first penny

paper ever printed. This proved a failure and was discontinued after three weeks. The business of job printing was carried on, however, until the death of Mr. Story in July following. In company with Jonas Winchester, March 22, 1834, Mr. Greeley commenced the publication of the *New Yorker*, a weekly paper of a high character. For financial reasons, at the same time, Greeley wrote leaders for other papers, and, in 1838, took editorial charge of the *Jeffersonian*, a Whig paper published at Albany. In 1840, on the discontinuance of that sheet, he devoted his energies to the *Log Cabin*, a campaign paper in the interests of the Whig party. In the fall of 1841 the latter paper was consolidated with the *New Yorker*, under the name of the *Tribune*, the first number of which was issued April 10, 1841. At the head of this paper Mr. Greeley remained until the day of his death.

In 1848 Horace Greeley was elected to the national house of representatives to fill a vacancy, and was a member of that body until March 4, 1849. In 1851 he went to Europe and served as a juror at the World's Fair at the Crystal Palace, London. In 1855, he made a second visit to the old world. In 1859 he crossed the plains and received a public reception at San Francisco and Sacramento. He was a member of the Republican national convention, at Chicago in 1860, and assisted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President. The same year he was a presidential elector for the state of New York, and a delegate to the Loyalist convention at Philadelphia.

At the close of the war, in 1865, Mr. Greeley became a strong advocate of universal amnesty and complete pacification, and in pursuance of this consented to become one of the bondsmen for Jefferson

Davis, who was imprisoned for treason. In 1867 he was a delegate to the New York state convention for the revision of the constitution. In 1870 he was defeated for congress in the Sixth New York district. At the Liberal convention, which met in Cincinnati, in May, 1872, on the fifth ballot Horace Greeley was nominated for president and July following was nominated for the same office by the Democratic convention at Baltimore. He was defeated by a large majority. The large amount of work done by him during the campaign, together with the loss of his wife about the same time, undermined his strong constitution, and he was seized with inflammation of the brain, and died November 29, 1872.

In addition to his journalistic work, Mr. Greeley was the author of several meritorious works, among which were: "Hints toward reform," "Glances at Europe," "History of the struggle for slavery extension," "Overland journey to San Francisco," "The American conflict," and "Recollections of a busy life."

HENRY CLAY.—In writing of this eminent American, Horace Greeley once said: "He was a matchless party chief, an admirable orator, a skillful legislator, wielding unequalled influence, not only over his friends, but even over those of his political antagonists who were subjected to the magic of his conversation and manners." A lawyer, legislator, orator, and statesman, few men in history have wielded greater influence, or occupied so prominent a place in the hearts of the generation in which they lived.

Henry Clay was born near Richmond, in Hanover county, Virginia, April 12, 1777, the son of a poor Baptist preacher who died when Henry was but five years

old. The mother married again about ten years later and removed to Kentucky leaving Henry a clerk in a store at Richmond. Soon afterward Henry Clay secured a position as copyist in the office of the clerk of the high court of chancery, and four years later entered the law office of Robert Brooke, then attorney general and later governor of his native state. In 1797 Henry Clay was licensed as a lawyer and followed his mother to Kentucky, opening an office at Lexington and soon built up a profitable practice. Soon afterward Kentucky, in separating from Virginia, called a state convention for the purpose of framing a constitution, and Clay at that time took a prominent part, publicly urging the adoption of a clause providing for the abolition of slavery, but in this he was overruled, as he was fifty years later, when in the height of his fame he again advised the same course when the state constitution was revised in 1850. Young Clay took a very active and conspicuous part in the presidential campaign in 1800, favoring the election of Jefferson; and in 1803 was chosen to represent Fayette county in the state legislature. In 1806 General John Adair, then United States senator from Kentucky, resigned and Henry Clay was elected to fill the vacancy by the legislature and served through one session in which he at once assumed a prominent place. In 1807 he was again a representative in the legislature and was elected speaker of the house. At this time originated his trouble with Humphrey Marshall. Clay proposed that each member clothe himself and family wholly in American fabrics, which Marshall characterized as the "language of a demagogue." This led to a duel in which both parties were slightly injured. In 1809 Henry Clay was again elected to fill a vacancy in the United States senate, and two

years later elected representative in the lower house of congress, being chosen speaker of the house. About this time war was declared against Great Britain, and Clay took a prominent public place during this struggle and was later one of the commissioners sent to Europe by President Madison to negotiate peace, returning in September, 1815, having been re-elected speaker of the house during his absence, and was re-elected unanimously. He was afterward re-elected to congress and then became secretary of state under John Quincy Adams. In 1831 he was again elected senator from Kentucky and remained in the senate most of the time until his death.

Henry Clay was three times a candidate for the presidency, and once very nearly elected. He was the unanimous choice of the Whig party in 1844 for the presidency, and a great effort was made to elect him but without success, his opponent, James K. Polk, carrying both Pennsylvania and New York by a very slender margin, while either of them alone would have elected Clay. Henry Clay died at Washington June 29, 1852.

JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE was one of the most distinguished of American statesmen and legislators. He was born January 31, 1830, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and received a thorough education, graduating at Washington College in 1847. In early life he removed to Maine and engaged in newspaper work, becoming editor of the Portland "Advertiser." While yet a young man he gained distinction as a debater and became a conspicuous figure in political and public affairs. In 1862 he was elected to congress on the Republican ticket in Maine and was re-elected five times. In March, 1869, he was chosen speaker of the

house of representatives and was re-elected in 1871 and again in 1873. In 1876 he was a representative in the lower house of congress and during that year was appointed United States senator by the Governor to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Morrill, who had been appointed secretary of the treasury. Mr. Blaine served in the senate until March 5, 1881, when President Garfield appointed him secretary of state, which position he resigned in December, 1881. Mr. Blaine was nominated for the presidency by the Republicans, at Chicago in June, 1884, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland after an exciting and spirited campaign. During the later years of his life Mr. Blaine devoted most of his time to the completion of his work "Twenty Years in Congress," which had a remarkably large sale throughout the United States. Blaine was a man of great mental ability and force of character and during the latter part of his life was one of the most noted men of his time. He was the originator of what is termed the "reciprocity idea" in tariff matters, and outlined the plan of carrying it into practical effect. In 1876 Robert G. Ingersoll in making a nominating speech placing Blaine's name as a candidate for president before the national Republican convention at Cincinnati, referred to Blaine as the "Plumed Knight" and this title clung to him during the remainder of his life. His death occurred at Washington, January 27, 1893.

JOHAN CALDWELL CALHOUN, a distinguished American statesman, was a native of South Carolina, born in Abbeville district, March 18, 1782. He was given the advantages of a thorough education, graduating at Yale College in 1804, and adopted the calling of a lawyer. A Demo-

crat politically, at that time, he took a foremost part in the councils of his party and was elected to congress in 1811, supporting the tariff of 1816 and the establishing of the United States Bank. In 1817 he became secretary of war in President Monroe's cabinet, and in 1824 was elected vice-president of the United States, on the ticket with John Quincy Adams, and re-elected in 1828, on the ticket with General Jackson. Shortly after this Mr. Calhoun became one of the strongest advocates of free trade and the principle of sovereignty of the states and was one of the originators of the doctrine that "any state could nullify unconstitutional laws of congress." Meanwhile Calhoun had become an aspirant for the presidency, and the fact that General Jackson advanced the interests of his opponent, Van Buren, led to a quarrel, and Calhoun resigned the vice-presidency in 1832 and was elected United States senator from South Carolina. It was during the same year that a convention was held in South Carolina at which the "Nullification ordinance" was adopted, the object of which was to test the constitutionality of the protective tariff measures, and to prevent if possible the collection of import duties in that state which had been levied more for the purpose of "protection" than revenue. This ordinance was to go into effect in February, 1833, and created a great deal of uneasiness throughout the country as it was feared there would be a clash between the state and federal authorities. It was in this serious condition of public affairs that Henry Clay came forward with the famous "tariff compromise" of 1833, to which measure Calhoun and most of his followers gave their support and the crisis was averted. In 1843 Mr. Calhoun was appointed secretary of state in President Tyler's cabinet, and it was under

his administration that the treaty concerning the annexation of Texas was negotiated. In 1845 he was re-elected to the United States senate and continued in the senate until his death, which occurred in March, 1850. He occupied a high rank as a scholar, student and orator, and it is conceded that he was one of the greatest debaters America has produced. The famous debate between Calhoun and Webster, in 1833, is regarded as the most noted for ability and eloquence in the history of the country.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER, one of America's most brilliant and profound lawyers and noted public men, was a native of New England, born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, November 5, 1818. His father, Captain John Butler, was a prominent man in his day, commanded a company during the war of 1812, and served under Jackson at New Orleans. Benjamin F. Butler was given an excellent education, graduated at Waterville College, Maine, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1840, at Lowell, Massachusetts, where he commenced the practice of his profession and gained a wide reputation for his ability at the bar, acquiring an extensive practice and a fortune. Early in life he began taking an active interest in military affairs and served in the state militia through all grades from private to brigadier-general. In 1853 he was elected to the state legislature on the Democratic ticket in Lowell, and took a prominent part in the passage of legislation in the interests of labor. During the same year he was a member of the constitutional convention, and in 1859 represented his district in the Massachusetts senate. When the Civil war broke out General Butler took the field and remained at the front most of the time during that

bloody struggle. Part of the time he had charge of Fortress Monroe, and in February, 1862, took command of troops forming part of the expedition against New Orleans, and later had charge of the department of the Gulf. He was a conspicuous figure during the continuance of the war. After the close of hostilities General Butler resumed his law practice in Massachusetts and in 1866 was elected to congress from the Essex district. In 1882 he was elected governor of Massachusetts, and in 1884 was the nominee of the "Greenback" party for president of the United States. He continued his legal practice, and maintained his place as one of the most prominent men in New England until the time of his death, which occurred January 10, 1893.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, an officer, statesman and legislator of prominence in America, gained the greater part of his fame from the fact that he was president of the southern confederacy. Mr. Davis was born in Christian county, Kentucky, June 3, 1808, and his early education and surroundings were such that his sympathies and inclinations were wholly with the southern people. He received a thorough education, graduated at West Point in 1828, and for a number of years served in the army at western posts and in frontier service, first as lieutenant and later as adjutant. In 1835 he resigned and became a cotton planter in Warren county, Mississippi, where he took an active interest in public affairs and became a conspicuous figure in politics. In 1844 he was a presidential elector from Mississippi and during the two following years served as congressman from his district. He then became colonel of a Mississippi regiment in the war with Mexico and participated in some of the most severe bat-

ties, being seriously wounded at Buena Vista. Upon his return to private life he again took a prominent part in political affairs and represented his state in the United States senate from 1847 to 1851. He then entered President Pierce's cabinet as secretary of war, after which he again entered the United States senate, remaining until the outbreak of the Civil war. He then became president of the southern confederacy and served as such until captured in May, 1865, at Irwinville, Georgia. He was held as prisoner of war at Fortress Monroe, until 1867, when he was released on bail and finally set free in 1868. His death occurred December 6, 1889.

Jefferson Davis was a man of excellent abilities and was recognized as one of the best organizers of his day. He was a forceful and fluent speaker and a ready writer. He wrote and published the "Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederacy," a work which is considered as authority by the southern people.

JOHAN ADAMS, the second president of the United States, and one of the most conspicuous figures in the early struggles of his country for independence, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. He received a thorough education, graduating at Harvard College in 1755, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1758. He was well adapted for this profession and after opening an office in his native town rapidly grew in prominence and public favor and soon was regarded as one of the leading lawyers of the country. His attention was called to political affairs by the passage of the Stamp Act, in 1765, and he drew up a set of resolutions on the subject which were very popular. In 1768 he re-

moved to Boston and became one of the most courageous and prominent advocates of the popular cause and was chosen a member of the Colonial legislature from Boston. He was one of the delegates that represented Massachusetts in the first Continental congress, which met in September, 1774. In a letter written at this crisis he uttered the famous words: "The die is now cast; I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish with my country, is my unalterable determination." He was a prominent figure in congress and advocated the movement for independence when a majority of the members were inclined to temporize and to petition the King. In May, 1776, he presented a resolution in congress that the colonies should assume the duty of self-government, which was passed. In June, of the same year, a resolution that the United States "are, and of right ought to be, free and independent," was moved by Richard H. Lee, seconded by Mr. Adams and adopted by a small majority. Mr. Adams was a member of the committee of five appointed June 11 to prepare a declaration of independence, in support of which he made an eloquent speech. He was chairman of the Board of War in 1776 and in 1778 was sent as commissioner to France, but returned the following year. In 1780 he went to Europe, having been appointed as minister to negotiate a treaty of peace and commerce with Great Britain. Conjointly with Franklin and Jay he negotiated a treaty in 1782. He was employed as a minister to the Court of St. James from 1785 to 1788, and during that period wrote his famous "Defence of the American Constitutions." In 1789 he became vice-president of the United States and was re-elected in 1792.

In 1796 Mr. Adams was chosen presi-

dent of the United States, his competitor being Thomas Jefferson, who became vice-president. In 1800 he was the Federal candidate for president, but he was not cordially supported by Gen. Hamilton, the favorite leader of his party, and was defeated by Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Adams then retired from public life to his large estate at Quincy, Mass., where he died July 4, 1826, on the same day that witnessed the death of Thomas Jefferson. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the elevation of his son, John Quincy Adams, to the presidential office.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, one of the most celebrated American preachers and authors, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 24, 1813. His father was Dr. Lyman Beecher, also an eminent divine. At an early age Henry Ward Beecher had a strong predilection for a sea-faring life, and it was practically decided that he would follow this inclination, but about this time, in consequence of deep religious impressions which he experienced during a revival, he renounced his former intention and decided to enter the ministry. After having graduated at Amherst College, in 1834, he studied theology at Lane Seminary under the tuition of his father, who was then president of that institution. In 1847 he became pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church in Brooklyn, where his oratorical ability and original eloquence attracted one of the largest congregations in the country. He continued to serve this church until the time of his death, March 8, 1887. Mr. Beecher also found time for a great amount of literary work. For a number of years he was

editor of the "Independent" and also the "Christian Union." He also produced many works which are widely known. Among his principal productions are "Lectures to Young Men," "Star Papers," "Life of Christ," "Life Thoughts," "Royal Truths" (a novel), "Norwood," "Evolution and Revolution," and "Sermons on Evolution and Religion." Mr. Beecher was also long a prominent advocate of anti-slavery principles and temperance reform, and, at a later period, of the rights of women.

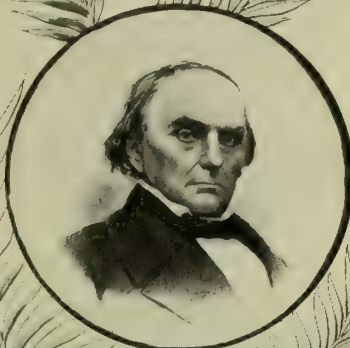
JOHAN A. LOGAN, the illustrious statesman and general, was born in Jackson county, Illinois, February 9, 1824. In his boyhood days he received but a limited education in the schools of his native county. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico he enlisted in the First Illinois Volunteers and became its quartermaster. At the close of hostilities he returned home and was elected clerk of the courts of Jackson county in 1849. Determining to supplement his education Logan entered the Louisville University, from which he graduated in 1852 and taking up the study of law was admitted to the bar. He attained popularity and success in his chosen profession and was elected to the legislature in 1852, 1853, 1856 and 1857. He was prosecuting attorney from 1853 to 1857. He was elected to congress in 1858 to fill a vacancy and again in 1860. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, Logan resigned his office and entered the army, and in September, 1861, was appointed colonel of the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, which he led in the battles of Belmont and Fort Donelson. In the latter engagement he was wounded. In March, 1862, he was promoted to be brigadier-general and in the following month participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing. In November, 1862,



RALPH W. EMERSON



E. C. STANTON



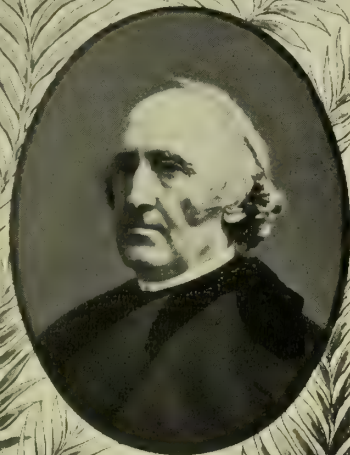
DANIEL WEBSTER



JAS. R. LOWELL



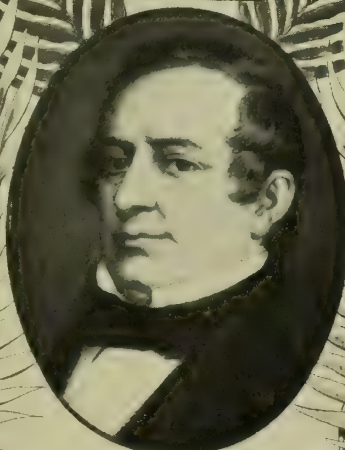
HENRY W. BEECHER



WENDELL PHILLIPS



HARRIET E. STOWE



WASHINGTON IRVING



JOHN G. WHITTIER

for gallant conduct he was made major-general. Throughout the Vicksburg campaign he was in command of a division of the Seventeenth Corps and was distinguished at Port Gibson, Champion Hills and in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. In October, 1863, he was placed in command of the Fifteenth Corps, which he led with great credit. During the terrible conflict before Atlanta, July 22, 1864, on the death of General McPherson, Logan, assuming command of the Army of the Tennessee, led it on to victory, saving the day by his energy and ability. He was shortly after succeeded by General O. O. Howard and returned to the command of his corps. He remained in command until the presidential election, when, feeling that his influence was needed at home he returned thither and there remained until the arrival of Sherman at Savannah, when General Logan rejoined his command. In May, 1865, he succeeded General Howard at the head of the Army of the Tennessee. He resigned from the army in August, the same year, and in November was appointed minister to Mexico, but declined the honor. He served in the lower house of the fortieth and forty-first congresses, and was elected United States senator from his native state in 1870, 1878 and 1885. He was nominated for the vice-presidency in 1884 on the ticket with Blaine, but was defeated. General Logan was the author of "The Great Conspiracy, its origin and history," published in 1885. He died at Washington, December 26, 1886.

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT, the first Republican candidate for president, was born in Savannah, Georgia, January 21, 1813. He graduated from Charleston College (South Carolina) in 1830, and turned his attention to civil engineering. He was shortly

afterward employed in the department of government surveys on the Mississippi, and constructing maps of that region. He was made lieutenant of engineers, and laid before the war department a plan for penetrating the Rocky Mountain regions, which was accepted, and in 1842 he set out upon his first famous exploring expedition and explored the South Pass. He also planned an expedition to Oregon by a new route further south, but afterward joined his expedition with that of Wilkes in the region of the Great Salt Lake. He made a later expedition which penetrated the Sierra Nevadas, and the San Joaquin and Sacramento river valleys, making maps of all regions explored.

In 1845 he conducted the great expedition which resulted in the acquisition of California, which it was believed the Mexican government was about to dispose of to England. Learning that the Mexican governor was preparing to attack the American settlements in his dominion, Fremont determined to forestall him. The settlers rallied to his camp, and in June, 1846, he defeated the Mexican forces at Sonoma Pass, and a month later completely routed the governor and his entire army. The Americans at once declared their independence of Mexico, and Fremont was elected governor of California. By this time Commodore Stockton had reached the coast with instructions from Washington to conquer California. Fremont at once joined him in that effort, which resulted in the annexation of California with its untold mineral wealth. Later Fremont became involved in a difficulty with fellow officers which resulted in a court martial, and the surrender of his commission. He declined to accept reinstatement. He afterward laid out a great road from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, and became the first United States senator from Califor-

nia, in 1849. In 1856 he was nominated by the new Republican party as its first candidate for president against Buchanan, and received 114 electoral votes, out of 296.

In 1861 he was made major-general and placed in charge of the western department. He planned the reclaiming of the entire Mississippi valley, and gathered an army of thirty thousand men, with plenty of artillery, and was ready to move upon the confederate General Price, when he was deprived of his command. He was nominated for the presidency at Cincinnati in 1864, but withdrew. He was governor of Arizona in 1878, holding the position four years. He was interested in an engineering enterprise looking toward a great southern trans-continental railroad, and in his later years also practiced law in New York. He died July 13, 1890.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, the orator and abolitionist, and a conspicuous figure in American history, was born November 29, 1811, at Boston, Massachusetts. He received a good education at Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1831, and then entered the Cambridge Law School. After completing his course in that institution, in 1833, he was admitted to the bar, in 1834, at Suffolk. He entered the arena of life at the time when the forces of liberty and slavery had already begun their struggle that was to culminate in the Civil war. William Lloyd Garrison, by his clear-headed, courageous declarations of the anti-slavery principles, had done much to bring about this struggle. Mr. Phillips was not a man that could stand aside and see a great struggle being carried on in the interest of humanity and look passively on. He first attracted attention as an orator in 1837, at a meeting that was called to protest against

the murder of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy. The meeting would have ended in a few perfunctory resolutions had not Mr. Phillips by his manly eloquence taken the meeting out of the hands of the few that were inclined to temporize and avoid radical utterances. Having once started out in this career as an abolitionist Phillips never swerved from what he deemed his duty, and never turned back. He gave up his legal practice and launched himself heart and soul in the movement for the liberation of the slaves. He was an orator of very great ability and by his earnest efforts and eloquence he did much in arousing public sentiment in behalf of the anti-slavery cause—possibly more than any one man of his time. After the abolition of slavery Mr. Phillips was, if possible, even busier than before in the literary and lecture field. Besides temperance and women's rights, he lectured often and wrote much on finance, and the relations of labor and capital, and his utterances on whatever subject always bore the stamp of having emanated from a master mind. Eminent critics have stated that it might fairly be questioned whether there has ever spoken in America an orator superior to Phillips. The death of this great man occurred February 4, 1884.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN was one of the greatest generals that the world has ever produced and won immortal fame by that strategic and famous "march to the sea," in the war of the Rebellion. He was born February 8, 1820, at Lancaster, Ohio, and was reared in the family of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, as his father died when he was but nine years of age. He entered West Point in 1836, was graduated from the same in 1840, and appointed a second lieutenant in the Third

Artillery. He passed through the various grades of the service and at the outbreak of the Civil war was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Regular Infantry. A full history of General Sherman's conspicuous services would be to repeat a history of the army. He commanded a division at Shiloh, and was instrumental in the winning of that battle, and was also present at the siege of Vicksburg. On July 4, 1863, he was appointed brigadier-general of the regular army, and shared with Hooker the victory of Missionary Ridge. He was commander of the Department of the Tennessee from October 27th until the appointment of General Grant as lieutenant-general, by whom he was appointed to the command of the Department of the Mississippi, which he assumed in March, 1864. He at once began organizing the army and enlarging his communications preparatory to his march upon Atlanta, which he started the same time of the beginning of the Richmond campaign by Grant. He started on May 6, and was opposed by Johnston, who had fifty thousand men, but by consummate generalship, he captured Atlanta, on September 2, after several months of hard fighting and a severe loss of men. General Sherman started on his famous march to the sea November 15, 1864, and by December 10 he was before Savannah, which he took on December 23. This campaign is a monument to the genius of General Sherman as he only lost 567 men from Atlanta to the sea. After resting his army he moved northward and occupied the following places: Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville, Ayersboro, Bentonville, Goldsboro, Raleigh, and April 18, he accepted the surrender of Johnston's army on a basis of agreement that was not received by the Government with favor, but finally accorded Johnston the same terms as

Lee was given by General Grant. He was present at the grand review at Washington, and after the close of the war was appointed to the command of the military division of the Mississippi; later was appointed lieutenant-general, and assigned to the military division of the Missouri. When General Grant was elected president Sherman became general, March 4, 1869, and succeeded to the command of the army. His death occurred February 14, 1891, at Washington.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, one of the most prominent of the early American statesmen and financiers, was born in Nevis, an island of the West Indies, January 11, 1757, his father being a Scotchman and his mother of Huguenot descent. Owing to the death of his mother and business reverses which came to his father, young Hamilton was sent to his mother's relatives in Santa Cruz; a few years later was sent to a grammar school at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and in 1773 entered what is now known as Columbia College. Even at that time he began taking an active part in public affairs and his speeches, pamphlets, and newspaper articles on political affairs of the day attracted considerable attention. In 1776 he received a captain's commission and served in Washington's army with credit, becoming aide-de-camp to Washington with rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1781 he resigned his commission because of a rebuke from General Washington. He next received command of a New York battalion and participated in the battle of Yorktown. After this Hamilton studied law, served several terms in congress and was a member of the convention at which the Federal Constitution was drawn up. His work connected with "The Federalist" at about this time attracted much attention. Mr. Hamilton

was chosen as the first secretary of the United States treasury and as such was the author of the funding system and founder of the United States Bank. In 1798 he was made inspector-general of the army with the rank of major-general and was also for a short time commander-in-chief. In 1804 Aaron Burr, then candidate for governor of New York, challenged Alexander Hamilton to fight a duel, Burr attributing his defeat to Hamilton's opposition, and Hamilton, though declaring the code as a relic of barbarism, accepted the challenge. They met at Weehawken, New Jersey, July 11, 1804. Hamilton declined to fire at his adversary, but at Burr's first fire was fatally wounded and died July 12, 1804.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS, vice-president of the southern confederacy, a former United States senator and governor of Georgia, ranks among the great men of American history. He was born February 11, 1812, near Crawfordsville, Georgia. He was a graduate of the University of Georgia, and admitted to the bar in 1834. In 1837 he made his debut in political life as a member of the state house of representatives, and in 1841 declined the nomination for the same office; but in 1842 he was chosen by the same constituency as state senator. Mr. Stephens was one of the promoters of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. In 1843 he was sent by his district to the national house of representatives, which office he held for sixteen consecutive years. He was a member of the house during the passing of the Compromise Bill, and was one of its ablest and most active supporters. The same year (1850) Mr. Stephens was a delegate to the state convention that framed the celebrated "Georgia Platform," and was also a dele-

gate to the convention that passed the ordinance of secession, though he bitterly opposed that bill by voice and vote, yet he readily acquiesced in their decision after it received the votes of the majority of the convention. He was chosen vice-president of the confederacy without opposition, and in 1865 he was the head of the commission sent by the south to the Hampton Roads conference. He was arrested after the fall of the confederacy and was confined in Fort Warren as a prisoner of state but was released on his own parole. Mr. Stephens was elected to the forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses, with hardly more than nominal opposition. He was one of the Jeffersonian school of American politics. He wrote a number of works, principal among which are: "Constitutional View of the War between the States," and a "Compendium of the History of the United States." He was inaugurated as governor of Georgia November 4th, 1882, but died March 4, 1883, before the completion of his term.

ROSCOE CONKLING was one of the most noted and famous of American statesmen. He was among the most finished, fluent and eloquent orators that have ever graced the halls of the American congress; ever ready, witty and bitter in debate he was at once admired and feared by his political opponents and revered by his followers. True to his friends, loyal to the last degree to those with whom his interests were associated, he was unsparing to his foes and it is said "never forgot an injury."

Roscoe Conkling was born at Albany, New York, on the 30th of October, 1829, being a son of Alfred Conkling. Alfred Conkling was also a native of New York,

born at East Hampton, October 12, 1789, and became one of the most eminent lawyers in the Empire state; published several legal works; served a term in congress; afterward as United States district judge for Northern New York, and in 1852 was minister to Mexico. Alfred Conkling died in 1874.

Roscoe Conkling, whose name heads this article, at an early age took up the study of law and soon became successful and prominent at the bar. About 1846 he removed to Utica and in 1858 was elected mayor of that city. He was elected representative in congress from this district and was re-elected three times. In 1867 he was elected United States senator from the state of New York and was re-elected in 1873 and 1879. In May, 1881, he resigned on account of differences with the president. In March, 1882, he was appointed and confirmed as associate justice of the United States supreme court but declined to serve. His death occurred April 18, 1888.

WASHINGTON IRVING, one of the most eminent, talented and popular of American authors, was born in New York City, April 3, 1783. His father was William Irving, a merchant and a native of Scotland, who had married an English lady and emigrated to America some twenty years prior to the birth of Washington. Two of the older sons, William and Peter, were partially occupied with newspaper work and literary pursuits, and this fact naturally inclined Washington to follow their example. Washington Irving was given the advantages afforded by the common schools until about sixteen years of age when he began studying law, but continued to acquire his literary training by diligent perusal at home of the older English writers.

When nineteen he made his first literary venture by printing in the "Morning Chronicle," then edited by his brother, Dr. Peter Irving, a series of local sketches under the *nom-de-plume* of "Jonathan Oldstyle." In 1804 he began an extensive trip through Europe, returned in 1806, quickly completed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced the profession. In 1807 he began the amusing serial "Salmagundi," which had an immediate success, and not only decided his future career but long determined the character of his writings. In 1808, assisted by his brother Peter, he wrote "Knickerbocker's History of New York," and in 1810 an excellent biography of Campbell, the poet. After this, for some time, Irving's attention was occupied by mercantile interests, but the commercial house in which he was a partner failed in 1817. In 1814 he was editor of the Philadelphia "Analectic Magazine." About 1818 appeared his "Sketch-Book," over the *nom-de-plume* of "Geoffrey Crayon," which laid the foundation of Irving's fortune and permanent fame. This was soon followed by the legends of "Sleepy Hollow," and "Rip Van Winkle," which at once took high rank as literary productions, and Irving's reputation was firmly established in both the old and new worlds. After this the path of Irving was smooth, and his subsequent writings appeared with rapidity, including "Bracebridge Hall," "The Tales of a Traveler," "History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus," "The Conquest of Granada," "The Alhambra," "Tour on the Prairies," "Astoria," "Adventures of Captain Bonneville," "Wolfert's Roost," "Mahomet and his Successors," and "Life of Washington," besides other works.

Washington Irving was never married.

He resided during the closing years of his life at Sunnyside (Tarrytown) on the Hudson, where he died November 28, 1859.

CHARLES SUMNER.—Boldly outlined on the pages of our history stands out the rugged figure of Charles Sumner, statesman, lawyer and writer. A man of unimpeachable integrity, indomitable will and with the power of tireless toil, he was a fit leader in troublous times. First in rank as an anti-slavery leader in the halls of congress, he has stamped his image upon the annals of his time. As an orator he took front rank and, in wealth of illustration, rhetoric and lofty tone his eloquence equals anything to be found in history.

Charles Sumner was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 6, 1811, and was the son of Charles P. and Relief J. Sumner. The family had long been prominent in that state. Charles was educated at the Boston Public Latin School; entered Harvard College in 1826, and graduated therefrom in 1830. In 1831 he joined the Harvard Law School, then under charge of Judge Story, and gave himself up to the study of law with enthusiasm. His leisure was devoted to contributing to the *American Jurist*. Admitted to the bar in 1834 he was appointed reporter to the circuit court by Judge Story. He published several works about this time, and from 1835 to 1837 and again in 1843 was lecturer in the law school. He had planned a lawyer's life, but in 1845 he gave his attention to politics, speaking and working against the admission of Texas to the Union and subsequently against the Mexican war. In 1848 he was defeated for congress on the Free Soil ticket. His stand on the anti-slavery question at that time alienated both friends and clients, but he never swerved from his convictions. In 1851 he was elected

to the United States senate and took his seat therein December 1 of that year. From this time his life became the history of the anti-slavery cause in congress. In August, 1852, he began his attacks on slavery by a masterly argument for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. On May 22, 1856, Preston Brooks, nephew of Senator Butler, of South Carolina, made an attack upon Mr. Sumner, at his desk in the senate, striking him over the head with a heavy cane. The attack was quite serious in its effects and kept Mr. Sumner absent from his seat in the senate for about four years. In 1857, 1863 and 1869 he was re-elected to the office of senator, passing some twenty-three years in that position, always advocating the rights of freedom and equity. He died March 11, 1874.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third president of the United States, was born near Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Virginia, April 13, 1743, and was the son of Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson. He received the elements of a good education, and in 1760 entered William and Mary College. After remaining in that institution for two years he took up the study of law with George Wythe, of Williamsburg, Virginia, one of the foremost lawyers of his day, and was admitted to practice in 1767. He obtained a large and profitable practice, which he held for eight years. The conflict between Great Britain and the Colonies then drew him into public life, he having for some time given his attention to the study of the sources of law, the origin of liberty and equal rights.

Mr. Jefferson was elected to the Virginia house of burgesses in 1769, and served in that body several years, a firm supporter of liberal measures, and, although a slave-

holder himself, an opponent of slavery. With others, he was a leader among the opposition to the king. He took his place as a member of the Continental congress June 21, 1775, and after serving on several committees was appointed to draught a Declaration of Independence, which he did, some corrections being suggested by Dr. Franklin and John Adams. This document was presented to congress June 28, 1776, and after six days' debate was passed and was signed. In the following September Mr. Jefferson resumed his seat in the Virginia legislature, and gave much time to the adapting of laws of that state to the new condition of things. He drew up the law, the first ever passed by a legislature or adopted by a government, which secured perfect religious freedom. June 1, 1779, he succeeded Patrick Henry as governor of Virginia, an office which, after co-operating with Washington in defending the country, he resigned two years later. One of his own estates was ravaged by the British, and his house at Monticello was held by Tarleton for several days, and Jefferson narrowly escaped capture. After the death of his wife, in 1782, he accepted the position of plenipotentiary to France, which he had declined in 1776. Before leaving he served a short time in congress at Annapolis, and succeeded in carrying a bill for establishing our present decimal system of currency, one of his most useful public services. He remained in an official capacity until October, 1789, and was a most active and vigilant minister. Besides the onerous duties of his office, during this time, he published "Notes on Virginia," sent to the United States seeds, shrubs and plants, forwarded literary and scientific news and gave useful advice to some of the leaders of the French Revolution.

Mr. Jefferson landed in Virginia Novem-

ber 18, 1789, having obtained a leave of absence from his post, and shortly after accepted Washington's offer of the portfolio of the department of state in his cabinet. He entered upon the duties of his office in March, 1791, and held it until January 1, 1794, when he tendered his resignation. About this time he and Alexander Hamilton became decided and aggressive political opponents, Jefferson being in warm sympathy with the people in the French revolution and strongly democratic in his feelings, while Hamilton took the opposite side. In 1796 Jefferson was elected vice-president of the United States. In 1800 he was elected to the presidency and was inaugurated March 4, 1801. During his administration, which lasted for eight years, he having been re-elected in 1804, he waged a successful war against the Tripolitan pirates; purchased Louisiana of Napoleon; reduced the public debt, and was the originator of many wise measures. Declining a nomination for a third term he returned to Monticello, where he died July 4, 1826, but a few hours before the death of his friend, John Adams.

Mr. Jefferson was married January 1, 1772, to Mrs. Martha Skelton, a young, beautiful, and wealthy widow, who died September 6, 1782, leaving three children, three more having died previous to her demise.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, known as "Commodore" Vanderbilt, was the founder of what constitutes the present immense fortune of the Vanderbilt family. He was born May 27, 1794, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, Richmond county, New York, and we find him at sixteen years running a small vessel between his home and New York City. The fortifications of Staten and Long Islands were just in course of

construction, and he carried the laborers from New York to the fortifications in his "perianger," as it was called, in the day, and at night carried supplies to the fort on the Hudson. Later he removed to New York, where he added to his little fleet. At the age of twenty-three he was free from debt and was worth \$9,000, and in 1817, with a partner he built the first steamboat that was run between New York and New Brunswick, New Jersey, and became her captain at a salary of \$1,000 a year. The next year he took command of a larger and better boat and by 1824 he was in complete control of the Gibbon's Line, as it was called, which he had brought up to a point where it paid \$40,000 a year. Commodore Vanderbilt acquired the ferry between New York and Elizabethport, New Jersey, on a fourteen years' lease and conducted this on a paying basis. He severed his connections with Gibbons in 1829 and engaged in business alone and for twenty years he was the leading steamboat man in the country, building and operating steamboats on the Hudson River, Long Island Sound, on the Delaware River and the route to Boston, and he had the monopoly of trade on these routes. In 1850 he determined to broaden his field of operation and accordingly built the steamship Prometheus and sailed for the Isthmus of Darien, where he desired to make a personal investigation of the prospects of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, in which he had purchased a controlling interest. Commodore Vanderbilt planned, as a result of this visit, a transit route from Greytown on the Atlantic coast to San Juan del Sud on the Pacific coast, which was a saving of 700 miles over the old route. In 1851 he placed three steamers on the Atlantic side and four on the Pacific side to accommodate the enor-

mous traffic occasioned by the discovery of gold in California. The following year three more vessels were added to his fleet and a branch line established from New Orleans to Greytown. In 1853 the Commodore sold out his Nicaragua Transit Company, which had netted him \$1,000,000 and built the renowned steam yacht, the "North Star." He continued in the shipping business nine years longer and accumulated some \$10,000,000. In 1861 he presented to the government his magnificent steamer "Vanderbilt," which had cost him \$800,000 and for which he received the thanks of congress. In 1844 he became interested in the railroad business which he followed in later years and became one of the greatest railroad magnates of his time. He founded the Vanderbilt University at a cost of \$1,000,000. He died January 4, 1877, leaving a fortune estimated at over \$100,000,000 to his children.

DANIEL BOONE was one of the most famous of the many American scouts, pioneers and hunters which the early settlement of the western states brought into prominence. Daniel Boone was born February 11, 1735, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, but while yet a young man removed to North Carolina, where he was married. In 1769, with five companions, he penetrated into the forests and wilds of Kentucky—then uninhabited by white men. He had frequent conflicts with the Indians and was captured by them but escaped and continued to hunt in and explore that region for over a year, when, in 1771, he returned to his home. In the summer of 1773, he removed with his own and five other families into what was then the wilderness of Kentucky, and to defend his colony against the savages, he built, in 1775, a fort at Boonesborough,

on the Kentucky river. This fort was attacked by the Indians several times in 1777, but they were repulsed. The following year, however, Boone was surprised and captured by them. They took him to Detroit and treated him with leniency, but he soon escaped and returned to his fort which he defended with success against four hundred and fifty Indians in August, 1778. His son, Enoch Boone, was the first white male child born in the state of Kentucky. In 1795 Daniel Boone removed with his family to Missouri, locating about forty-five miles west of the present site of St. Louis, where he found fresh fields for his favorite pursuits—adventure, hunting, and pioneer life. His death occurred September 20, 1820.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, said to have been America's greatest "poet of the people," was born at Portland, Maine, February 27, 1807. He entered Bowdoin College at the age of fourteen, and graduated in 1825. During his college days he distinguished himself in modern languages, and wrote several short poems, one of the best known of which was the "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns." After his graduation he entered the law office of his father, but the following year was offered the professorship of modern languages at Bowdoin, with the privilege of three years study in Europe to perfect himself in French, Spanish, Italian and German. After the three years were passed he returned to the United States and entered upon his professorship in 1829. His first volume was a small essay on the "Moral and Devotional Poetry of Spain" in 1833. In 1835 he published some prose sketches of travel under the title of "Outre Mer, a Pilgrimage beyond the Sea." In 1835 he was elected to the chair of modern languages and literature

at Harvard University and spent a year in Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland, cultivating a knowledge of early Scandinavian literature and entered upon his professorship in 1836. Mr. Longfellow published in 1839 "Hyperion, a Romance," and "Voices of the Night," and his first volume of original verse comprising the selected poems of twenty years work, procured him immediate recognition as a poet. "Ballads and other poems" appeared in 1842, the "Spanish Student" a drama in three acts, in 1843, "The Belfry of Bruges" in 1846, "Evangeline, a Tale of Acadia," in 1847, which was considered his master piece. In 1845 he published a large volume of the "Poets and Poetry of Europe," 1849 "Kavanagh, a Tale," "The Seaside and Fireside" in 1850, "The Golden Legend" in 1851, "The Song of Hiawatha" in 1855, "The Courtship of Miles Standish" in 1858, "Tales of a Wayside Inn" in 1863; "Flower de Luce" in 1866; "New England Tragedies" in 1869; "The Divine Tragedy" in 1871; "Three Books of Song" in 1872; "The Hanging of the Crane" in 1874. He also published a masterly translation of Dante in 1867-70 and the "Morituri Salutamus," a poem read at the fiftieth anniversary of his class at Bowdoin College. Prof. Longfellow resigned his chair at Harvard University in 1854, but continued to reside at Cambridge. Some of his poetical works have been translated into many languages, and their popularity rivals that of the best modern English poetry. He died March 24, 1882, but has left an imperishable fame as one of the foremost of American poets.

PETER COOPER was in three particulars—as a capitalist and manufacturer, as an inventor, and as a philanthropist—connected intimately with some of the most

important and useful accessions to the industrial arts of America, its progress in invention and the promotion of educational and benevolent institutions intended for the benefit of people at large. He was born in New York city, February 12, 1791. His life was one of labor and struggle, as it was with most of America's successful men. In early boyhood he commenced to help his father as a manufacturer of hats. He attended school only for half of each day for a single year, and beyond this his acquisitions were all his own. When seventeen years old he was placed with John Woodward to learn the trade of coach-making and served his apprenticeship so satisfactorily that his master offered to set him up in business, but this he declined because of the debt and obligation it would involve.

The foundation of Mr. Cooper's fortune was laid in the invention of an improvement in machines for shearing cloth. This was largely called into use during the war of 1812 with England when all importations of cloth from that country were stopped. The machines lost their value, however, on the declaration of peace. Mr. Cooper then turned his shop into the manufacture of cabinet ware. He afterwards went into the grocery business in New York and finally he engaged in the manufacture of glue and isinglass which he carried on for more than fifty years. In 1830 he erected iron works in Canton, near Baltimore. Subsequently he erected a rolling and a wire mill in the city of New York, in which he first successfully applied anthracite to the puddling of iron. In these works, he was the first to roll wrought-iron beams for fire-proof buildings. These works grew to be very extensive, including mines, blast furnaces, etc. While in Baltimore Mr. Cooper built in 1830, after his own designs, the first loco-

motive engine ever constructed on this continent and it was successfully operated on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He also took a great interest and invested large capital in the extension of the electric telegraph, also in the laying of the first Atlantic cable; besides interesting himself largely in the New York state canals. But the most cherished object of Mr. Cooper's life was the establishment of an institution for the instruction of the industrial classes, which he carried out on a magnificent scale in New York city, where the "Cooper Union" ranks among the most important institutions.

In May, 1876, the Independent party nominated Mr. Cooper for president of the United States, and at the election following he received nearly 100,000 votes. His death occurred April 4, 1883.

GENERAL ROBERT EDWARD LEE, one of the most conspicuous Confederate generals during the Civil war, and one of the ablest military commanders of modern times, was born at Stratford House, Westmoreland county, Virginia, January 19, 1807. In 1825 he entered the West Point academy and was graduated second in his class in 1829, and attached to the army as second lieutenant of engineers. For a number of years he was thus engaged in engineering work, aiding in establishing the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan, and superintended various river and harbor improvements, becoming captain of engineers in 1838. He first saw field service in the Mexican war, and under General Scott performed valuable and efficient service. In that brilliant campaign he was conspicuous for professional ability as well as gallant and meritorious conduct, winning in quick succession the brevets of major, lieutenant-

colonel, and colonel for his part in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, and in the capture of the city Mexico. At the close of that war he resumed his engineering work in connection with defences along the Atlantic coast, and from 1852 to 1855 was superintendent of the Military Academy, a position which he gave up to become lieutenant-colonel of the Second Cavalry. For several years thereafter he served on the Texas border, but happening to be near Washington at the time of John Brown's raid, October 17 to 25, 1859, Colonel Lee was placed in command of the Federal forces employed in its repression. He soon returned to his regiment in Texas where he remained the greater part of 1860, and March 16, 1861, became colonel of his regiment by regular promotion. Three weeks later, April 25, he resigned upon the secession of Virginia, went at once to Richmond and tendered his services to the governor of that state, being by acclamation appointed commander-in-chief of its military and naval forces, with the rank of major-general.

He at once set to work to organize and develop the defensive resources of his state and within a month directed the occupation in force of Manassas Junction. Meanwhile Virginia having entered the confederacy and Richmond become the capitol, Lee became one of the foremost of its military officers and was closely connected with Jefferson Davis in planning the moves of that tragic time. Lee participated in many of the hardest fought battles of the war among which were Fair Oaks, White Lake Swamps, Cold Harbor, and the Chickahominy, Manassas, Cedar Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Malvern Hill, Gettysburg, the battles of the Wilderness campaign, all the campaigns about Richmond,

Petersburg, Five Forks, and others. Lee's surrender at Appomatox brought the war to a close. It is said of General Lee that but few commanders in history have been so quick to detect the purposes of an opponent or so quick to act upon it. Never surpassed, if ever equaled, in the art of winning the passionate, personal love and admiration of his troops, he acquired and held an influence over his army to the very last, founded upon a supreme trust in his judgment, prescience and skill, coupled with his cool, stable, equable courage. A great writer has said of him: "As regards the proper measure of General Lee's rank among the soldiers of history, seeing what he wrought with such resources as he had, under all the disadvantages that ever attended his operations, it is impossible to measure what he might have achieved in campaigns and battles with resources at his own disposition equal to those against which he invariably contended."

Left at the close of the war without estate or profession, he accepted the presidency of Washington College at Lexington, Virginia, where he died October 12, 1870.

JOHN JAY, first chief-justice of the United States, was born in New York, December 12, 1745. He took up the study of law, graduated from King's College (Columbia College), and was admitted to the bar in 1768. He was chosen a member of the committee of New York citizens to protest against the enforcement by the British government of the Boston Port Bill, was elected to the Continental congress which met in 1774, and was author of the addresses to the people of Great Britain and of Canada adopted by that and the succeeding congress. He was chosen to the provincial assembly of his own state, and

resigned from the Continental congress to serve in that body, wrote most of its public papers, including the constitution of the new state, and was then made chief-justice. He was again chosen as a member of the Continental congress in 1778, and became president of that body. He was sent to Spain as minister in 1780, and his services there resulted in substantial and moral aid for the struggling colonists. Jay, Franklin, and Adams negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1782, and Jay was appointed secretary of foreign affairs in 1784, and held the position until the adoption of the Federal constitution. During this time he had contributed strong articles to the "Federalist" in favor of the adoption of the constitution, and was largely instrumental in securing the ratification of that instrument by his state. He was appointed by Washington as first chief-justice of the United States in 1789. In this high capacity the great interstate and international questions that arose for immediate settlement came before him for treatment.

In 1794, at a time when the people in gratitude for the aid that France had extended to us, were clamoring for the privilege of going to the aid of that nation in her struggle with Great Britain and her own oppressors, John Jay was sent to England as special envoy to negotiate a treaty with that power. The instrument known as "Jay's Treaty" was the result, and while in many of its features it favored our nation, yet the neutrality clause in it so angered the masses that it was denounced throughout the entire country, and John Jay was burned in effigy in the city of New York. The treaty was finally ratified by Washington, and approved, in August, 1795. Having been elected governor of his state for three consecutive terms, he then retired from

active life, declining an appointment as chief-justice of the supreme court, made by John Adams and confirmed by the senate. He died in New York in 1829.

PHILLIP HENRY SHERIDAN was one of the greatest American cavalry generals. He was born March 6, 1831, at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated and was assigned to the First Infantry as brevet second lieutenant July 1, 1853. After serving in Texas, on the Pacific coast, in Washington and Oregon territories until the fall of 1861, he was recalled to the states and assigned to the army of southwest Missouri as chief quartermaster from the duties of which he was soon relieved. After the battle of Pea Ridge, he was quartermaster in the Corinth campaign, and on May 25 he was appointed colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry. On July 1, in command of a cavalry brigade, he defeated a superior force of the enemy and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. General Sheridan was then transferred to the army of the Ohio, and commanded a division in the battle of Perrysville and also did good service at the battle of Murfreesboro, where he was commissioned major-general of volunteers. He fought with great gallantry at Chickamauga, after which Rosecrans was succeeded by General Grant, under whom Sheridan fought the battle of Chattanooga and won additional renown. Upon the promotion of Grant to lieutenant-general, he applied for the transfer of General Sheridan to the east, and appointed him chief of cavalry in the army of the Potomac. During the campaign of 1864 the cavalry covered the front and flanks of the infantry until May 8, when it was with

drawn and General Sheridan started on a raid against the Confederate lines of communication with Richmond and on May 25 he rejoined the army, having destroyed considerable of the confederate stores and defeated their cavalry under General Stuart at Yellow Tavern. The outer line of defences around Richmond were taken, but the second line was too strong to be taken by assault, and accordingly Sheridan crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, reaching James River May 14, and thence by White House and Hanover Court House back to the army. The cavalry occupied Cold Harbor May 31, which they held until the arrival of the infantry. On General Sheridan's next raid he routed Wade Hampton's cavalry, and August 7 was assigned to the command of the Middle Military division, and during the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley he performed the unheard of feat of "destroying an entire army." He was appointed brigadier-general of the regular army and for his victory at Cedar Creek he was promoted to the rank of major-general. General Sheridan started out February 27, 1865, with ten thousand cavalry and destroyed the Virginia Central Railroad and the James River Canal and joined the army again at Petersburg March 27. He commanded at the battle of Five Forks, the decisive victory which compelled Lee to evacuate Petersburg. On April 9, Lee tried to break through Sheridan's dismounted command but when the General drew aside his cavalry and disclosed the deep lines of infantry the attempt was abandoned. General Sheridan mounted his men and was about to charge when a white flag was flown at the head of Lee's column which betokened the surrender of the army. After the war General Sheridan had command of the army of the southwest, of the gulf and the depart-

ment of Missouri until he was appointed lieutenant-general and assigned to the division of Missouri with headquarters at Chicago, and assumed supreme command of the army November 1, 1883, which post he held until his death, August 5, 1888.

PHINEAS T. BARNUM, the greatest showman the world has ever seen, was born at Danbury, Connecticut, July 5, 1810. At the age of eighteen years he began business on his own account. He opened a retail fruit and confectionery house, including a barrel of ale, in one part of an old carriage house. He spent fifty dollars in fitting up the store and the stock cost him seventy dollars. Three years later he put in a full stock, such as is generally carried in a country store, and the same year he started a Democratic newspaper, known as the "Herald of Freedom." He soon found himself in jail under a sixty days' sentence for libel. During the winter of 1834-5 he went to New York and began soliciting business for several Chatham street houses. In 1835 he embarked in the show business at Niblo's Garden, having purchased the celebrated "Joice Heth" for one thousand dollars. He afterward engaged the celebrated athlete, Sig. Vivalia, and Barnum made his "first appearance on any stage," acting as a "super" to Sig. Vivalia on his opening night. He became ticket seller, secretary and treasurer of Aaron Turner's circus in 1836 and traveled with it about the country. His next venture was the purchase of a steamboat on the Mississippi, and engaged a theatrical company to show in the principal towns along that river. In 1840 he opened Vaux Hall Garden, New York, with variety performances, and introduced the celebrated jig dancer, John Diamond, to the public. The next year he quit the show

business and settled down in New York as agent of Sear's Pictorial Illustration of the Bible, but a few months later again leased Vaux Hall. In September of the same year he again left the business, and became "puff" writer for the Bowery Amphitheater. In December he bought the Scudder Museum, and a year later introduced the celebrated Tom Thumb to the world, taking him to England in 1844, and remaining there three years. He then returned to New York, and in 1849, through James Hall Wilson, he engaged the "Swedish Nightingale," Jenny Lind, to come to this country and make a tour under his management. He also had sent the Swiss Bell Ringers to America in 1844. He became owner of the Baltimore Museum and the Lyceum and Museum at Philadelphia. In 1850 he brought a dozen elephants from Ceylon to make a tour of this country, and in 1851 sent the "Bateman Children" to London. During 1851 and 1852 he traveled as a temperance lecturer, and became president of a bank at Pequonnock, Connecticut. In 1852 he started a weekly pictorial paper known as the "Illustrated News." In 1865 his Museum was destroyed by fire, and he immediately leased the Winter Garden Theatre, where he played his company until he opened his own Museum. This was destroyed by fire in 1868, and he then purchased an interest in the George Wood Museum.

After dipping into politics to some extent, he began his career as a really great showman in 1871. Three years later he erected an immense circular building in New York, in which he produced his panoramas. He has frequently appeared as a lecturer, some times on temperance, and some times on other topics, among which were "Humbugs of the World," "Struggles and Triumphs," etc. He was owner of the im-

mense menagerie and circus known as the "Greatest Show on Earth," and his fame extended throughout Europe and America. He died in 1891.

JAMES MADISON, the fourth president of the United States, 1809-17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George county, Virginia, March 16, 1751. He was the son of a wealthy planter, who lived on a fine estate called "Montpelier," which was but twenty-five miles from Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Madison was the eldest of a family of seven children, all of whom attained maturity. He received his early education at home under a private tutor, and consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he was a proficient scholar in Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, and in 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey. He graduated in 1771, but remained for several months after his graduation to pursue a course of study under the guidance of Dr. Witherspoon. He permanently injured his health at this time and returned to Virginia in 1772, and for two years he was immersed in the study of law, and at the same time made extended researches in theology, general literature, and philosophical studies. He then directed his full attention to the impending struggle of the colonies for independence, and also took a prominent part in the religious controversy at that time regarding so called persecution of other religious denominations by the Church of England. Mr. Madison was elected to the Virginia assembly in 1776 and in November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the council of state. He took his seat in the continental congress in March, 1780. He was made chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and drafted an able memoranda for the use of

the American ministers to the French and Spanish governments, that established the claims of the republic to the territories between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi River. He acted as chairman of the ways and means committee in 1783 and as a member of the Virginia legislature in 1784-86 he rendered important services to the state. Mr. Madison represented Virginia in the national constitutional convention at Philadelphia in 1787, and was one of the chief framers of the constitution. He was a member of the first four congresses, 1789-97, and gradually became identified with the anti-federalist or republican party of which he eventually became the leader. He remained in private life during the administration of John Adams, and was secretary of state under President Jefferson. Mr. Madison administered the affairs of that post with such great ability that he was the natural successor of the chief magistrate and was chosen president by an electoral vote of 122 to 53. He was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at that critical period in our history when the feelings of the people were embittered with those of England, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, which finally resulted in the declaration of war, June 18, 1812. In the autumn of that year President Madison was re-elected by a vote of 128 to 89, and conducted the war for three years with varying success and defeat in Canada, by glorious victories at sea, and by the battle of New Orleans that was fought after the treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814. During this war the national capitol at Washington was burned, and many valuable papers were destroyed, but the declaration of independence was saved to the country by the bravery and courage of Mr. Madison's illustrious wife. A commercial treaty

was negotiated with Great Britain in 1815, and in April, 1816, a national bank was incorporated by congress. Mr. Madison was succeeded, March 4, 1817, by James Monroe, and retired into private life on his estate at Montpelier, where he died June 28, 1836.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, a noted American character, was a protege of the great abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison, by whom he was aided in gaining his education. Mr. Douglass was born in Tuckahoe county, Maryland, in February, 1817, his mother being a negro woman and his father a white man. He was born in slavery and belonged to a man by the name of Lloyd, under which name he went until he ran away from his master and changed it to Douglass. At the age of ten years he was sent to Baltimore where he learned to read and write, and later his owner allowed him to hire out his own time for three dollars a week in a shipyard. In September, 1838, he fled from Baltimore and made his way to New York, and from thence went to New Bedford, Massachusetts. Here he was married and supported himself and family by working at the wharves and in various workshops. In the summer of 1841 he attended an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket, and made a speech which was so well received that he was offered the agency of the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society. In this capacity he traveled through the New England states, and about the same time he published his first book called "Narrative of my Experience in Slavery." Mr. Douglass went to England in 1845 and lectured on slavery to large and enthusiastic audiences in all the large towns of the country, and his friends made up a purse of seven hundred and fifty dollars and purchased his freedom in due form of law.

Mr. Douglass applied himself to the delivery of lyceum lectures after the abolition of slavery, and in 1870 he became the editor of the "New National Era" in Washington. In 1871 he was appointed assistant secretary of the commission to San Domingo and on his return he was appointed one of the territorial council for the District of Colorado by President Grant. He was elected presidential elector-at-large for the state of New York and was appointed to carry the electoral vote to Washington. He was also United States marshal for the District of Columbia in 1876, and later was recorder of deeds for the same, from which position he was removed by President Cleveland in 1886. In the fall of that year he visited England to inform the friends that he had made while there, of the progress of the colored race in America, and on his return he was appointed minister to Hayti, by President Harrison in 1889. His career as a benefactor of his race was closed by his death in February, 1895, near Washington.

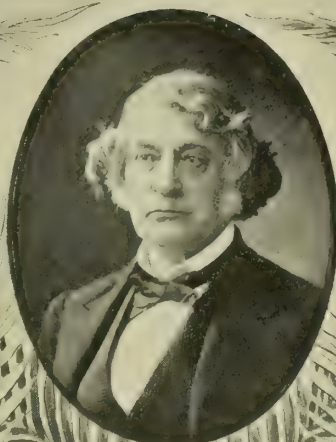
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.—The ear for rhythm and the talent for graceful expression are the gifts of nature, and they were plentifully endowed on the above named poet. The principal characteristic of his poetry is the thoughtfulness and intellectual process by which his ideas ripened in his mind, as all his poems are bright, clear and sweet. Mr. Bryant was born November 3, 1794, at Cummington, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and was educated at Williams College, from which he graduated, having entered it in 1810. He took up the study of law, and in 1815 was admitted to the bar, but after practicing successfully for ten years at Plainfield and Great Barrington, he removed to New York in 1825. The following year he became

the editor of the "Evening Post," which he edited until his death, and under his direction this paper maintained, through a long series of years, a high standing by the boldness of its protests against slavery before the war, by its vigorous support of the government during the war, and by the fidelity and ability of its advocacy of the Democratic freedom in trade. Mr. Bryant visited Europe in 1834, 1845, 1849 and 1857, and presented to the literary world the fruit of his travels in the series of "Letters of a Traveler," and "Letters from Spain and Other Countries." In the world of literature he is known chiefly as a poet, and here Mr. Bryant's name is illustrious, both at home and abroad. He contributed verses to the "Country Gazette" before he was ten years of age, and at the age of nineteen he wrote "Thanatopsis," the most impressive and widely known of his poems. The later outgrowth of his genius was his translation of Homer's "Iliad" in 1870 and the "Odyssey" in 1871. He also made several speeches and addresses which have been collected in a comprehensive volume called "Orations and Addresses." He was honored in many ways by his fellow citizens, who delighted to pay tributes of respect to his literary eminence, the breadth of his public spirit, the faithfulness of his service, and the worth of his private character. Mr. Bryant died in New York City June 12, 1878.

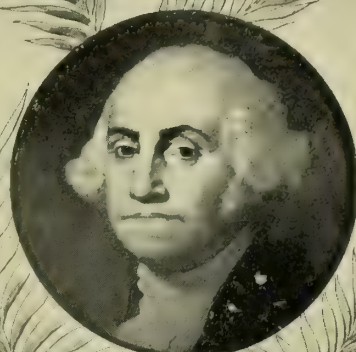
WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD, the secretary of state during one of the most critical times in the history of our country, and the right hand man of President Lincoln, ranks among the greatest statesmen America has produced. Mr. Seward was born May 16, 1801, at Florida, Orange county, New York, and with such



R. B. HAYES



CHARLES SUMNER



GEO. WASHINGTON



GROVER CLEVELAND



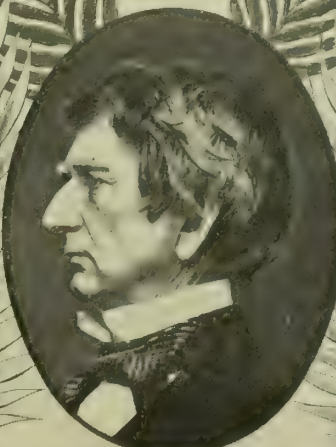
W. MCKINLEY



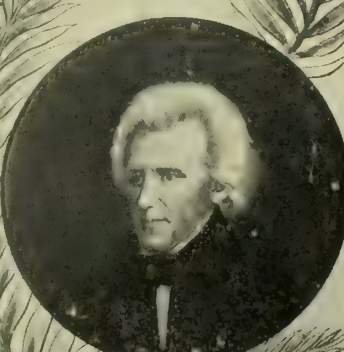
JAMES A. GARFIELD



THOMAS JEFFERSON



W. H. SEWARD



ANDREW JACKSON

facilities as the place afforded he fitted himself for a college course. He attended Union College at Schenectady, New York, at the age of fifteen, and took his degree in the regular course, with signs of promise in 1820, after which he diligently addressed himself to the study of law under competent instructors, and started in the practice of his profession in 1823.

Mr. Seward entered the political arena and in 1828 we find him presiding over a convention in New York, its purpose being the nomination of John Quincy Adams for a second term. He was married in 1824 and in 1830 was elected to the state senate. From 1838 to 1842 he was governor of the state of New York. Mr. Seward's next important position was that of United States senator from New York.

W. H. Seward was chosen by President Lincoln to fill the important office of the secretary of state, and by his firmness and diplomacy in the face of difficulties, he aided in piloting the Union through that period of strife, and won an everlasting fame. This great statesman died at Auburn, New York, October 10, 1872, in the seventy-second year of his eventful life.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, a name as dear as it is familiar to the theater-going world in America, suggests first of all a fun-loving, drink-loving, mellow voiced, good-natured Dutchman, and the name of "Rip Van Winkle" suggests the pleasant features of Joe Jefferson, so intimately are play and player associated in the minds of those who have had the good fortune to shed tears of laughter and sympathy as a tribute to the greatness of his art. Joseph Jefferson was born in Philadelphia, February 20, 1829. His genius was an inheritance, if there be such, as his great-grandfather, Thomas

Jefferson, was a manager and actor in England. His grandfather, Joseph Jefferson, was the most popular comedian of the New York stage in his time, and his father, Joseph Jefferson, the second, was a good actor also, but the third Joseph Jefferson outshone them all.

At the age of three years Joseph Jefferson came on the stage as the child in "Pizarro," and his training was upon the stage from childhood. Later on he lived and acted in Chicago, Mobile, and Texas. After repeated misfortunes he returned to New Orleans from Texas, and his brother-in-law, Charles Burke, gave him money to reach Philadelphia, where he joined the Burton theater company. Here his genius soon asserted itself, and his future became promising and brilliant. His engagements throughout the United States and Australia were generally successful, and when he went to England in 1865 Mr. Boucicault consented to make some important changes in his dramatization of Irving's story of Rip Van Winkle, and Mr. Jefferson at once placed it in the front rank as a comedy. He made a fortune out of it, and played nothing else for many years. In later years, however, Mr. Jefferson acquitted himself of the charge of being a one-part actor, and the parts of "Bob Acres," "Caleb Plummer" and "Golightly" all testify to the versatility of his genius.

GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN, a noted American general, was born in Philadelphia, December 3, 1826. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1846 from West Point, and was breveted second lieutenant of engineers. He was with Scott in the Mexican war, taking part in all the engagements from Vera Cruz to the final capture of the Mexi-

can capital, and was breveted first lieutenant and captain for gallantry displayed on various occasions. In 1857 he resigned his commission and accepted the position of chief engineer in the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, and became president of the St. Louis & Cincinnati Railroad Company. He was commissioned major-general by the state of Ohio in 1861, placed in command of the department of the Ohio, and organized the first volunteers called for from that state. In May he was appointed major-general in the United States army, and ordered to disperse the confederates overrunning West Virginia. He accomplished this task promptly, and received the thanks of congress. After the first disaster at Bull Run he was placed in command of the department of Washington, and a few weeks later of the Army of the Potomac. Upon retirement of General Scott the command of the entire United States army devolved upon McClellan, but he was relieved of it within a few months. In March, 1862, after elaborate preparation, he moved upon Manassas, only to find it deserted by the Confederate army, which had been withdrawn to impregnable defenses prepared nearer Richmond. He then embarked his armies for Fortress Monroe and after a long delay at Yorktown, began the disastrous Peninsular campaign, which resulted in the Army of the Potomac being cooped up on the James River below Richmond. His forces were then called to the support of General Pope, near Washington, and he was left without an army. After Pope's defeat McClellan was placed in command of the troops for the defense of the capital, and after a thorough organization he followed Lee into Maryland and the battles of Antietam and South Mountain ensued. The delay which followed

caused general dissatisfaction, and he was relieved of his command, and retired from active service.

In 1864 McClellan was nominated for the presidency by the Democrats, and overwhelmingly defeated by Lincoln, three states only casting their electoral votes for McClellan. On election day he resigned his commission and a few months later went to Europe where he spent several years. He wrote a number of military text-books and reports. His death occurred October 29, 1885.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.—Among the great statesmen whose names adorn the pages of American history may be found that of the subject of this sketch. Known as a lawyer of highest ability, his greatest claim to immortality will ever lie in his successful battle against the corrupt rings of his native state and the elevation of the standard of official life.

Samuel J. Tilden was born in New Lebanon, New York, February 9, 1814. He pursued his academic studies at Yale College and the University of New York, taking the course of law at the latter. He was admitted to the bar in 1841. His rare ability as a thinker and writer upon public topics attracted the attention of President Van Buren, of whose policy and administration he became an active and efficient champion. He made for himself a high place in his profession and amassed quite a fortune as the result of his industry and judgment. During the days of his greatest professional labor he was ever one of the leaders and trusted counsellors of the Democratic party. He was a member of the conventions to revise the state constitution, both in 1846 and 1867, and served two terms in the lower branch of the state leg-

islature. He was one of the controlling spirits in the overthrow of the notorious "Tweed ring" and the reformation of the government of the city of New York. In 1874 he was elected governor of the state of New York. While in this position he assailed corruption in high places, successfully battling with the iniquitous "canal ring" and crushed its sway over all departments of the government. Recognizing his character and executive ability Mr. Tilden was nominated for president by the national Democratic convention in 1876. At the election he received a much larger popular vote than his opponent, and 184 uncontested electoral votes. There being some electoral votes contested, a commission appointed by congress decided in favor of the Republican electors and Mr. Hayes, the candidate of that party was declared elected. In 1880, the Democratic party, feeling that Mr. Tilden had been lawfully elected to the presidency tendered the nomination for the same office to Mr. Tilden, but he declined, retiring from all public functions, owing to failing health. He died August 4, 1886. By will he bequeathed several millions of dollars toward the founding of public libraries in New York City, Yonkers, etc.

NOAH WEBSTER.—As a scholar, lawyer, author and journalist, there is no one who stands on a higher plane, or whose reputation is better established than the honored gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was a native of West Hartford, Connecticut, and was born October 17, 1758. He came of an old New England family, his mother being a descendant of Governor William Bradford, of the Plymouth colony. After acquiring a solid education in early life Dr. Webster entered Yale College, from which he graduated in

1778. For a while he taught school in Hartford, at the same time studying law, and was admitted to the bar in 1781. He taught a classical school at Goshen, Orange county, New York, in 1782-83, and while there prepared his spelling book, grammar and reader, which was issued under the title of "A Grammatical Institute of the English Language," in three parts,—so successful a work that up to 1876 something like forty million of the spelling books had been sold. In 1786 he delivered a course of lectures on the English language in the seaboard cities and the following year taught an academy at Philadelphia. From December 17, 1787, until November, 1788, he edited the "American Magazine," a periodical that proved unsuccessful. In 1789-93 he practiced law in Hartford having in the former year married the daughter of William Greenleaf, of Boston. He returned to New York and November, 1793, founded a daily paper, the "Minerva," to which was soon added a semi-weekly edition under the name of the "Herald." The former is still in existence under the name of the "Commercial Advertiser." In this paper, over the signature of "Curtius," he published a lengthy and scholarly defense of "John Jay's treaty."

In 1798, Dr. Webster moved to New Haven and in 1807 commenced the preparation of his great work, the "American Dictionary of the English Language," which was not completed and published until 1828. He made his home in Amherst, Massachusetts, for the ten years succeeding 1812, and was instrumental in the establishment of Amherst College, of which institution he was the first president of the board of trustees. During 1824-5 he resided in Europe, pursuing his philological studies in Paris. He completed his dictionary from the libraries of Cambridge University in 1825, and de-

voted his leisure for the remainder of his life to the revision of that and his school books.

Dr. Webster was a member of the legislatures of both Connecticut and Massachusetts, was judge of one of the courts of the former state and was identified with nearly all the literary and scientific societies in the neighborhood of Amherst College. He died in New Haven, May 28, 1843.

Among the more prominent works emanating from the fecund pen of Dr. Noah Webster besides those mentioned above are the following: "Sketches of American Policy," "Winthrop's Journal," "A Brief History of Epidemics," "Rights of Neutral Nations in time of War," "A Philosophical and Practical Grammar of the English Language," "Dissertations on the English Language," "A Collection of Essays," "The Revolution in France," "Political Progress of Britain," "Origin, History, and Connection of the Languages of Western Asia and of Europe," and many others.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the great anti-slavery pioneer and leader, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, December 12, 1804. He was apprenticed to the printing business, and in 1828 was induced to take charge of the "Journal of the Times" at Bennington, Vermont. While supporting John Quincy Adams for the presidency he took occasion in that paper to give expression of his views on slavery. These articles attracted notice, and a Quaker named Lundy, editor of the "Genius of Emancipation," published in Baltimore, induced him to enter a partnership with him for the conduct of his paper. It soon transpired that the views of the partners were not in harmony, Lundy favoring gradual emancipation, while Garrison favored

immediate freedom. In 1850 Mr. Garrison was thrown into prison for libel, not being able to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs. In his cell he wrote a number of poems which stirred the entire north, and a merchant, Mr. Tappan, of New York, paid his fine and liberated him, after seven weeks of confinement. He at once began a lecture tour of the northern cities, denouncing slavery as a sin before God, and demanding its immediate abolition in the name of religion and humanity. He opposed the colonization scheme of President Monroe and other leaders, and declared the right of every slave to immediate freedom.

In 1831 he formed a partnership with Isaac Knapp, and began the publication of the "Liberator" at Boston. The "immediate abolition" idea began to gather power in the north, while the south became alarmed at the bold utterance of this journal. The mayor of Boston was besought by southern influence to interfere, and upon investigation, reported upon the insignificance, obscurity, and poverty of the editor and his staff, which report was widely published throughout the country. Rewards were offered by the southern states for his arrest and conviction. Later Garrison brought from England, where an emancipation measure had just been passed, some of the great advocates to work for the cause in this country. In 1835 a mob broke into his office, broke up a meeting of women, dragged Garrison through the street with a rope around his body, and his life was saved only by the interference of the police, who lodged him in jail. Garrison declined to sit in the World's Anti-Slavery convention at London in 1840, because that body had refused women representation. He opposed the formation of a political party with emancipation as its basis.

He favored a dissolution of the union, and declared the constitution which bound the free states to the slave states "A covenant with death and an agreement with hell." In 1843 he became president of the American Anti-Slavery society, which position he held until 1865, when slavery was no more. During all this time the "Liberator" had continued to promulgate anti-slavery doctrines, but in 1865 Garrison resigned his position, and declared his work was completed. He died May 24, 1879.

JOHN BROWN ("Brown of Ossawatimie"), a noted character in American history, was born at Torrington, Connecticut, May 9, 1800. In his childhood he removed to Ohio, where he learned the tanner's trade. He married there, and in 1855 settled in Kansas. He lived at the village of Ossawatimie in that state, and there began his fight against slavery. He advocated immediate emancipation, and held that the negroes of the slave states merely waited for a leader in an insurrection that would result in their freedom. He attended the convention called at Chatham, Canada, in 1859, and was the leading spirit in organizing a raid upon the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. His plans were well laid, and carried out in great secrecy. He rented a farm house near Harper's Ferry in the summer of 1859, and on October 16th of that year, with about twenty followers, he surprised and captured the United States arsenal, with all its supplies and arms. To his surprise, the negroes did not come to his support, and the next day he was attacked by the Virginia state militia, wounded and captured. He was tried in the courts of the state, convicted, and was hanged at Charlestown, December 2, 1859. The raid and its results had a tremendous

effect, and hastened the culmination of the troubles between the north and south. The south had the advantage in discussing this event, claiming that the sentiment which inspired this act of violence was shared by the anti-slavery element of the country.

EDWIN BOOTH had no peer upon the American stage during his long career as a star actor. He was the son of a famous actor, Junius Brutus Booth, and was born in 1833 at his father's home at Belair, near Baltimore. At the age of sixteen he made his first appearance on the stage, at the Boston Museum, in a minor part in "Richard III." It was while playing in California in 1851 that an eminent critic called general attention to the young actor's unusual talent. However, it was not until 1863, at the great Shakspearian revival at the Winter Garden Theatre, New York, that the brilliancy of his career began. His Hamlet held the boards for 100 nights in succession, and from that time forth Booth's reputation was established. In 1868 he opened his own theatre (Booth's Theater) in New York. Mr. Booth never succeeded as a manager, however, but as an actor he was undoubtedly the most popular man on the American stage, and perhaps the most eminent one in the world. In England he also won the greatest applause.

Mr. Booth's work was confined mostly to Shakspearean roles, and his art was characterized by intellectual acuteness, fervor, and poetic feeling. His Hamlet, Richard II, Richard III, and Richelieu gave play to his greatest powers. In 1865, when his brother, John Wilkes Booth, enacted his great crime, Edwin Booth resolved to retire from the stage, but was persuaded to reconsider that decision. The odium did not in any way attach to the

great actor, and his popularity was not affected. In all his work Mr. Booth clung closely to the legitimate and the traditional in drama, making no experiments, and offering little encouragement to new dramatic authors. His death occurred in New York, June 7, 1894.

JOSEPH HOOKER, a noted American officer, was born at Hadley, Massachusetts, November 13, 1814. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1837, and was appointed lieutenant of artillery. He served in Florida in the Seminole war, and in garrison until the outbreak of the Mexican war. During the latter he saw service as a staff officer and was breveted captain, major and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Monterey, National Bridge and Chapultepec. Resigning his commission in 1833 he took up farming in California, which he followed until 1861. During this time he acted as superintendent of military roads in Oregon. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Hooker tendered his services to the government, and, May 17, 1861, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. He served in the defence of Washington and on the lower Potomac until his appointment to the command of a division in the Third Corps, in March, 1862. For gallant conduct at the siege of Yorktown and in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Frazier's Farm and Malvern Hill he was made major-general. At the head of his division he participated in the battles of Manassas and Chantilly. September 6, 1862, he was placed at the head of the First Corps, and in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam acted with his usual gallantry, being wounded in the latter engagement. On re-joining the army in November he was made brigadier-general in the regular army. On

General Burnside attaining the command of the Army of the Potomac General Hooker was placed in command of the center grand division, consisting of the Second and Fifth Corps. At the head of these gallant men he participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. In January, 1863, General Hooker assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, and in May following fought the battle of Chancellorsville. At the time of the invasion of Pennsylvania, owing to a dispute with General Halleck, Hooker requested to be relieved of his command, and June 28 was succeeded by George G. Meade. In September, 1863, General Hooker was given command of the Twentieth Corps and transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and distinguished himself at the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold. In the Atlanta campaign he saw almost daily service and merited his well-known nickname of "Fighting Joe." July 30, 1864, at his own request, he was relieved of his command. He subsequently was in command of several military departments in the north, and in October, 1868, was retired with the full rank of major-general. He died October 31, 1879.

JAY GOULD, one of the greatest financiers that the world has ever produced, was born May 27, 1836, at Roxbury, Delaware county, New York. He spent his early years on his father's farm and at the age of fourteen entered Hobart Academy, New York, and kept books for the village blacksmith. He acquired a taste for mathematics and surveying and on leaving school found employment in making the surveyor's map of Ulster county. He surveyed very extensively in the state and accumulated five thousand dollars as the fruits of his labor. He

was then stricken with typhoid fever but recovered and made the acquaintance of one Zadock Pratt, who sent him into the western part of the state to locate a site for a tannery. He chose a fine hemlock grove, built a sawmill and blacksmith shop and was soon doing a large lumber business with Mr. Pratt. Mr. Gould soon secured control of the entire plant, which he sold out just before the panic of 1857 and in this year he became the largest stockholder in the Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, bank. Shortly after the crisis he bought the bonds of the Rutland & Washington Railroad at ten cents on the dollar, and put all his money into railroad securities. For a long time he conducted this road which he consolidated with the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad. In 1859 he removed to New York and became a heavy investor in Erie Railroad stocks, entered that company and was president until its reorganization in 1872. In December, 1880, Mr. Gould was in control of ten thousand miles of railroad. In 1887 he purchased the controlling interest in the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co., and was a joint owner with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. of the western portion of the Southern Pacific line. Other lines soon came under his control, aggregating thousand of miles, and he soon was recognized as one of the world's greatest railroad magnates. He continued to hold his place as one of the master financiers of the century until the time of his death which occurred December 2, 1892.

THOMAS HART BENTON, a very prominent United States senator and statesman, was born at Hillsborough, North Carolina, March 14, 1782. He removed to Tennessee in early life, studied law, and began to practice at Nashville about 1810.

During the war of 1812-1815 he served as colonel of a Tennessee regiment under General Andrew Jackson. In 1815 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and in 1820 was chosen United States senator for that state. Having been re-elected in 1826, he supported President Jackson in his opposition to the United States bank and advocated a gold and silver currency, thus gaining the name of "Old Bullion," by which he was familiarly known. For many years he was the most prominent man in Missouri, and took rank among the greatest statesmen of his day. He was a member of the senate for thirty years and opposed the extreme states' rights policy of John C. Calhoun. In 1852 he was elected to the house of representatives in which he opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise. He was opposed by a powerful party of States' Rights Democrats in Missouri, who defeated him as a candidate for governor of that state in 1856.

Colonel Benton published a considerable work in two volumes in 1854-56, entitled "Thirty Years' View, or a History of the Working of the American Government for Thirty Years, 1820-50." He died April 10, 1858.

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS.—One of the most prominent figures in political circles during the intensely exciting days that preceded the war, and a leader of the Union branch of the Democratic party was the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

He was born at Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, April 23, 1813, of poor but respectable parentage. His father, a practicing physician, died while our subject was but an infant, and his mother, with two small children and but small means, could give him but the rudiments of an education.

At the age of fifteen young Douglas engaged at work in the cabinet making business to raise funds to carry him through college. After a few years of labor he was enabled to pursue an academical course, first at Brandon, and later at Canandaigua, New York. In the latter place he remained until 1833, taking up the study of law. Before he was twenty, however, his funds running low, he abandoned all further attempts at education, determining to enter at once the battle of life. After some wanderings through the western states he took up his residence at Jacksonville, Illinois, where, after teaching school for three months, he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in 1834. Within a year from that time, so rapidly had he risen in his profession, he was chosen attorney general of the state, and warmly espoused the principles of the Democratic party. He soon became one of the most popular orators in Illinois. It was at this time he gained the name of the "Little Giant." In 1835 he resigned the position of attorney general having been elected to the legislature. In 1841 he was chosen judge of the supreme court of Illinois which he resigned two years later to take a seat in congress. It was during this period of his life, while a member of the lower house, that he established his reputation and took the side of those who contended that congress had no constitutional right to restrict the extension of slavery further than the agreement between the states made in 1820. This, in spite of his being opposed to slavery, and only on grounds which he believed to be right, favored what was called the Missouri compromise. In 1847 Mr. Douglas was chosen United States senator for six years, and greatly distinguished himself. In 1852 he was re-elected to the same office. During this latter term, under his leader-

ship, the "Kansas-Nebraska bill" was carried in the senate. In 1858, notwithstanding the fierce contest made by his able competitor for the position, Abraham Lincoln, and with the administration of Buchanan arrayed against him, Mr. Douglas was re-elected senator. After the trouble in the Charleston convention, when by the withdrawal of several state delegates without a nomination, the Union Democrats, in convention at Baltimore, in 1860, nominated Mr. Douglas as their candidate for presidency. The results of this election are well known and the great events of 1861 coming on, Mr. Douglas was spared their full development, dying at Chicago, Illinois, June 3, 1861, after a short illness. His last words to his children were, "to obey the laws and support the constitution of the United States."

JAMES MONROE, fifth president of the United States, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, April 28, 1758. At the age of sixteen he entered William and Mary College, but two years later the Declaration of Independence having been adopted, he left college and hastened to New York where he joined Washington's army as a military cadet.

At the battle of Trenton Monroe performed gallant service and received a wound in the shoulder, and was promoted to a captaincy. He acted as aide to Lord Sterling at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. Washington then sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment of which he was to be colonel. The exhausted condition of Virginia made this impossible, but he received his commission. He next entered the law office of Thomas Jefferson to study law, as there was no opening for him as an officer in the army. In

1782 he was elected to the Virginia assembly, and the next year he was elected to the Continental congress. Realizing the inadequacy of the old articles of confederation, he advocated the calling of a convention to consider their revision, and introduced in congress a resolution empowering congress to regulate trade, lay import duties, etc. This resolution was referred to a committee, of which he was chairman, and the report led to the Annapolis convention, which called a general convention to meet at Philadelphia in 1787, when the constitution was drafted. Mr. Monroe began the practice of law at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and was soon after elected to the legislature, and appointed as one of the committee to pass upon the adoption of the constitution. He opposed it, as giving too much power to the central government. He was elected to the United States senate in 1789, where he allied himself with the Anti-Federalists or "Republicans," as they were sometimes called. Although his views as to neutrality between France and England were directly opposed to those of the president, yet Washington appointed him minister to France. His popularity in France was so great that the antagonism of England and her friends in this country brought about his recall. He then became governor of Virginia. He was sent as envoy to France in 1802; minister to England in 1803; and envoy to Spain in 1805. The next year he returned to his estate in Virginia, and with an ample inheritance enjoyed a few years of repose. He was again called to be governor of Virginia, and was then appointed secretary of state by President Madison. The war with England soon resulted, and when the capital was burned by the British, Mr. Monroe became secretary of war also, and planned the measures for the defense of New Orleans.

The treasury being exhausted and credit gone, he pledged his own estate, and thereby made possible the victory of Jackson at New Orleans.

In 1817 Mr. Monroe became president of the United States, having been a candidate of the "Republican" party, which at that time had begun to be called the "Democratic" party. In 1820 he was re-elected, having two hundred and thirty-one electoral votes out of two hundred and thirty-two. His administration is known as the "Era of good-feeling," and party lines were almost wiped out. The slavery question began to assume importance at this time, and the Missouri Compromise was passed. The famous "Monroe Doctrine" originated in a great state paper of President Monroe upon the rumored interference of the Holy Alliance to prevent the formation of free republics in South America. President Monroe acknowledged their independence, and promulgated his great "Doctrine," which has been held in reverence since. Mr. Monroe's death occurred in New York on July 4, 1831.

THOMAS ALVA EDISON, the master wizard of electrical science and whose name is synonymous with the subjugation of electricity to the service of man, was born in 1847 at Milan, Ohio, and it was at Port Huron, Michigan, whither his parents had moved in 1854, that his self-education began—for he never attended school for more than two months. He eagerly devoured every book he could lay his hands on and is said to have read through an encyclopedia without missing a word. At thirteen he began his working life as a trainboy upon the Grand Trunk Railway between Port Huron and Detroit. Much of his time was now spent in Detroit, where he found increased facilities for reading at the public libraries.

He was not content to be a newsboy, so he got together three hundred pounds of type and started the issue of the "Grand Trunk Herald." It was only a small amateur weekly, printed on one side, the impression being made from the type by hand. Chemical research was his next undertaking and a laboratory was added to his movable publishing house, which, by the way, was an old freight car. One day, however, as he was experimenting with some phosphorus, it ignited and the irate conductor threw the young seeker after the truth, chemicals and all, from the train. His office and laboratory were then removed to the cellar of his father's house. As he grew to manhood he decided to become an operator. He won his opportunity by saving the life of a child, whose father was an old operator, and out of gratitude he gave Mr. Edison lessons in telegraphy. Five months later he was competent to fill a position in the railroad office at Port Huron. Hence he peregrinated to Stratford, Ontario, and thence successively to Adrian, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Memphis, Louisville and Boston, gradually becoming an expert operator and gaining experience that enabled him to evolve many ingenious ideas for the improvement of telegraphic appliances. At Memphis he constructed an automatic repeater, which enabled Louisville and New Orleans to communicate direct, and received nothing more than the thanks of his employers. Mr. Edison came to New York in 1870 in search of an opening more suitable to his capabilities and ambitions. He happened to be in the office of the *Laws Gold Reporting Company* when one of the instruments got out of order, and even the inventor of the system could not make it work. Edison requested to be allowed to attempt the task, and in a few minutes he

had overcome the difficulty and secured an advantageous engagement. For several years he had a contract with the Western Union and the Gold Stock companies, whereby he received a large salary, besides a special price for all telegraphic improvements he could suggest. Later, as the head of the Edison General Electric company, with its numerous subordinate organizations and connections all over the civilized world, he became several times a millionaire. Mr. Edison invented the phonograph and kinetograph which bear his name, the carbon telephone, the tasimeter, and the duplex and quadruplex systems of telegraphy.

JAMES LONGSTREET, one of the most conspicuous of the Confederate generals during the Civil war, was born in 1820, in South Carolina, but was early taken by his parents to Alabama where he grew to manhood and received his early education. He graduated at the United States military academy in 1842, entering the army as lieutenant and spent a few years in the frontier service. When the Mexican war broke out he was called to the front and participated in all the principal battles of that war up to the storming of Chapultepec, where he received severe wounds. For gallant conduct at Contreras, Cherubusco, and Molino del Rey he received the brevets of captain and major. After the close of the Mexican war Longstreet served as adjutant and captain on frontier service in Texas until 1858 when he was transferred to the staff as paymaster with rank of major. In June, 1861, he resigned to join the Confederacy and immediately went to the front, commanding a brigade at Bull Run the following month. Promoted to be major-general in 1862 he thereafter bore a conspicuous

part and rendered valuable service to the Confederate cause. He participated in many of the most severe battles of the Civil war including Bull Run (first and second), Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Fraziers Farm, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Frederickburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Wilderness, Petersburg and most of the fighting about Richmond.

When the war closed General Longstreet accepted the result, renewed his allegiance to the government, and thereafter labored earnestly to obliterate all traces of war and promote an era of good feeling between all sections of the country. He took up his residence in New Orleans, and took an active interest and prominent part in public affairs, served as surveyor of that port for several years; was commissioner of engineers for Louisiana, served four years as school commissioner, etc. In 1875 he was appointed supervisor of internal revenue and settled in Georgia. After that time he served four years as United States minister to Turkey, and also for a number of years was United States marshal of Georgia, besides having held other important official positions.

JOHAN RUTLEDGE, the second chief-justice of the United States, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1739. He was a son of John Rutledge, who had left Ireland for America about five years prior to the birth of our subject, and a brother of Edward Rutledge, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. John Rutledge received his legal education at the Temple, London, after which he returned to Charleston and soon won distinction at the bar. He was elected to the old Colonial congress in 1765 to protest against the "Stamp Act," and was a member of the

South Carolina convention of 1774, and of the Continental congress of that and the succeeding year. In 1776 he was chairman of the committee that draughted the constitution of his state, and was president of the congress of that state. He was not pleased with the state constitution, however, and resigned. In 1779 he was again chosen governor of the state, and granted extraordinary powers, and he at once took the field to repel the British. He joined the army of General Gates in 1782, and the same year was elected to congress. He was a member of the constitutional convention which framed our present constitution. In 1789 he was appointed an associate justice of the first supreme court of the United States. He resigned to accept the position of chief-justice of his own state. Upon the resignation of Judge Jay, he was appointed chief-justice of the United States in 1795. The appointment was never confirmed, for, after presiding at one session, his mind became deranged, and he was succeeded by Judge Ellsworth. He died at Charleston, July 23, 1800.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON was one of the most noted literary men of his time. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 25, 1803. He had a minister for an ancestor, either on the paternal or maternal side, in every generation for eight generations back. His father, Rev. William Emerson, was a native of Concord, Massachusetts, born May 6, 1769, graduated at Harvard, in 1789, became a Unitarian minister; was a fine writer and one of the best orators of his day; died in 1811.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was fitted for college at the public schools of Boston, and graduated at Harvard College in 1821, winning about this time several prizes for es-

says. For five years he taught school in Boston; in 1826 was licensed to preach, and in 1829 was ordained as a colleague to Rev. Henry Ware of the Second Unitarian church in Boston. In 1832 he resigned, making the announcement in a sermon of his unwillingness longer to administer the rite of the Lord's Supper, after which he spent about a year in Europe. Upon his return he began his career as a lecturer before the Boston Mechanics Institute, his subject being "Water." His early lectures on "Italy" and "Relation of Man to the Globe" also attracted considerable attention; as did also his biographical lectures on Michael Angelo, Milton, Luther, George Fox, and Edmund Burke. After that time he gave many courses of lectures in Boston and became one of the best known lecturers in America. But very few men have rendered such continued service in this field. He lectured for forty successive seasons before the Salem, Massachusetts, Lyceum and also made repeated lecturing tours in this country and in England. In 1835 Mr. Emerson took up his residence at Concord, Massachusetts, where he continued to make his home until his death which occurred April 27, 1882.

Mr. Emerson's literary work covered a wide scope. He wrote and published many works, essays and poems, which rank high among the works of American literary men. A few of the many which he produced are the following: "Nature;" "The Method of Nature;" "Man Thinking;" "The Dial;" "Essays;" "Poems;" "English Traits;" "The Conduct of Life;" "May-Day and other Poems" and "Society and Solitude;" besides many others. He was a prominent member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society and other kindred associations.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART, one of the famous merchant princes of New York, was born near the city of Belfast, Ireland, in 1803, and before he was eight years of age was left an orphan without any near relatives, save an aged grandfather. The grandfather being a pious Methodist wanted to make a minister of young Stewart, and accordingly put him in a school with that end in view and he graduated at Trinity College, in Dublin. When scarcely twenty years of age he came to New York. His first employment was that of a teacher, but accident soon made him a merchant. Entering into business relations with an experienced man of his acquaintance he soon found himself with the rent of a store on his hands and alone in a new enterprise. Mr. Stewart's business grew rapidly in all directions, but its founder had executive ability sufficient for any and all emergencies, and in time his house became one of the greatest mercantile establishments of modern times, and the name of Stewart famous. Mr. Stewart's death occurred April 10, 1876.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. — In speaking of this noted American novelist, William Cullen Bryant said: "He wrote for mankind at large, hence it is that he has earned a fame wider than any American author of modern times. The creations of his genius shall survive through centuries to come, and only perish with our language." Another eminent writer (Prescott) said of Cooper: "In his productions every American must take an honest pride; for surely no one has succeeded like Cooper in the portraiture of American character, or has given such glowing and eminently truthful pictures of American scenery."

James Fenimore Cooper was born Sep-

tember 15, 1789, at Burlington, New Jersey, and was a son of Judge William Cooper. About a year after the birth of our subject the family removed to Otsego county, New York, and founded the town called "Cooperstown." James Fenimore Cooper spent his childhood there and in 1802 entered Yale College, and four years later became a midshipman in the United States navy. In 1811 he was married, quit the seafaring life, and began devoting more or less time to literary pursuits. His first work was "Precaution," a novel published in 1819, and three years later he produced "The Spy, a Tale of Neutral Ground," which met with great favor and was a universal success. This was followed by many other works, among which may be mentioned the following: "The Pioneers," "The Pilot," "Last of the Mohicans," "The Prairie," "The Red Rover," "The Manikins," "Home-ward Bound," "Home as Found," "History of the United States Navy," "The Pathfinder," "Wing and Wing," "Afloat and Ashore," "The Chain-Bearer," "Oak-Openings," etc. J. Fenimore Cooper died at Cooperstown, New York, September 14, 1851.

MARSHALL FIELD, one of the merchant princes of America, ranks among the most successful business men of the century. He was born in 1835 at Conway, Massachusetts. He spent his early life on a farm and secured a fair education in the common schools, supplementing this with a course at the Conway Academy. His natural bent ran in the channels of commercial life, and at the age of seventeen he was given a position in a store at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Field remained there four years and removed to Chicago in 1856. He began his career in Chicago as a clerk

in the wholesale dry goods house of Cooley, Wadsworth & Company, which later became Cooley, Farwell & Company, and still later John V. Farwell & Company. He remained with them four years and exhibited marked ability, in recognition of which he was given a partnership. In 1865 Mr. Field and L. Z. Leiter, who was also a member of the firm, withdrew and formed the firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter, the third partner being Potter Palmer, and they continued in business until 1867, when Mr. Palmer retired and the firm became Field, Leiter & Company. They ran under the latter name until 1881, when Mr. Leiter retired and the house has since continued under the name of Marshall Field & Company. The phenomenal success accredited to the house is largely due to the marked ability of Mr. Field, the house had become one of the foremost in the west, with an annual sale of \$8,000,000 in 1870. The total loss of the firm during the Chicago fire was \$3,500,000 of which \$2,500,000 was recovered through the insurance companies. It rapidly recovered from the effects of this and to-day the annual sales amount to over \$40,000,000. Mr. Field's real estate holdings amounted to \$10,000,000. He was one of the heaviest subscribers to the Baptist University fund although he is a Presbyterian, and gave \$1,000,000 for the endowment of the Field Columbian Museum—one of the greatest institutions of the kind in the world.

EDGAR WILSON NYE, who won an immense popularity under the pen name of "Bill Nye," was one of the most eccentric humorists of his day. He was born August 25, 1850, at Shirley, Piscataqua county, Maine, "at a very early age" as he expresses it. He took an academic course in

River Falls, Wisconsin, from whence, after his graduation, he removed to Wyoming Territory. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He began when quite young to contribute humorous sketches to the newspapers, became connected with various western journals and achieved a brilliant success as a humorist. Mr. Nye settled later in New York City where he devoted his time to writing funny articles for the big newspaper syndicates. He wrote for publication in book form the following: "Bill Nye and the Boomerang," "The Forty Liars," "Baled Hay," "Bill Nye's Blossom Rock," "Remarks," etc. His death occurred February 21, 1896, at Asheville, North Carolina.

THOMAS DE WITT TALMAGE, one of the most celebrated American preachers, was born January 7, 1832, and was the youngest of twelve children. He made his preliminary studies at the grammar school in New Brunswick, New Jersey. At the age of eighteen he joined the church and entered the University of the City of New York, and graduated in May, 1853. The exercises were held in Niblo's Garden and his speech aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. At the close of his college duties he imagined himself interested in the law and for three years studied law. Dr. Talmage then perceived his mistake and prepared himself for the ministry at the Reformed Dutch Church Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Just after his ordination the young minister received two calls, one from Piermont, New York, and the other from Belleville, New Jersey. Dr. Talmage accepted the latter and for three years filled that charge, when he was called to Syracuse, New York. Here it was that his sermons first drew large

crowds of people to his church, and from thence dates his popularity. Afterward he became the pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch church, of Philadelphia, remaining seven years, during which period he first entered upon the lecture platform and laid the foundation for his future reputation. At the end of this time he received three calls, one from Chicago, one from San Francisco, and one from the Central Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, which latter at that time consisted of only nineteen members with a congregation of about thirty-five. This church offered him a salary of seven thousand dollars and he accepted the call. He soon induced the trustees to sell the old church and build a new one. They did so and erected the Brooklyn Tabernacle, but it burned down shortly after it was finished. By prompt sympathy and general liberality a new church was built and formally opened in February, 1874. It contained seats for four thousand, six hundred and fifty, but if necessary seven thousand could be accommodated. In October, 1878, his salary was raised from seven thousand dollars to twelve thousand dollars, and in the autumn of 1889 the second tabernacle was destroyed by fire. A third tabernacle was built and it was formally dedicated on Easter Sunday, 1891.

JOHAN PHILIP SOUSA, conceded as being one of the greatest band leaders in the world, won his fame while leader of the United States Marine Band at Washington, District of Columbia. He was not originally a band player but was a violinist, and at the age of seventeen he was conductor of an opera company, a profession which he followed for several years, until he was offered the leadership of the Marine Band at Washington. The proposition was repugnant to him at first but he accepted the

offer and then ensued ten years of brilliant success with that organization. When he first took the Marine Band he began to gather the national airs of all the nations that have representatives in Washington, and compiled a comprehensive volume including nearly all the national songs of the different nations. He composed a number of marches, waltzes and two-steps, prominent among which are the "Washington Post," "Directorate," "King Cotton," "High School Cadets," "Belle of Chicago," "Liberty Bell March," "Manhattan Beach," "On Parade March," "Thunderer March," "Gladiator March," "El Capitan March," etc. He became a very extensive composer of this class of music.

JOHAN QUINCY ADAMS, sixth president of the United States, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767, the son of John Adams. At the age of eleven he was sent to school at Paris, and two years later to Leyden, where he entered that great university. He returned to the United States in 1785, and graduated from Harvard in 1788. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1791. His practice brought no income the first two years, but he won distinction in literary fields, and was appointed minister to The Hague in 1794. He married in 1797, and went as minister to Berlin the same year, serving until 1801, when Jefferson became president. He was elected to the senate in 1803 by the Federalists, but was condemned by that party for advocating the Embargo Act and other Anti-Federalist measures. He was appointed as professor of rhetoric at Harvard in 1805, and in 1809 was sent as minister to Russia. He assisted in negotiating the treaty of peace with England in 1814, and became minister to that power

the next year. He served during Monroe's administration two terms as secretary of state, during which time party lines were obliterated, and in 1824 four candidates for president appeared, all of whom were identified to some extent with the new "Democratic" party. Mr. Adams received 84 electoral votes, Jackson 99, Crawford 41, and Clay 37. As no candidate had a majority of all votes, the election went to the house of representatives, which elected Mr. Adams. As Clay had thrown his influence to Mr. Adams, Clay became secretary of state, and this caused bitter feeling on the part of the Jackson Democrats, who were joined by Mr. Crawford and his following, and opposed every measure of the administration. In the election of 1828 Jackson was elected over Mr. Adams by a great majority.

Mr. Adams entered the lower house of congress in 1830, elected from the district in which he was born and continued to represent it for seventeen years. He was known as "the old man eloquent," and his work in congress was independent of party. He opposed slavery extension and insisted upon presenting to congress, one at a time, the hundreds of petitions against the slave power. One of these petitions, presented in 1842, was signed by forty-five citizens of Massachusetts, and prayed congress for a peaceful dissolution of the Union. His enemies seized upon this as an opportunity to crush their powerful foe, and in a caucus meeting determined upon his expulsion from congress. Finding they would not be able to command enough votes for this, they decided upon a course that would bring equal disgrace. They formulated a resolution to the effect that while he merited expulsion, the house would, in great mercy, substitute its severest censure. When it was read in the house the old man, then in his seventy-fifth

year, arose and demanded that the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence be read as his defense. It embraced the famous sentence, "that whenever any form of government becomes destructive to those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, etc., etc." After eleven days of hard fighting his opponents were defeated. On February 21, 1848, he rose to address the speaker on the Oregon question, when he suddenly fell from a stroke of paralysis. He died soon after in the rotunda of the capitol, where he had been conveyed by his colleagues.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY was one of the most famous women of America. She was born at South Adams, Massachusetts, February 15, 1820, the daughter of a Quaker. She received a good education and became a school teacher, following that profession for fifteen years in New York. Beginning with about 1852 she became the active leader of the woman's rights movement and won a wide reputation for her zeal and ability. She also distinguished herself for her zeal and eloquence in the temperance and anti-slavery causes, and became a conspicuous figure during the war. After the close of the war she gave most of her labors to the cause of woman's suffrage.

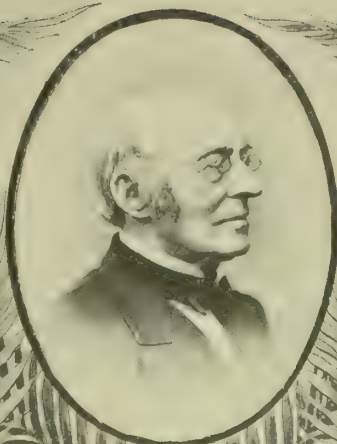
PHILIP D. ARMOUR, one of the most conspicuous figures in the mercantile history of America, was born May 16, 1832, on a farm at Stockbridge, Madison county, New York, and received his early education in the common schools of that county. He was apprenticed to a farmer and worked faithfully and well, being very ambitious and desiring to start out for himself. At the age of twenty he secured a release from his

indentures and set out overland for the gold fields of California. After a great deal of hard work he accumulated a little money and then came east and settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He went into the grain receiving and warehouse business and was fairly successful, and later on he formed a partnership with John Plankinton in the pork packing line, the style of the firm being Plankinton & Armour. Mr. Armour made his first great "deal" in selling pork "short" on the New York market in the anticipation of the fall of the Confederacy, and Mr. Armour is said to have made through this deal a million dollars. He then established packing houses in Chicago and Kansas City, and in 1875 he removed to Chicago. He increased his business by adding to it the shipment of dressed beef to the European markets, and many other lines of trade and manufacturing, and it rapidly assumed vast proportions, employing an army of men in different lines of the business. Mr. Armour successfully conducted a great many speculative deals in pork and grain of immense proportions and also erected many large warehouses for the storage of grain. He became one of the representative business men of Chicago, where he became closely identified with all enterprises of a public nature, but his fame as a great business man extended to all parts of the world. He founded the "Armour Institute" at Chicago and also contributed largely to benevolent and charitable institutions.

ROBERT FULTON.—Although Fulton is best known as the inventor of the first successful steamboat, yet his claims to distinction do not rest alone upon that, for he was an inventor along other lines, a painter and an author. He was born at Little Britain, Lancaster county, Pennsylv-



SUSAN B. ANTHONY



W^m LLOYD GARRISON



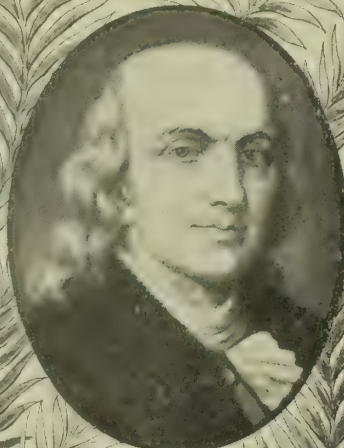
CYRUS W. FIELD



EDWIN BOOTH



HENRY WATTERSON



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



FRED DOUGLASS



T DEWITT TALMAGE



W^m J. BRYAN

vania, in 1765, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. At the age of seventeen he removed to Philadelphia, and there and in New York engaged in miniature painting with success both from a pecuniary and artistic point of view. With the results of his labors he purchased a farm for the support of his mother. He went to London and studied under the great painter, Benjamin West, and all through life retained his fondness for art and gave evidence of much ability in that line. While in England he was brought in contact with the Duke of Bridgewater, the father of the English canal system; Lord Stanhope, an eminent mechanician, and James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine. Their influence turned his mind to its true field of labor, that of mechanical invention. Machines for flax spinning, marble sawing, rope making, and for removing earth from excavations, are among his earliest ventures. His "Treatise on the Improvement of Canal Navigation," issued in 1796, and a series of essays on canals were soon followed by an English patent for canal improvements. In 1797 he went to Paris, where he resided until 1806, and there invented a submarine torpedo boat for maritime defense, but which was rejected by the governments of France, England and the United States. In 1803 he offered to construct for the Emperor Napoleon a steamboat that would assist in carrying out the plan of invading Great Britain then meditated by that great captain. In pursuance he constructed his first steamboat on the Seine, but it did not prove a full success and the idea was abandoned by the French government. By the aid of Livingston, then United States minister to France, Fulton purchased, in 1806, an engine which he brought to this country. After studying the defects of his own and other attempts in

this line he built and launched in 1807 the Clermont, the first successful steamboat. This craft only attained a speed of five miles an hour while going up North river. His first patent not fully covering his invention, Fulton was engaged in many law suits for infringement. He constructed many steamboats, ferryboats, etc., among these being the United States steamer "Fulton the First," built in 1814, the first war steamer ever built. This craft never attained any great speed owing to some defects in construction and accidentally blew up in 1829. Fulton died in New York, February 21, 1815.

SALMON PORTLAND CHASE, sixth chief-justice of the United States, and one of the most eminent of American jurists, was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, January 13, 1808. At the age of nine he was left in poverty by the death of his father, but means were found to educate him. He was sent to his uncle, a bishop, who conducted an academy near Columbus, Ohio, and here young Chase worked on the farm and attended school. At the age of fifteen he returned to his native state and entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1826. He then went to Washington, and engaged in teaching school, and studying law under the instruction of William Wirt. He was licensed to practice in 1829, and went to Cincinnati, where he had a hard struggle for several years following. He had in the meantime prepared notes on the statutes of Ohio, which, when published, brought him into prominence locally. He was soon after appointed solicitor of the United States Bank. In 1837 he appeared as counsel for a fugitive slave woman, Matilda, and sought by all the powers of his learning and eloquence to prevent her owner

from reclaiming her. He acted in many other cases, and devolved the trite expression, "Slavery is sectional, freedom is national." He was employed to defend Van Zandt before the supreme court of the United States in 1846, which was one of the most noted cases connected with the great struggle against slavery. By this time Mr. Chase had become the recognized leader of that element known as "free-soilers." He was elected to the United States senate in 1849, and was chosen governor of Ohio in 1855 and re-elected in 1857. He was chosen to the United States senate from Ohio in 1861, but was made secretary of the treasury by Lincoln and accepted. He inaugurated a financial system to replenish the exhausted treasury and meet the demands of the greatest war in history and at the same time to revive the industries of the country. One of the measures which afterward called for his judicial attention was the issuance of currency notes which were made a legal tender in payment of debts. When this question came before him as chief-justice of the United States he reversed his former action and declared the measure unconstitutional. The national banking system, by which all notes issued were to be based on funded government bonds of equal or greater amounts, had its direct origin with Mr. Chase.

Mr. Chase resigned the treasury portfolio in 1864, and was appointed the same year as chief-justice of the United States supreme court. The great questions that came up before him at this crisis in the life of the nation were no less than those which confronted the first chief-justice at the formation of our government. Reconstruction, private, state and national interests, the constitutionality of the acts of congress passed in times of great excitement, the construction and interpretation to be placed

upon the several amendments to the national constitution,—these were among the vital questions requiring prompt decision. He received a paralytic stroke in 1870, which impaired his health, though his mental powers were not affected. He continued to preside at the opening terms for two years following and died May 7, 1873.

HARRIET ELIZABETH BEECHER STOWE, a celebrated American writer, was born June 14, 1812, at Litchfield, Connecticut. She was a daughter of Lyman Beecher and a sister of Henry Ward Beecher, two noted divines; was carefully educated, and taught school for several years at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1832 Miss Beecher married Professor Stowe, then of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterwards at Bowdoin College and Andover Seminary. Mrs. Stowe published in 1849 "The Mayflower, or sketches of the descendants of the Pilgrims," and in 1851 commenced in the "National Era" of Washington, a serial story which was published separately in 1852 under the title of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This book attained almost unparalleled success both at home and abroad, and within ten years it had been translated in almost every language of the civilized world. Mrs. Stowe published in 1853 a "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" in which the data that she used was published and its truthfulness was corroborated. In 1853 she accompanied her husband and brother to Europe, and on her return published "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands" in 1854. Mrs. Stowe was for some time one of the editors of the "Atlantic Monthly" and the "Hearth and Home," for which she had written a number of articles. Among these, also published separately, are "Dred, a tale of the Great Dismal Swamp" (later published under the title of "Nina

Gordon"); "The Minister's Wooing;" "The Pearl of Orr's Island;" "Agnes of Sorrento;" "Oldtown Folks;" "My Wife and I;" "Bible Heroines," and "A Dog's Mission." Mrs. Stowe's death occurred July 1, 1896, at Hartford, Connecticut.

THOMAS JONATHAN JACKSON, better known as "Stonewall" Jackson, was one of the most noted of the Confederate generals of the Civil war. He was a soldier by nature, an incomparable lieutenant, sure to execute any operation entrusted to him with marvellous precision, judgment and courage, and all his individual campaigns and combats bore the stamp of a masterly capacity for war. He was born January 21, 1824, at Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia. He was early in life imbued with the desire to be a soldier and it is said walked from the mountains of Virginia to Washington, secured the aid of his congressman, and was appointed cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point from which he was graduated in 1846. Attached to the army as brevet second lieutenant of the First Artillery, his first service was as a subaltern with Magruder's battery of light artillery in the Mexican war. He participated at the reduction of Vera Cruz, and was noticed for gallantry in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Moline del Rey, Chapultepec, and the capture of the city of Mexico, receiving the brevets of captain for conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco and of major at Chapultepec. In the meantime he had been advanced by regular promotion to be first lieutenant in 1847. In 1852, the war having closed, he resigned and became professor of natural and experimental philosophy and artillery instructor at the Virginia State Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, where he

remained until Virginia declared for secession, he becoming chiefly noted for intense religious sentiment coupled with personal eccentricities. Upon the breaking out of the war he was made colonel and placed in command of a force sent to sieze Harper's Ferry, which he accomplished May 3, 1861. Relieved by General J. E. Johnston, May 23, he took command of the brigade of Valley Virginians, whom he moulded into that brave corps, baptized at the first Manassas, and ever after famous as the "Stonewall Brigade." After this "Stonewall" Jackson was made a major-general, in 1861, and participated until his death in all the famous campaigns about Richmond and in Virginia, and was a conspicuous figure in the memorable battles of that time. May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, he was wounded severely by his own troops, two balls shattering his left arm and another passing through the palm of his right hand. The left arm was amputated, but pneumonia intervened, and, weakened by the great loss of blood, he died May 10, 1863. The more his operations in the Shenandoah valley in 1862 are studied the more striking must the merits of this great soldier appear.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.—Near to the heart of the people of the Anglo-Saxon race will ever lie the verses of this, the "Quaker Poet." The author of "Barclay of Ury," "Maud Muller" and "Barbara Frietchie," always pure, fervid and direct, will be remembered when many a more ambitious writer has been forgotten.

John G. Whittier was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, December 7, 1807, of Quaker parentage. He had but a common-school education and passed his boyhood days upon a farm. In early life he learned the trade of shoemaker. At the age of

eighteen he began to write verses for the Haverhill "Gazette." He spent two years after that at the Haverhill academy, after which, in 1829, he became editor of the "American Manufacturer," at Boston. In 1830 he succeeded George D. Prentice as editor of the "New England Weekly Review," but the following year returned to Haverhill and engaged in farming. In 1832 and in 1836 he edited the "Gazette." In 1835 he was elected a member of the legislature, serving two years. In 1836 he became secretary of the Anti-slavery Society of Philadelphia. In 1838 and 1839 he edited the "Pennsylvania Freeman," but in the latter year the office was sacked and burned by a mob. In 1840 Whittier settled at Amesbury, Massachusetts. In 1847 he became corresponding editor of the "National Era," an anti-slavery paper published at Washington, and contributed to its columns many of his anti-slavery and other favorite lyrics. Mr. Whittier lived for many years in retirement of Quaker simplicity, publishing several volumes of poetry which have raised him to a high place among American authors and brought to him the love and admiration of his countrymen. In the electoral colleges of 1860 and 1864 Whittier was a member. Much of his time after 1876 was spent at Oak Knoll, Danvers, Massachusetts, but still retained his residence at Amesbury. He never married. His death occurred September 7, 1892.

The more prominent prose writings of John G. Whittier are as follows: "Legends of New England," "Justice and Expediency, or Slavery Considered with a View to Its Abolition," "The Stranger in Lowell," "Supernaturalism in New England," "Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal," "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches" and "Literary Sketches."

DAVID DIXON PORTER, illustrious as admiral of the United States navy, and famous as one of the most able naval officers of America, was born in Pennsylvania, June 8, 1814. His father was also a naval officer of distinction, who left the service of the United States to become commander of the naval forces of Mexico during the war between that country and Spain, and through this fact David Dixon Porter was appointed a midshipman in the Mexican navy. Two years later David D. Porter joined the United States navy as midshipman, rose in rank and eighteen years later as a lieutenant he is found actively engaged in all the operations of our navy along the east coast of Mexico. When the Civil war broke out Porter, then a commander, was dispatched in the Powhattan to the relief of Fort Pickens, Florida. This duty accomplished, he fitted out a mortar flotilla for the reduction of the forts guarding the approaches to New Orleans, which it was considered of vital importance for the government to get possession of. After the fall of New Orleans the mortar flotilla was actively engaged at Vicksburg, and in the fall of 1862 Porter was made a rear-admiral and placed in command of all the naval forces on the western rivers above New Orleans.

The ability of the man was now conspicuously manifested, not only in the battles in which he was engaged, but also in the creation of a formidable fleet out of river steamboats, which he covered with such plating as they would bear. In 1864 he was transferred to the Atlantic coast to command the naval forces destined to operate against the defences of Wilmington, North Carolina, and on Jan. 15, 1865, the fall of Fort Fisher was hailed by the country as a glorious termination of his arduous war service. In 1866 he was made vice-admiral

and appointed superintendent of the Naval Academy. On the death of Farragut, in 1870, he succeeded that able man as admiral of the navy. His death occurred at Washington, February 13, 1891.

NATHANIEL GREENE was one of the best known of the distinguished generals who led the Continental soldiery against the hosts of Great Britain during the Revolutionary war. He was the son of Quaker parents, and was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, May 27, 1742. In youth he acquired a good education, chiefly by his own efforts, as he was a tireless reader. In 1770 he was elected a member of the Assembly of his native state. The news of the battle of Lexington stirred his blood, and he offered his services to the government of the colonies, receiving the rank of brigadier-general and the command of the troops from Rhode Island. He led them to the camp at Cambridge, and for thus violating the tenets of their faith, he was cast out of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. He soon won the esteem of General Washington. In August, 1776, Congress promoted Greene to the rank of major-general, and in the battles of Trenton and Princeton he led a division. At the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, he greatly distinguished himself, protecting the retreat of the Continentals by his firm stand. At the battle of Germantown, October 4, the same year, he commanded the left wing of the army with credit. In March, 1778, he reluctantly accepted the office of quartermaster-general, but only with the understanding that his rank in the army would not be affected and that in action he should retain his command. On the bloody field of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, he commanded the right wing, as he

did at the battle of Tiverton Heights. He was in command of the army in 1780, during the absence of Washington, and was president of the court-martial that tried and condemned Major Andre. After General Gates' defeat at Camden, North Carolina, in the summer of 1780, General Greene was appointed to the command of the southern army. He sent out a force under General Morgan who defeated General Tarleton at Cowpens, January 17, 1781. On joining his lieutenant, in February, he found himself outnumbered by the British and retreated in good order to Virginia, but being reinforced returned to North Carolina where he fought the battle of Guilford, and a few days later compelled the retreat of Lord Cornwallis. The British were followed by Greene part of the way, when the American army marched into South Carolina. After varying success he fought the battle of Eutaw Springs, September 8, 1781. For the latter battle and its glorious consequences, which virtually closed the war in the Carolinas, Greene received a medal from Congress and many valuable grants of land from the colonies of North and South Carolina and Georgia. On the return of peace, after a year spent in Rhode Island, General Greene took up his residence on his estate near Savannah, Georgia, where he died June 19, 1786.

EDGAR ALLEN POE.—Among the many great literary men whom this country has produced, there is perhaps no name more widely known than that of Edgar Allen Poe. He was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 19, 1809. His parents were David and Elizabeth (Arnold) Poe, both actors, the mother said to have been the natural daughter of Benedict Arnold. The parents died while Edgar was

still a child and he was adopted by John Allen, a wealthy and influential resident of Richmond, Virginia. Edgar was sent to school at Stoke, Newington, England, where he remained until he was thirteen years old; was prepared for college by private tutors, and in 1826 entered the Virginia University at Charlottesville. He made rapid progress in his studies, and was distinguished for his scholarship, but was expelled within a year for gambling, after which for several years he resided with his benefactor at Richmond. He then went to Baltimore, and in 1829 published a 71-page pamphlet called "Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane and Minor Poems," which, however, attracted no attention and contained nothing of particular merit. In 1830 he was admitted as a cadet at West Point, but was expelled about a year later for irregularities. Returning to the home of Mr. Allen he remained for some time, and finally quarrelled with his benefactor and enlisted as a private soldier in the U. S. army, but remained only a short time. Soon after this, in 1833, Poe won several prizes for literary work, and as a result secured the position of editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger," at Richmond, Virginia. Here he married his cousin, Virginia Clemm, who clung to him with fond devotion through all the many trials that came to them until her death in January, 1848. Poe remained with the "Messenger" for several years, writing meanwhile many tales, reviews, essays and poems. He afterward earned a precarious living by his pen in New York for a time; in 1839 became editor of "Burton's Gentleman's Magazine"; in 1840 to 1842 was editor of "Graham's Magazine," and drifted around from one place to another, returning to New York in 1844. In 1845 his best

known production, "The Raven," appeared in the "Whig Review," and gained him a reputation which is now almost world-wide. He then acted as editor and contributor on various magazines and periodicals until the death of his faithful wife in 1848. In the summer of 1849 he was engaged to be married to a lady of fortune in Richmond, Virginia, and the day set for the wedding. He started for New York to make preparations for the event, but, it is said, began drinking, was attacked with delirium tremens in Baltimore and was removed to a hospital, where he died, October 7, 1849. The works of Edgar Allen Poe have been repeatedly published since his death, both in Europe and America, and have attained an immense popularity.

HORATIO GATES, one of the prominent figures in the American war for Independence, was not a native of the colonies but was born in England in 1728. In early life he entered the British army and attained the rank of major. At the capture of Martinico he was aide to General Monkton and after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, he was among the first troops that landed at Halifax. He was with Braddock at his defeat in 1755, and was there severely wounded. At the conclusion of the French and Indian war Gates purchased an estate in Virginia, and, resigning from the British army, settled down to life as a planter. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he entered the service of the colonies and was made adjutant-general of the Continental forces with the rank of brigadier-general. He accompanied Washington when he assumed the command of the army. In June, 1776, he was appointed to the command of the army of Canada, but was superseded in May of the following

year by General Schuyler. In August, 1777, however, the command of that army was restored to General Gates and September 19 he fought the battle of Bemis Heights. October 7, the same year, he won the battle of Stillwater, or Saratoga, and October 17 received the surrender of General Burgoyne and his army, the pivotal point of the war. This gave him a brilliant reputation. June 13, 1780, General Gates was appointed to the command of the southern military division, and August 16 of that year suffered defeat at the hands of Lord Cornwallis, at Camden, North Carolina. In December following he was superseded in the command by General Nathaniel Greene.

On the signing of the peace treaty General Gates retired to his plantation in Berkeley county, Virginia, where he lived until 1790, when, emancipating all his slaves, he removed to New York City, where he resided until his death, April 10, 1806.

LYMAN J. GAGE.—When President McKinley selected Lyman J. Gage as secretary of the treasury he chose one of the most eminent financiers of the century. Mr. Gage was born June 28, 1836, at De Ruyter, Madison county, New York, and was of English descent. He went to Rome, New York, with his parents when he was ten years old, and received his early education in the Rome Academy. Mr. Gage graduated from the same, and his first position was that of a clerk in the post office. When he was fifteen years of age he was detailed as mail agent on the Rome & Watertown R. R. until the postmaster-general appointed regular agents for the route. In 1854, when he was in his eighteenth year, he entered the Oneida Central Bank at Rome as a junior clerk at a salary of one hundred dol-

lars per year. Being unable at the end of one year and a half's service to obtain an increase in salary he determined to seek a wider field of labor. Mr. Gage set out in the fall of 1855 and arrived in Chicago, Illinois, on October 3, and soon obtained a situation in Nathan Cobb's lumber yard and planing mill. He remained there three years as a bookkeeper, teamster, etc., and left on account of change in the management. But not being able to find anything else to do he accepted the position of night watchman in the place for a period of six weeks. He then became a bookkeeper for the Merchants Saving, Loan and Trust Company at a salary of five hundred dollars per year. He rapidly advanced in the service of this company and in 1868 he was made cashier. Mr. Gage was next offered the position of cashier of the First National Bank and accepted the offer. He became the president of the First National Bank of Chicago January 24, 1891, and in 1897 he was appointed secretary of the treasury. His ability as a financier and the prominent part he took in the discussion of financial affairs while president of the great Chicago bank gave him a national reputation.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh president of the United States, was born at the Waxhaw settlement, Union county, North Carolina, March 15, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to this country in 1665 and settled on Twelve-Mile creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when the mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives lived. Andrew's education was very limited, he showing no aptitude for study. In 1780 when but thirteen years of age, he and his

brother Robert volunteered to serve in the American partisan troops under General Sumter, and witnessed the defeat at Hanging Rock. The following year the boys were both taken prisoners by the enemy and endured brutal treatment from the British officers while confined at Camden. They both took the small pox, when the mother procured their exchange but Robert died shortly after. The mother died in Charleston of ship fever, the same year.

Young Jackson, now in destitute circumstances, worked for about six months in a saddler's shop, and then turned school master, although but little fitted for the position. He now began to think of a profession and at Salisbury, North Carolina, entered upon the study of law, but from all accounts gave but little attention to his books, being one of the most roistering, rollicking fellows in that town, indulging in many of the vices of his time. In 1786 he was admitted to the bar and in 1788 removed to Nashville, then in North Carolina, with the appointment of public prosecutor, then an office of little honor or emolument, but requiring much nerve, for which young Jackson was already noted. Two years later, when Tennessee became a territory he was appointed by Washington to the position of United States attorney for that district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards, a daughter of Colonel John Donelson, who was supposed at the time to have been divorced from her former husband that year by act of legislature of Virginia, but two years later, on finding that this divorce was not legal, and a new bill of separation being granted by the courts of Kentucky, they were remarried in 1793. This was used as a handle by his opponents in the political campaign afterwards. Jackson was untiring in his efforts as United

States attorney and obtained much influence. He was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1796, when Tennessee became a state and was its first representative in congress. In 1797 he was chosen United States senator, but resigned the following year to accept a seat on the supreme court of Tennessee which he held until 1804. He was elected major-general of the militia of that state in 1801. In 1804, being unsuccessful in obtaining the governorship of Louisiana, the new territory, he retired from public life to the Hermitage, his plantation. On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812 he tendered his services to the government and went to New Orleans with the Tennessee troops in January, 1813. In March of that year he was ordered to disband his troops, but later marched against the Cherokee Indians, defeating them at Talladega, Emuckfaw and Tallapoosa. Having now a national reputation, he was appointed major-general in the United States army and was sent against the British in Florida. He conducted the defence of Mobile and seized Pensacola. He then went with his troops to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he gained the famous victory of January 8, 1815. In 1817-18 he conducted a war against the Seminoles, and in 1821 was made governor of the new territory of Florida. In 1823 he was elected United States senator, but in 1824 was the contestant with J. Q. Adams for the presidency. Four years later he was elected president, and served two terms. In 1832 he took vigorous action against the nullifiers of South Carolina, and the next year removed the public money from the United States bank. During his second term the national debt was extinguished. At the close of his administration he retired to the Hermitage, where he died June 8, 1845.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the largest manufacturer of pig-iron, steel rails and coke in the world, well deserves a place among America's celebrated men. He was born November 25, 1835, at Dunfermline, Scotland, and emigrated to the United States with his father in 1845, settling in Pittsburg. Two years later Mr. Carnegie began his business career by attending a small stationary engine. This work did not suit him and he became a telegraph messenger with the Atlantic and Ohio Co., and later he became an operator, and was one of the first to read telegraphic signals by sound. Mr. Carnegie was afterward sent to the Pittsburg office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as clerk to the superintendent and manager of the telegraph lines. While in this position he made the acquaintance of Mr. Woodruff, the inventor of the sleeping-car. Mr. Carnegie immediately became interested and was one of the organizers of the company for its construction after the railroad had adopted it, and the success of this venture gave him the nucleus of his wealth. He was promoted to the superintendency of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and about this time was one of the syndicate that purchased the Storey farm on Oil Creek which cost forty thousand dollars and in one year it yielded over one million dollars in cash dividends. Mr. Carnegie later was associated with others in establishing a rolling-mill, and from this has grown the most extensive and complete system of iron and steel industries ever controlled by one individual, embracing the Edgar Thomson Steel Works; Pittsburg Bessemer Steel Works; Lucy Furnaces; Union Iron Mills; Union Mill; Keystone Bridge Works; Hartman Steel Works; Frick Coke Co.; Scotia Ore Mines. Besides directing his immense iron industries he owned eighteen English

newspapers which he ran in the interest of the Radicals. He has also devoted large sums of money to benevolent and educational purposes. In 1879 he erected commodious swimming baths for the people of Dunfermline, Scotland, and in the following year gave forty thousand dollars for a free library. Mr. Carnegie gave fifty thousand dollars to Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1884 to found what is now called "Carnegie Laboratory," and in 1885 gave five hundred thousand dollars to Pittsburg for a public library. He also gave two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a music hall and library in Allegheny City in 1886, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Edinburgh, Scotland, for a free library. He also established free libraries at Braddock, Pennsylvania, and other places for the benefit of his employes. He also published the following works, "An American Four-in-hand in Britain;" "Round the World;" "Triumphant Democracy; or Fifty Years' March of the Republic."

GEORGE H. THOMAS, the "Rock of Chickamauga," one of the best known commanders during the late Civil war, was born in Southampton county, Virginia, July 31, 1816, his parents being of Welsh and French origin respectively. In 1836 young Thomas was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy, at West Point, from which he graduated in 1840, and was promoted to the office of second lieutenant in the Third Artillery. Shortly after, with his company, he went to Florida, where he served for two years against the Seminole Indians. In 1841 he was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant conduct. He remained in garrison in the south and southwest until 1845, at which date with the regiment he joined the army under General Taylor, and participat-

ed in the defense of Fort Brown, the storming of Monterey and the battle of Buena Vista. After the latter event he remained in garrison, now brevetted major, until the close of the Mexican war. After a year spent in Florida, Captain Thomas was ordered to West Point, where he served as instructor until 1854. He then was transferred to California. In May, 1855, Thomas was appointed major of the Second Cavalry, with whom he spent five years in Texas. Although a southern man, and surrounded by brother officers who all were afterwards in the Confederate service, Major Thomas never swerved from his allegiance to the government. A. S. Johnston was the colonel of the regiment, R. E. Lee the lieutenant-colonel, and W. J. Hardee, senior major, while among the younger officers were Hood, Fitz Hugh Lee, Van Dorn and Kirby Smith. When these officers left the regiment to take up arms for the Confederate cause he remained with it, and April 17th, 1861, crossed the Potomac into his native state, at its head. After taking an active part in the opening scenes of the war on the Potomac and Shenandoah, in August, 1861, he was promoted to be brigadier-general and transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. January 19-20, 1862, Thomas defeated Crittenden at Mill Springs, and this brought him into notice and laid the foundation of his fame. He continued in command of his division until September 20, 1862, except during the Corinth campaign when he commanded the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee. He was in command of the latter at the battle of Perryville, also, October 8, 1862.

On the division of the Army of the Cumberland into corps, January 9, 1863, General Thomas was assigned to the command of the Fourteenth, and at the battle of Chick-

amauga, after the retreat of Rosecrans, firmly held his own against the hosts of General Bragg. A history of his services from that on would be a history of the war in the southwest. On September 27, 1864, General Thomas was given command in Tennessee, and after organizing his army, defeated General Hood in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. Much complaint was made before this on account of what they termed Thomas' slowness, and he was about to be superseded because he would not strike until he got ready, but when the blow was struck General Grant was the first to place on record this vindication of Thomas' judgment. He received a vote of thanks from Congress, and from the legislature of Tennessee a gold medal. After the close of the war General Thomas had command of several of the military divisions, and died at San Francisco, California, March 28, 1870.

GEORGE BANCROFT, one of the most eminent American historians, was a native of Massachusetts, born at Worcester, October 3, 1800, and a son of Aaron Bancroft, D. D. The father, Aaron Bancroft, was born at Reading, Massachusetts, November 10, 1755. He graduated at Harvard in 1778, became a minister, and for half a century was rated as one of the ablest preachers in New England. He was also a prolific writer and published a number of works among which was "Life of George Washington." Aaron Bancroft died August 19, 1839.

The subject of our present biography, George Bancroft, graduated at Harvard in 1817, and the following year entered the University of Gottingen, where he studied history and philology under the most eminent teachers, and in 1820 received the de-

gree of doctor of philosophy at Gottingen. Upon his return home he published a volume of poems, and later a translation of Heeren's "Reflections on the Politics of Ancient Greece." In 1834 he produced the first volume of his "History of the United States," this being followed by other volumes at different intervals later. This was his greatest work and ranks as the highest authority, taking its place among the greatest of American productions.

George Bancroft was appointed secretary of the navy by President Polk in 1845, but resigned in 1846 and became minister plenipotentiary to England. In 1849 he retired from public life and took up his residence at Washington, D. C. In 1867 he was appointed United States minister to the court of Berlin and negotiated the treaty by which Germans coming to the United States were released from their allegiance to the government of their native land. In 1871 he was minister plenipotentiary to the German empire and served until 1874. The death of George Bancroft occurred January 17, 1891.

GEORGE GORDON MEADE, a famous Union general, was born at Cadiz, Spain, December 30, 1815, his father being United States naval agent at that port. After receiving a good education he entered the West Point Military Academy in 1831. From here he was graduated June 30, 1835, and received the rank of second lieutenant of artillery. He participated in the Seminole war, but resigned from the army in October, 1836. He entered upon the profession of civil engineer, which he followed for several years, part of the time in the service of the government in making surveys of the mouth of the Mississippi river. His report and results of some experiments made by him in this service

gained Meade much credit. He also was employed in surveying the boundary line of Texas and the northeastern boundary line between the United States and Canada. In 1842 he was reappointed in the army to the position of second lieutenant of engineers. During the Mexican war he served with distinction on the staff of General Taylor in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and the storming of Monterey. He received his brevet of first lieutenant for the latter action. In 1851 he was made full first lieutenant in his corps; a captain in 1856, and major soon after. At the close of the war with Mexico he was employed in lighthouse construction and in geodetic surveys until the breaking out of the Rebellion, in which he gained great reputation. In August, 1861, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of the second brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves, a division of the First Corps in the Army of the Potomac. In the campaign of 1862, under McClellan, Meade took an active part, being present at the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill and Glendale, in the latter of which he was severely wounded. On rejoining his command he was given a division and distinguished himself at its head in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. During the latter, on the wounding of General Hooker, Meade was placed in command of the corps and was himself slightly wounded. For services he was promoted, November, 1862, to the rank of major-general of volunteers. On the recovery of General Hooker General Meade returned to his division and in December, 1862, at Fredericksburg, led an attack which penetrated Lee's right line and swept to his rear. Being outnumbered and unsupported, he finally was driven back. The same month Meade was assigned to the

command of the Fifth Corps, and at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, his sagacity and ability so struck General Hooker that when the latter asked to be relieved of the command, in June of the same year, he nominated Meade as his successor. June 28, 1863, President Lincoln commissioned General Meade commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac, then scattered and moving hastily through Pennsylvania to the great and decisive battlefield at Gettysburg, at which he was in full command. With the victory on those July days the name of Meade will ever be associated. From that time until the close of the war he commanded the Army of the Potomac. In 1864 General Grant, being placed at the head of all the armies, took up his quarters with the Army of the Potomac. From that time until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Meade's ability shone conspicuously, and his tact in the delicate position in leading his army under the eye of his superior officer commanded the respect and esteem of General Grant. For services Meade was promoted to the rank of major-general, and on the close of hostilities, in July, 1865, was assigned to the command of the military division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Philadelphia. This post he held, with the exception of a short period on detached duty in Georgia, until his death, which took place November 6, 1872.

DAVID CROCKETT was a noted hunter and scout, and also one of the earliest of American humorists. He was born August 17, 1786, in Tennessee, and was one of the most prominent men of his locality, serving as representative in congress from 1827 until 1831. He attracted considerable notice while a member of congress and was closely associated with General Jack-

son, of whom he was a personal friend. He went to Texas and enlisted in the Texan army at the time of the revolt of Texas against Mexico and gained a wide reputation as a scout. He was one of the famous one hundred and forty men under Colonel W. B. Travis who were besieged in Fort Alamo, near San Antonio, Texas, by General Santa Anna with some five thousand Mexicans on February 23, 1836. The fort was defended for ten days, frequent assaults being repelled with great slaughter, over one thousand Mexicans being killed or wounded, while not a man in the fort was injured. Finally, on March 6, three assaults were made, and in the hand-to-hand fight that followed the last, the Texans were woefully outnumbered and overpowered. They fought desperately with clubbed muskets till only six were left alive, including W. B. Travis, David Crockett and James Bowie. These surrendered under promise of protection; but when they were brought before Santa Anna he ordered them all to be cut to pieces.

HENRY WATTERSON, one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of American journalism, was born at Washington, District of Columbia, February 16, 1840. His boyhood days were mostly spent in the city of his birth, where his father, Harvey M. Watterson, was editor of the "Union," a well known journal.

Owing to a weakness of the eyes, which interfered with a systematic course of study, young Watterson was educated almost entirely at home. A successful college career was out of the question, but he acquired a good knowledge of music, literature and art from private tutors, but the most valuable part of the training he received was by associating with his father and the throng of

public men whom he met in Washington in the stirring days immediately preceding the Civil war. He began his journalistic career at an early age as dramatic and musical critic, and in 1858, became editor of the "Democratic Review" and at the same time contributed to the "States," a journal of liberal opinions published in Washington. In this he remained until the breaking out of the war, when the "States," opposing the administration, was suppressed, and young Watterson removed to Tennessee. He next appears as editor of the Nashville "Republican Banner," the most influential paper in the state at that time. After the occupation of Nashville by the Federal troops, Watterson served as a volunteer staff officer in the Confederate service until the close of the war, with the exception of a year spent in editing the Chattanooga "Rebel." On the close of the war he returned to Nashville and resumed his connection with the "Banner." After a trip to Europe he assumed control of the Louisville "Journal," which he soon combined with the "Courier" and the "Democrat" of that place, founding the well-known "Courier-Journal," the first number of which appeared November 8, 1868. Mr. Watterson also represented his district in congress for several years.

PATRICK SARFIELD GILMORE, one of the most successful and widely known bandmasters and musicians of the last half century in America, was born in Ballygar, Ireland, on Christmas day, 1829. He attended a public school until apprenticed to a wholesale merchant at Athlone, of the brass band of which town he soon became a member. His passion for music conflicting with the duties of a mercantile life, his position as clerk was exchanged for

that of musical instructor to the young sons of his employer. At the age of nineteen he sailed for America and two days after his arrival in Boston was put in charge of the band instrument department of a prominent music house. In the interests of the publications of this house he organized a minstrel company known as "Ordway's Eolians," with which he first achieved success as a cornet soloist. Later on he was called the best E-flat cornetist in the United States. He became leader, successively, of the Suffolk, Boston Brigade and Salem bands. During his connection with the latter he inaugurated the famous Fourth of July concerts on Boston Common, since adopted as a regular programme for the celebration of Independence Day. In 1858 Mr. Gilmore founded the organization famous thereafter as Gilmore's Band. At the outbreak of the Civil war this band was attached to the Twenty-Fourth, Massachusetts Infantry. Later, when the economical policy of dispensing with music had proved a mistake, Gilmore was entrusted with the re-organization of state military bands, and upon his arrival at New Orleans with his own band was made bandmaster-general by General Banks. On the inauguration of Governor Hahn, later on, in Lafayette square, New Orleans, ten thousand children, mostly of Confederate parents, rose to the baton of Gilmore and, accompanied by six hundred instruments, thirty-six guns and the united fire of three regiments of infantry, sang the Star-Spangled Banner, America and other patriotic Union airs. In June, 1867, Mr. Gilmore conceived a national musical festival, which was denounced as a chimerical undertaking, but he succeeded and June 15, 1869, stepped upon the stage of the Boston Colosseum, a vast structure erected for the occasion, and in the presence of over fifty

thousand people lifted his baton over an orchestra of one thousand and a chorus of ten thousand. On the 17th of June, 1872, he opened a still greater festival in Boston, when, in addition to an orchestra of two thousand and a chorus of twenty thousand, were present the Band of the Grenadier Guards, of London, of the Garde Republicaine, of Paris, of Kaiser Franz, of Berlin, and one from Dublin, Ireland, together with Johann Strauss, Franz Abt and many other soloists, vocal and instrumental. Gilmore's death occurred September 24, 1892.

MARTIN VAN BUREN was the eighth president of the United States, 1837 to 1841. He was of Dutch extraction, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers on the banks of the Hudson. He was born December 5, 1782, at Kinderhook, New York. Mr. Van Buren took up the study of law at the age of fourteen and took an active part in political matters before he had attained his majority. He commenced the practice of law in 1803 at his native town, and in 1809 he removed to Hudson, Columbia county, New York, where he spent seven years gaining strength and wisdom from his contentions at the bar with some of the ablest men of the profession. Mr. Van Buren was elected to the state senate, and from 1815 until 1819 he was attorney-general of the state. He was re-elected to the senate in 1816, and in 1818 he was one of the famous clique of politicians known as the "Albany regency." Mr. Van Buren was a member of the convention for the revision of the state constitution, in 1821. In the same year he was elected to the United States senate and served his term in a manner that caused his re-election to that body in 1827, but resigned the following year as he had been

elected governor of New York. Mr. Van Buren was appointed by President Jackson as secretary of state in March, 1829, but resigned in 1831, and during the recess of congress he was appointed minister to England. The senate, however, when it convened in December refused to ratify the appointment. In May, 1832, he was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for vice-president on the ticket with Andrew Jackson, and he was elected in the following November. He received the nomination to succeed President Jackson in 1836, as the Democratic candidate, and in the electoral college he received one hundred and seventy votes out of two hundred and eighty-three, and was inaugurated March 4, 1837. His administration was begun at a time of great business depression, and unparalled financial distress, which caused the suspension of specie payments by the banks. Nearly every bank in the country was forced to suspend specie payment, and no less than two hundred and fifty-four business houses failed in New York in one week. The President urged the adoption of the independent treasury idea, which passed through the senate twice but each time it was defeated in the house. However the measure ultimately became a law near the close of President Van Buren's term of office. Another important measure that was passed was the pre-emption law that gave the actual settlers preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery had begun to assume great preponderance during this administration, and a great conflict was tided over by the passage of a resolution that prohibited petitions or papers that in any way related to slavery to be acted upon. In the Democratic convention of 1840 President Van Buren secured the nomination for re-election on that ticket

without opposition, but in the election he only received the votes of seven states, his opponent, W. H. Harrison, being elected president. In 1848 Mr. Van Buren was the candidate of the "Free-Soilers," but was unsuccessful. After this he retired from public life and spent the remainder of his life on his estate at Kinderhook, where he died July 24, 1862.

WINFIELD SCOTT, a distinguished American general, was born June 13, 1786, near Petersburg, Dinwiddie county, Virginia, and was educated at the William and Mary College. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, and in 1808 he accepted an appointment as captain of light artillery, and was ordered to New Orleans. In June, 1812, he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, and on application was sent to the frontier, and reported to General Smyth, near Buffalo. He was made adjutant-general with the rank of a colonel, in March, 1813, and the same month attained the colonelcy of his regiment. He participated in the principal battles of the war and was wounded many times, and at the close of the war he was voted a gold medal by congress for his services. He was a writer of considerable merit on military topics, and he gave to the military science, "General Regulations of the Army" and "System of Infantry and Rifle Practice." He took a prominent part in the Black Hawk war, and at the beginning of the Mexican war he was appointed to take the command of the army. Gen. Scott immediately assembled his troops at Lobos Island from which he moved by transports to Vera Cruz, which he took March 29, 1847, and rapidly followed up his first success. He fought the battles of Cerro Gordo and Jalapa, both of which he won, and proceeded to Pueblo

where he was preceded by Worth's division which had taken the town and waited for the coming of Scott. The army was forced to wait here for supplies, and August 7th, General Scott started on his victorious march to the city of Mexico with ten thousand, seven hundred and thirty-eight men. The battles of Contreras, Cherubusco and San Antonio were fought August 19-20, and on the 24th an armistice was agreed upon, but as the commissioners could not agree on the terms of settlement, the fighting was renewed at Molino Del Rey, and the Heights of Chapultepec were carried by the victorious army of General Scott. He gave the enemy no respite, however, and vigorously followed up his advantages. On September 14, he entered the City of Mexico and dictated the terms of surrender in the very heart of the Mexican Republic. General Scott was offered the presidency of the Mexican Republic, but declined. Congress extended him a vote of thanks and ordered a gold medal be struck in honor of his generalship and bravery. He was candidate for the presidency on the Whig platform but was defeated. He was honored by having the title of lieutenant-general conferred upon him in 1855. At the beginning of the Civil war he was too infirm to take charge of the army, but did signal service in behalf of the government. He retired from the service November 1, 1861, and in 1864 he published his "Autobiography." General Scott died at West Point, May 29, 1866.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE for many years occupied a high place among the most honored of America's citizens. As a preacher he ranks among the foremost in the New England states, but to the general public he is best known through his writings. Born in Boston, Mass., April 3,

1822, a descendant of one of the most prominent New England families, he enjoyed in his youth many of the advantages denied the majority of boys. He received his preparatory schooling at the Boston Latin School, after which he finished his studies at Harvard where he was graduated with high honors in 1839. Having studied theology at home, Mr. Hale embraced the ministry and in 1846 became pastor of a Unitarian church in Worcester, Massachusetts, a post which he occupied about ten years. He then, in 1856, became pastor of the South Congregational church in Boston, over which he presided many years.

Mr. Hale also found time to write a great many literary works of a high class. Among many other well-known productions of his are "The Rosary," "Margaret Percival in America," "Sketches of Christian History," "Kansas and Nebraska," "Letters on Irish Emigration," "Ninety Days' Worth of Europe," "If, Yes, and Perhaps," "Ingham Papers," "Reformation," "Level Best and Other Stories," "Ups and Downs," "Christmas Eve and Christmas Day," "In His Name," "Our New Crusade," "Workingmen's Homes," "Boys' Heroes," etc., etc., besides many others which might be mentioned. One of his works, "In His Name," has earned itself enduring fame by the good deeds it has called forth. The numerous associations known as "The King's Daughters," which has accomplished much good, owe their existence to the story mentioned.

DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT stands pre-eminent as one of the greatest naval officers of the world. He was born at Campbell's Station, East Tennessee, July 5, 1801, and entered the navy of the United States as a midshipman. He had the good

fortune to serve under Captain David Porter, who commanded the "Essex," and by whom he was taught the ideas of devotion to duty from which he never swerved during all his career. In 1823 Mr. Farragut took part in a severe fight, the result of which was the suppression of piracy in the West Indies. He then entered upon the regular duties of his profession which was only broken into by a year's residence with Charles Folsom, our consul at Tunis, who was afterwards a distinguished professor at Harvard. Mr. Farragut was one of the best linguists in the navy. He had risen through the different grades of the service until the war of 1861-65 found him a captain residing at Norfolk, Virginia. He removed with his family to Hastings, on the Hudson, and hastened to offer his services to the Federal government, and as the capture of New Orleans had been resolved upon, Farragut was chosen to command the expedition. His force consisted of the West Gulf blockading squadron and Porter's mortar flotilla. In January, 1862, he hoisted his pennant at the mizzen peak of the "Hartford" at Hampton roads, set sail from thence on the 3rd of February and reached Ship Island on the 20th of the same month. A council of war was held on the 20th of April, in which it was decided that whatever was to be done must be done quickly. The signal was made from the flagship and accordingly the fleet weighed anchor at 1:55 on the morning of April 24th, and at 3:30 the whole force was under way. The history of this brilliant struggle is well known, and the glory of it made Farragut a hero and also made him rear admiral. In the summer of 1862 he ran the batteries at Vicksburg, and on March 14, 1863, he passed through the fearful and destructive fire from Port Hudson, and opened up communication with Flag-officer Porter, who



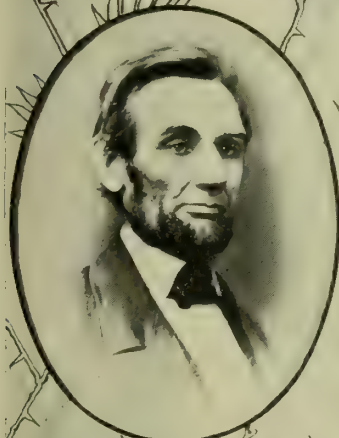
HORACE GREELEY



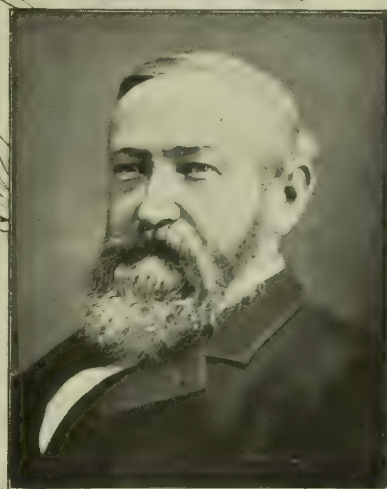
ALLEN G. THURMAN



CHESTER A. ARTHUR



ABRAHAM LINCOLN



BENJ. HARRISON



HENRY CLAY



JAS. BUCHANAN



THOS. A. HENDRICKS



MARTIN VAN BUREN

had control of the upper Mississippi. On May 24th he commenced active operations against that fort in conjunction with the army and it fell on July 9th. Mr. Farragut filled the measure of his fame on the 5th of August, 1864, by his great victory, the capture of Mobile Bay and the destruction of the Confederate fleet, including the formidable ram Tennessee. For this victory the rank of admiral was given to Mr. Farragut. He died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 4, 1870.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, a philanthropist whose remarkable personality stood for the best and highest type of American citizenship, and whose whole life was an object lesson in noble living, was born in 1829 at Baltimore, Maryland, of humble parents, and spent his early life in unremitting toil. He was a self-made man in the fullest sense of the word, and gained his great wealth by his own efforts. He was a man of very great influence, and this, in conjunction with his wealth, would have been, in the hands of other men, a means of getting them political preferment, but Mr. Childs steadily declined any suggestions that would bring him to figure prominently in public affairs. He did not choose to found a financial dynasty, but devoted all his powers to the helping of others, with the most enlightened beneficence and broadest sympathy. Mr. Childs once remarked that his greatest pleasure in life was in doing good to others. He always despised meanness, and one of his objects of life was to prove that a man could be liberal and successful at the same time. Upon these lines Mr. Childs made a name for himself as the director of one of the representative newspapers of America, "The Philadelphia Public Ledger," which was owned jointly by

himself and the Drexel estate, and which he edited for thirty years. He acquired control of the paper at a time when it was being published at a heavy loss, set it upon a firm basis of prosperity, and he made it more than a money-making machine—he made it respected as an exponent of the best side of journalism, and it stands as a monument to his sound judgment and upright business principles. Mr. Childs' charitable repute brought him many applications for assistance, and he never refused to help any one that was deserving of aid; and not only did he help those who asked, but he would by careful inquiry find those who needed aid but were too proud to solicit it. He was a considerable employer of labor, and his liberality was almost unparalleled. The death of this great and good man occurred February 3d, 1894.

PATRICK HENRY won his way to undying fame in the annals of the early history of the United States by introducing into the house of burgesses his famous resolution against the Stamp Act, which he carried through, after a stormy debate, by a majority of one. At this time he exclaimed "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I his Cromwell and George III" (here he was interrupted by cries of "treason") "may profit by their example. If this be treason make the most of it."

Patrick Henry was born at Studley, Hanover county, Virginia, May 29, 1736, and was a son of Colonel John Henry, a magistrate and school teacher of Aberdeen, Scotland, and a nephew of Robertson, the historian. He received his education from his father, and was married at the age of eighteen. He was twice bankrupted before he had reached his twenty-fourth year, when after six weeks of study he was admitted to

the bar. He worked for three years without a case and finally was applauded for his plea for the people's rights and gained immense popularity. After his famous Stamp Act resolution he was the leader of the patriots in Virginia. In 1769 he was admitted to practice in the general courts and speedily won a fortune by his distinguished ability as a speaker. He was the first speaker of the General Congress at Philadelphia in 1774. He was for a time a colonel of militia in 1775, and from 1776 to 1779 and 1781 to 1786 he was governor of Virginia. For a number of years he retired from public life and was tendered and declined a number of important political offices, and in March, 1789, he was elected state senator but did not take his seat on account of his death which occurred at Red Hill, Charlotte county, Virginia, June 6, 1799.

BENEDICT ARNOLD, an American general and traitor of the Revolutionary war, is one of the noted characters in American history. He was born in Norwich, Connecticut, January 3, 1740. He ran away and enlisted in the army when young, but deserted in a short time. He then became a merchant at New Haven, Connecticut, but failed. In 1775 he was commissioned colonel in the Massachusetts militia, and in the autumn of that year was placed in command of one thousand men for the invasion of Canada. He marched his army through the forests of Maine and joined General Montgomery before Quebec. Their combined forces attacked that city on December 31, 1775, and Montgomery was killed, and Arnold, severely wounded, was compelled to retreat and endure a rigorous winter a few miles from the city, where they were at the mercy of the Canadian troops had they cared to attack them. On his re-

turn he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general. He was given command of a small flotilla on Lake Champlain, with which he encountered an immense force, and though defeated, performed many deeds of valor. He resented the action of congress in promoting a number of his fellow officers and neglecting himself. In 1777 he was made major-general, and under General Gates at Bemis Heights fought valiantly. For some reason General Gates found fault with his conduct and ordered him under arrest, and he was kept in his tent until the battle of Stillwater was waxing hot, when Arnold mounted his horse and rode to the front of his old troop, gave command to charge, and rode like a mad man into the thickest of the fight and was not overtaken by Gates' courier until he had routed the enemy and fell wounded. Upon his recovery he was made general, and was placed in command at Philadelphia. Here he married, and his acts of rapacity soon resulted in a court-martial. He was sentenced to be reprimanded by the commander-in-chief, and though Washington performed this duty with utmost delicacy and consideration, it was never forgiven. Arnold obtained command at West Point, the most important post held by the Americans, in 1780, and immediately offered to surrender it to Sir Henry Clinton, British commander at New York. Major Andre was sent to arrange details with Arnold, but on his return trip to New York he was captured by Americans, the plot was detected, and Andre suffered the death penalty as a spy. Arnold escaped, and was paid about \$40,000 by the British for his treason and was made brigadier-general. He afterward commanded an expedition that plundered a portion of Virginia, and another that burned New London, Connecticut, and captured Fort Trum-

bull, the commandant of which Arnold murdered with the sword he had just surrendered. He passed the latter part of his life in England, universally despised, and died in London June 14, 1801.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, one of the most brilliant orators that America has produced, also a lawyer of considerable merit, won most of his fame as a lecturer. Mr. Ingersoll was born August 24, 1833, at Dryden, Gates county, New York, and received his education in the common schools. He went west at the age of twelve, and for a short time he attended an academy in Tennessee, and also taught school in that state. He began the practice of law in the southern part of Illinois in 1854. Colonel Ingersoll's principal fame was made in the lecture room by his lectures in which he ridiculed religious faith and creeds and criticised the Bible and the Christian religion. He was the orator of the day in the Decoration Day celebration in the city of New York in 1882 and his oration was widely commended. He first attracted political notice in the convention at Cincinnati in 1876 by his brilliant eulogy on James G. Blaine. He practiced law in Peoria, Illinois, for a number of years, but later located in the city of New York. He published the following: "The Gods and other Lectures;" "The Ghosts;" "Some Mistakes of Moses;" "What Shall I Do To Be Saved;" "Interviews on Talmage and Presbyterian Catechism;" The "North American Review Controversy;" "Prose Poems;" "A Vision of War;" etc.

JOSEPH ECCLESTON JOHNSTON, a noted general in the Confederate army, was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, in 1807. He graduated from West Point

and entered the army in 1829. For a number of years his chief service was garrison duty. He saw active service, however, in the Seminole war in Florida, part of the time as a staff officer of General Scott. He resigned his commission in 1837, but returned to the army a year later, and was brevetted captain for gallant services in Florida. He was made first lieutenant of topographical engineers, and was engaged in river and harbor improvements and also in the survey of the Texas boundary and the northern boundary of the United States until the beginning of the war with Mexico. He was at the siege of Vera Cruz, and at the battle of Cerro Gordo was wounded while reconnoitering the enemy's position, after which he was brevetted major and colonel. He was in all the battles about the city of Mexico, and was again wounded in the final assault upon that city. After the Mexican war closed he returned to duty as captain of topographical engineers, but in 1855 he was made lieutenant-colonel of cavalry and did frontier duty, and was appointed inspector-general of the expedition to Utah. In 1860 he was appointed quartermaster-general with rank of brigadier-general. At the outbreak of hostilities in 1861 he resigned his commission and received the appointment of major-general of the Confederate army. He held Harper's Ferry, and later fought General Patterson about Winchester. At the battle of Bull Run he declined command in favor of Beauregard, and acted under that general's directions. He commanded the Confederates in the famous Peninsular campaign, and was severely wounded at Fair Oaks and was succeeded in command by General Lee. Upon his recovery he was made lieutenant-general and assigned to the command of the southwestern department. He attempted

to raise the siege of Vicksburg, and was finally defeated at Jackson, Mississippi. Having been made a general he succeeded General Bragg in command of the army of Tennessee and was ordered to check General Sherman's advance upon Atlanta. Not daring to risk a battle with the overwhelming forces of Sherman, he slowly retreated toward Atlanta, and was relieved of command by President Davis and succeeded by General Hood. Hood utterly destroyed his own army by three furious attacks upon Sherman. Johnston was restored to command in the Carolinas, and again faced Sherman, but was defeated in several engagements and continued a slow retreat toward Richmond. Hearing of Lee's surrender, he communicated with General Sherman, and finally surrendered his army at Durham, North Carolina, April 26, 1865.

General Johnston was elected a member of the forty-sixth congress and was appointed United States railroad commissioner in 1885. His death occurred March 21, 1891.

SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS, known throughout the civilized world as "MARK TWAIN," is recognized as one of the greatest humorists America has produced. He was born in Monroe county, Missouri, November 30, 1835. He spent his boyhood days in his native state and many of his earlier experiences are related in various forms in his later writings. One of his early acquaintances, Capt. Isaiah Sellers, at an early day furnished river news for the New Orleans "Picayune," using the *nom-de-plume* of "Mark Twain." Sellers died in 1863 and Clemens took up his *nom-de-plume* and made it famous throughout the world by his literary work. In 1862 Mr. Clemens became a journalist at Virginia,

Nevada, and afterward followed the same profession at San Francisco and Buffalo, New York. He accumulated a fortune from the sale of his many publications, but in later years engaged in business enterprises, particularly the manufacture of a typesetting machine, which dissipated his fortune and reduced him almost to poverty, but with resolute heart he at once again took up his pen and engaged in literary work in the effort to regain his lost ground. Among the best known of his works may be mentioned the following: "The Jumping Frog," "Tom Sawyer," "Roughing it," "Innocents Abroad," "Huckleberry Finn," "Gilded Age," "Prince and Pauper," "Million Pound Bank Note," "A Yankee in King Arthur's Court," etc.

CHRISTOPHER CARSON, better known as "KIT CARSON;" was an American trapper and scout who gained a wide reputation for his frontier work. He was a native of Kentucky, born December 24th, 1809. He grew to manhood there, developing a natural inclination for adventure in the pioneer experiences in his native state. When yet a young man he became quite well known on the frontier. He served as a guide to Gen. Fremont in his Rocky Mountain explorations and enlisted in the army. He was an officer in the United States service in both the Mexican war and the great Civil war, and in the latter received a brevet of brigadier-general for meritorious service. His death occurred May 23, 1868.

JOHN SHERMAN.—Statesman, politician, cabinet officer and senator, the name of the gentleman who heads this sketch is almost a household word throughout this country. Identified with some of the most

important measures adopted by our Government since the close of the Civil war, he may well be called one of the leading men of his day.

John Sherman was born at Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, May 10th, 1823, the son of Charles R. Sherman, an eminent lawyer and judge of the supreme court of Ohio and who died in 1829. The subject of this article received an academic education and was admitted to the bar in 1844. In the Whig conventions of 1844 and 1848 he sat as a delegate. He was a member of the National house of representatives, from 1855 to 1861. In 1860 he was re-elected to the same position but was chosen United States senator before he took his seat in the lower house. He was re-elected senator in 1866 and 1872 and was long chairman of the committee on finance and on agriculture. He took a prominent part in debates on finance and on the conduct of the war, and was one of the authors of the reconstruction measures in 1866 and 1867, and was appointed secretary of the treasury March 7th, 1877.

Mr. Sherman was re-elected United States senator from Ohio January 18th, 1881, and again in 1886 and 1892, during which time he was regarded as one of the most prominent leaders of the Republican party, both in the senate and in the country. He was several times the favorite of his state for the nomination for president.

On the formation of his cabinet in March, 1897, President McKinley tendered the position of secretary of state to Mr. Sherman, which was accepted.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, ninth president of the United States, was born in Charles county, Virginia, February 9, 1773, the son of Governor Benjamin

Harrison. He took a course in Hampden-Sidney College with a view to the practice of medicine, and then went to Philadelphia to study under Dr. Rush, but in 1791 he entered the army, and obtained the commission of ensign, was soon promoted to the lieutenantancy, and was with General Wayne in his war against the Indians. For his valuable service he was promoted to the rank of captain and given command of Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. He was appointed secretary of the Northwest Territory in 1797, and in 1799 became its representative in congress. In 1801 he was appointed governor of Indiana Territory, and held the position for twelve years, during which time he negotiated important treaties with the Indians, causing them to relinquish millions of acres of land, and also won the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. He succeeded in obtaining a change in the law which did not permit purchase of public lands in less tracts than four thousand acres, reducing the limit to three hundred and twenty acres. He became major-general of Kentucky militia and brigadier-general in the United States army in 1812, and won great renown in the defense of Fort Meigs, and his victory over the British and Indians under Proctor and Tecumseh at the Thames river, October 5, 1813.

In 1816 General Harrison was elected to congress from Ohio, and during the canvass was accused of corrupt methods in regard to the commissariat of the army. He demanded an investigation after the election and was exonerated. In 1819 he was elected to the Ohio state senate, and in 1824 he gave his vote as a presidential elector to Henry Clay. He became a member of the United States senate the same year. During the last year of Adams' administration he was sent as minister to Colombia, but was re-

called by President Jackson the following year. He then retired to his estate at North Bend, Ohio, a few miles below Cincinnati. In 1836 he was a candidate for the presidency, but as there were three other candidates the votes were divided, he receiving seventy-three electoral votes, a majority going to Mr. Van Buren, the Democratic candidate. Four years later General Harrison was again nominated by the Whigs, and elected by a tremendous majority. The campaign was noted for its novel features, many of which have found a permanent place in subsequent campaigns. Those peculiar to that campaign, however, were the "log-cabin" and "hard cider" watchwords, which produced great enthusiasm among his followers. One month after his inauguration he died from an attack of pleurisy, April 4, 1841.

CHARLES A. DANA, the well-known and widely-read journalist of New York City, a native of Hinsdale, New Hampshire, was born August 8, 1819. He received the elements of a good education in his youth and studied for two years at Harvard University. Owing to some disease of the eyes he was unable to complete his course and graduate, but was granted the degree of A. M. notwithstanding. For some time he was editor of the "Harbinger," and was a regular contributor to the Boston "Chronotype." In 1847 he became connected with the New York "Tribune," and continued on the staff of that journal until 1858. In the latter year he edited and compiled "The Household Book of Poetry," and later, in connection with George Ripley, edited the "New American Cyclopædia."

Mr. Dana, on severing his connection with the "Tribune" in 1867, became editor of the New York "Sun," a paper with which he was identified for many years, and

which he made one of the leaders of thought in the eastern part of the United States. He wielded a forceful pen and fearlessly attacked whatever was corrupt and unworthy in politics, state or national. The same year, 1867, Mr. Dana organized the New York "Sun" Company.

During the troublous days of the war, when the fate of the Nation depended upon the armies in the field, Mr. Dana accepted the arduous and responsible position of assistant secretary of war, and held the position during the greater part of 1863 and 1864. He died October 17, 1897.

AS A GRAY was recognized throughout the scientific world as one of the ablest and most eminent of botanists. He was born at Paris, Oneida county, New York, November 18, 1810. He received his medical degree at the Fairfield College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Herkimer county, New York, and studied botany with the late Professor Torrey, of New York. He was appointed botanist to the Wilkes expedition in 1834, but declined the offer and became professor of natural history in Harvard University in 1842. He retired from the active duties of this post in 1873, and in 1874 he was the regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, District of Columbia.

Dr. Gray wrote several books on the subject of the many sciences of which he was master. In 1836 he published his "Elements of Botany," "Manual of Botany" in 1848; the unfinished "Flora of North America," by himself and Dr. Torrey, the publication of which commenced in 1838. There is another of his unfinished works called "Genera Boreali-Americana," published in 1848, and the "Botany of the United States Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1854." He wrote many elaborate papers

on the botany of the west and southwest that were published in the Smithsonian Contributions, Memoirs, etc., of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which institution he was president for ten years. He was also the author of many of the government reports. "How Plants Grow," "Lessons in Botany," "Structural and Systematic Botany," are also works from his ready pen.

Dr. Gray published in 1861 his "Free Examination of Darwin's Treatise" and his "Darwiniana," in 1876. Mr. Gray was elected July 29, 1878, to a membership in the Institute of France, Academy of Sciences. His death occurred at Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 30, 1889.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS was one of the greatest leaders of the American bar. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 6, 1818, and graduated from Yale College in 1837. He took up the study of law, which he practiced in the city of New York and won great renown as an orator and advocate. He affiliated with the Republican party, which he joined soon after its organization. He was the leading counsel employed for the defense of President Johnson in his trial for impeachment before the senate in April and May of 1868.

In July, 1868, Mr. Evarts was appointed attorney-general of the United States, and served until March 4, 1869. He was one of the three lawyers who were selected by President Grant in 1871 to defend the interests of the citizens of the United States before the tribunal of arbitration which met at Geneva in Switzerland to settle the controversy over the "Alabama Claims."

He was one of the most eloquent advocates in the United States, and many of his

public addresses have been preserved and published. He was appointed secretary of state March 7, 1877, by President Hayes, and served during the Hayes administration. He was elected senator from the state of New York January 21, 1885, and at once took rank among the ablest statesmen in Congress, and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions gave him a national reputation.

JOHN WANAMAKER.—The life of this great merchant demonstrates the fact that the great secret of rising from the ranks is, to-day, as in the past ages, not so much the ability to make money, as to save it, or in other words, the ability to live well within one's income. Mr. Wanamaker was born in Philadelphia in 1838. He started out in life working in a brickyard for a mere pittance, and left that position to work in a book store as a clerk, where he earned the sum of \$5.00 per month, and later on was in the employ of a clothier where he received twenty-five cents a week more. He was only fifteen years of age at that time, but was a "money-getter" by instinct, and laid by a small sum for a possible rainy day. By strict attention to business, combined with natural ability, he was promoted many times, and at the age of twenty he had saved \$2,000. After several months vacation in the south, he returned to Philadelphia and became a master brick mason, but this was too tiresome to the young man, and he opened up the "Oak Hall" clothing store in April, 1861, at Philadelphia. The capital of the firm was rather limited, but finally, after many discouragements, they laid the foundations of one of the largest business houses in the world. The establishment covers at the present writing some fourteen acres of floor space, and furnishes

employment for five thousand persons. Mr. Wanamaker was also a great church worker, and built a church that cost him \$60,000, and he was superintendent of the Sunday-school, which had a membership of over three thousand children. He steadily refused to run for mayor or congress and the only public office that he ever held was that of postmaster-general, under the Harrison administration, and here he exhibited his extraordinary aptitude for comprehending the details of public business.

DAVID BENNETT HILL, a Democratic politician who gained a national reputation, was born August 29, 1843, at Havana, New York. He was educated at the academy of his native town, and removed to Elmira, New York, in 1862, where he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, in which year he was appointed city attorney. Mr. Hill soon gained a considerable practice, becoming prominent in his profession. He developed a taste for politics in which he began to take an active part in the different campaigns and became the recognized leader of the local Democracy. In 1870 he was elected a member of the assembly and was re-elected in 1872. While a member of this assembly he formed the acquaintance of Samuel J. Tilden, afterward governor of the state, who appointed Mr. Hill, W. M. Evarts and Judge Hand as a committee to provide a uniform charter for the different cities of the state. The pressure of professional engagements compelled him to decline to serve. In 1877 Mr. Hill was made chairman of the Democratic state convention at Albany, his election being due to the Tilden wing of the party, and he held the same position again in 1881. He served one term as alderman in Elmira, at the expiration of which term,

in 1882, he was elected mayor of Elmira, and in September of the same year was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the Democratic state ticket. He was successful in the campaign and two years later, when Grover Cleveland was elected to the presidency, Mr. Hill succeeded to the governorship for the unexpired term. In 1885 he was elected governor for a full term of three years, at the end of which he was re-elected, his term expiring in 1891, in which year he was elected United States senator. In the senate he became a conspicuous figure and gained a national reputation.

ALLEN G. THURMAN.—“The noblest Roman of them all” was the title by which Mr. Thurman was called by his compatriots of the Democracy. He was the greatest leader of the Democratic party in his day and held the esteem of all the people, regardless of their political creeds. Mr. Thurman was born November 13, 1813, at Lynchburg, Virginia, where he remained until he had attained the age of six years, when he moved to Ohio. He received an academic education and after graduating, took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1835, and achieved a brilliant success in that line. In political life he was very successful, and his first office was that of representative of the state of Ohio in the twenty-ninth congress. He was elected judge of the supreme court of Ohio in 1851, and was chief justice of the same from 1854 to 1856. In 1867 he was the choice of the Democratic party of his state for governor, and was elected to the United States senate in 1869 to succeed Benjamin F. Wade, and was re-elected to the same position in 1874. He was a prominent figure in the senate, until the expiration of his service in 1881. Mr. Thurman was also one of the

principal presidential possibilities in the Democratic convention held at St. Louis in 1876. In 1888 he was the Democratic nominee for vice-president on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, but was defeated. Allen Granberry Thurman died December 12, 1895, at Columbus, Ohio.

CHARLES FARRAR BROWNE, better known as "Artemus Ward," was born April 26, 1834, in the village of Waterford, Maine. He was thirteen years old at the time of his father's death, and about a year later he was apprenticed to John M. Rix, who published the "Coos County Democrat" at Lancaster, New Hampshire. Mr. Browne remained with him one year, when, hearing that his brother Cyrus was starting a paper at Norway, Maine, he left Mr. Rix and determined to get work on the new paper. He worked for his brother until the failure of the newspaper, and then went to Augusta, Maine, where he remained a few weeks and then removed to Skowhegan, and secured a position on the "Clarion." But either the climate or the work was not satisfactory to him, for one night he silently left the town and astonished his good mother by appearing unexpectedly at home. Mr. Browne then received some letters of recommendation to Messrs. Snow and Wilder, of Boston, at whose office Mrs. Partington's (B. P. Shillaber) "Carpet Bag" was printed, and he was engaged and remained there for three years. He then traveled westward in search of employment and got as far as Tiffin, Ohio, where he found employment in the office of the "Advertiser," and remained there some months when he proceeded to Toledo, Ohio, where he became one of the staff of the "Commercial," which position he held until 1857. Mr. Browne next went to Cleveland, Ohio, and became the local

editor of the "Plain Dealer," and it was in the columns of this paper that he published his first articles and signed them "Artemus Ward." In 1860 he went to New York and became the editor of "Vanity Fair," but the idea of lecturing here seized him, and he was fully determined to make the trial. Mr. Browne brought out his lecture, "Babes in the Woods" at Clinton Hall, December 23, 1861, and in 1862 he published his first book entitled, "Artemus Ward; His Book." He attained great fame as a lecturer and his lectures were not confined to America, for he went to England in 1866, and became exceedingly popular, both as a lecturer and a contributor to "Punch." Mr. Browne lectured for the last time January 23, 1867. He died in Southampton, England, March 6, 1867.

THURLOW WEED, a noted journalist and politician, was born in Cairo, New York, November 15, 1797. He learned the printer's trade at the age of twelve years, and worked at this calling for several years in various villages in central New York. He served as quartermaster-sergeant during the war of 1812. In 1818 he established the "Agriculturist," at Norwich, New York, and became editor of the "Anti-Masonic Enquirer," at Rochester, in 1826. In the same year he was elected to the legislature and re-elected in 1830, when he located in Albany, New York, and there started the "Evening Journal," and conducted it in opposition to the Jackson administration and the nullification doctrines of Calhoun. He became an adroit party manager, and was instrumental in promoting the nominations of Harrison, Taylor and Scott for the presidency. In 1856 and in 1860 he threw his support to W. H. Seward, but when defeated in his object, he gave cordial support to

Fremont and Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln prevailed upon him to visit the various capitals of Europe, where he proved a valuable aid to the administration in moulding the opinions of the statesmen of that continent favorable to the cause of the Union.

Mr. Weed's connection with the "Evening Journal" was severed in 1862, when he settled in New York, and for a time edited the "Commercial Advertiser." In 1868 he retired from active life. His "Letters from Europe and the West Indies," published in 1866, together with some interesting "Reminiscences," published in the "Atlantic Monthly," in 1870, an autobiography, and portions of an extensive correspondence will be of great value to writers of the political history of the United States. Mr. Weed died in New York, November 22, 1882.

WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY, one of the prominent Democratic politicians of the country and ex-secretary of the navy, was born July 5th, 1841, at Conway, Massachusetts, and received his education at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts. Later he attended Yale College, where he graduated in 1863, and entered the Harvard Law School, which he left in 1864. Beginning practice in New York city, he soon gained a reputation as an able lawyer. He made his first appearance in public affairs in 1871, when he was active in organizing a young men's Democratic club. In 1872 he was the recognized leader of the county Democracy and in 1875 was appointed corporation counsel for the city of New York. He resigned the office, 1882, to attend to personal interests and on March 5, 1885, he was appointed secretary of the navy by President Cleveland. Under his administration the navy of the United States rapidly rose in rank among the navies

of the world. When he retired from office in 1889, the vessels of the United States navy designed and contracted for by him were five double-turreted monitors, two new armor-clads, the dynamite cruiser "Vesuvius," and five unarmored steel and iron cruisers.

Mr. Whitney was the leader of the Cleveland forces in the national Democratic convention of 1892.

EDWIN FORREST, the first and greatest American tragedian, was born in Philadelphia in 1806. His father was a tradesman, and some accounts state that he had marked out a mercantile career for his son, Edwin, while others claim that he had intended him for the ministry. His wonderful memory, his powers of mimicry and his strong musical voice, however, attracted attention before he was eleven years old, and at that age he made his first appearance on the stage. The costume in which he appeared was so ridiculous that he left the stage in a fit of anger amid a roar of laughter from the audience. This did not discourage him, however, and at the age of fourteen, after some preliminary training in elocution, he appeared again, this time as Young Norvel, and gave indications of future greatness. Up to 1826 he played entirely with strolling companies through the south and west, but at that time he obtained an engagement at the Bowery Theater in New York. From that time his fortune was made. His manager paid him \$40 per night, and it is stated that he loaned Forrest to other houses from time to time at \$200 per night. His great successes were *Virginius*, *Damon*, *Othello*, *Coriolanus*, *William Tell*, *Spartacus* and *Lear*. He made his first appearance in London in 1836, and his success was unquestioned from the start. In 1845, on his

second appearance in London, he became involved in a bitter rivalry with the great English actor, Macready, who had visited America two years before. The result was that Forrest was hissed from the stage, and it was charged that Macready had instigated the plot. Forrest's resentment was so bitter that he himself openly hissed Macready from his box a few nights later. In 1848 Macready again visited America at a time when American admiration and enthusiasm for Forrest had reached its height. Macready undertook to play at Astor Place Opera House in May, 1849, but was hooted off the stage. A few nights later Macready made a second attempt to play at the same house, this time under police protection. The house was filled with Macready's friends, but the violence of the mob outside stopped the play, and the actor barely escaped with his life. Upon reading the riot act the police and troops were assaulted with stones. The troops replied, first with blank cartridges, and then a volley of lead dispersed the mob, leaving thirty men dead or seriously wounded.

After this incident Forrest's popularity waned, until in 1855 he retired from the stage. He re-appeared in 1860, however, and probably the most remunerative period of his life was between that date and the close of the Civil war. His last appearance on the stage was at the Globe Theatre, Boston, in Richelieu, in April, 1872, his death occurring December 12 of that year.

NOAH PORTER, D. D., LL. D., was one of the most noted educators, authors and scientific writers of the United States. He was born December 14, 1811, at Farmington, Connecticut, graduated at Yale College in 1831, and was master of Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven in

1831-33. During 1833-35 he was a tutor at Yale, and at the same time was pursuing his theological studies, and became pastor of the Congregational church at New Milford, Connecticut, in April, 1836. Dr. Porter removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1843, and was chosen professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy at Yale in 1846. He spent a year in Germany in the study of modern metaphysics in 1853-54, and in 1871 he was elected president of Yale College. He resigned the presidency in 1885, but still remained professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy. He was the author of a number of works, among which are the following: "Historical Essay," written in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the settlement of the town of Farmington; "Educational System of the Jesuits Compared;" "The Human Intellect," with an introduction upon psychology and the soul; "Books and Reading;" "American Colleges and the American Public;" "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy;" "The Science of Nature versus the Science of Man;" "Science and Sentiment;" "Elements of Moral Science." Dr. Porter was the principal editor of the revised edition of Webster's Dictionary in 1864, and contributed largely to religious reviews and periodicals. Dr. Porter's death occurred March 4, 1892, at New Haven, Connecticut.

JOHAN TYLER, tenth president of the United States, was born in Charles City county, Virginia, March 29, 1790, and was the son of Judge John Tyler, one of the most distinguished men of his day.

When but twelve years of age young John Tyler entered William and Mary College, graduating from there in 1806. He took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1809, when but nineteen years

of age. On attaining his majority in 1811 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and for five years held that position by the almost unanimous vote of his county. He was elected to congress in 1816, and served in that body for four years, after which for two years he represented his district again in the legislature of the state. While in congress, he opposed the United States bank, the protective policy and internal improvements by the United States government. 1825 saw Mr. Tyler governor of Virginia, but in 1827 he was chosen member of the United States senate, and held that office for nine years. He therein opposed the administration of Adams and the tariff bill of 1828, sympathized with the nullifiers of South Carolina and was the only senator who voted against the Force bill for the suppression of that state's insipient rebellion. He resigned his position as senator on account of a disagreement with the legislature of his state in relation to his censuring President Jackson. He retired to Williamsburg, Virginia, but being regarded as a martyr by the Whigs, whom, heretofore, he had always opposed, was supported by many of that party for the vice-presidency in 1836. He sat in the Virginia legislature as a Whig in 1839-40, and was a delegate to the convention of that party in 1839. This national convention nominated him for the second place on the ticket with General William H. H. Harrison, and he was elected vice-president in November, 1840. President Harrison dying one month after his inauguration, he was succeeded by John Tyler. He retained the cabinet chosen by his predecessor, and for a time moved in harmony with the Whig party. He finally instructed the secretary of the treasury, Thomas Ewing, to submit to congress a bill for the incorporation of a fiscal bank of the

United States, which was passed by congress, but vetoed by the president on account of some amendments he considered unconstitutional. For this and other measures he was accused of treachery to his party, and deserted by his whole cabinet, except Daniel Webster. Things grew worse until he was abandoned by the Whig party formally, when Mr. Webster resigned. He was nominated at Baltimore, in May, 1844, at the Democratic convention, as their presidential candidate, but withdrew from the canvass, as he saw he had not succeeded in gaining the confidence of his old party. He then retired from politics until February, 1861, when he was made president of the abortive peace congress, which met in Washington. He shortly after renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected a member of the Confederate congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862.

Mr. Tyler married, in 1813, Miss Letitia Christian, who died in 1842 at Washington. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage, with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York.

COLLIS POTTER HUNTINGTON,
One of the great men of his time and who has left his impress upon the history of our national development, was born October 22, 1821, at Harwinton, Connecticut. He received a common-school education and at the age of fourteen his spirit of getting along in the world mastered his educational propensities and his father's objections and he left school. He went to California in the early days and had opportunities which he handled masterfully. Others had the same opportunities but they did not have his brains nor his energy, and it was he who overcame obstacles and reaped the reward of his genius. Transcontinental railways

were inevitable, but the realization of this masterful achievement would have been delayed to a much later day if there had been no Huntington. He associated himself with Messrs. Mark Hopkins, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker, and they furnished the money necessary for a survey across the Sierra Nevadas, secured a charter for the road, and raised, with the government's aid, money enough to construct and equip that railway, which at the time of its completion was a marvel of engineering and one of the wonders of the world. Mr. Huntington became president of the Southern Pacific railroad, vice-president of the Central Pacific; trustee of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, and a director of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, besides being identified with many other business enterprises of vast importance.

GEORGE A. CUSTER, a famous Indian fighter, was born in Ohio in 1840. He graduated at West Point in 1861, answered in the Civil war; was at Bull Run in 1861, and was in the Peninsular campaign, being one of General McClellan's aides-de-camp. He fought in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam in 1863, and was with General Stoneman on his famous cavalry raid. He was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, and was there made brevet-major. In 1863 was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. General Custer was in many skirmishes in central Virginia in 1863-64, and was present at the following battles of the Richmond campaign: Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Yellow Tavern, where he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel; Meadow Bridge, Haw's Shop, Cold Harbor, Trevilian Station. In the Shenandoah Valley 1864-65 he was brevetted colonel at Opequan Creek, and at Cedar Creek he was made

brevet major-general for gallant conduct during the engagement. General Custer was in command of a cavalry division in the pursuit of Lee's army in 1865, and fought at Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, where he was made brevet brigadier-general; Sailors Creek and Appomattox, where he gained additional honors and was made brevet major-general, and was given the command of the cavalry in the military division of the southwest and Gulf, in 1865. After the establishment of peace he went west on frontier duty and performed gallant and valuable service in the troubles with the Indians. He was killed in the massacre on the Little Big Horn river, South Dakota, June 25, 1876.

DANIEL WOLSEY VOORHEES, celebrated as "The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," was born September 26, 1827, in Butler county, Ohio. When he was two months old his parents removed to Fountain county, Indiana. He grew to manhood on a farm, engaged in all the arduous work pertaining to rural life. In 1845 he entered the Indiana Asbury University, now the De Pauw, from which he graduated in 1849. He took up the study of law at Crawfordsville, and in 1851 began the practice of his profession at Covington, Fountain county, Indiana. He became a law partner of United States Senator Hannegan, of Indiana, in 1852, and in 1856 he was an unsuccessful candidate for congress. In the following year he took up his residence in Terre Haute, Indiana. He was United States district attorney for Indiana from 1857 until 1861, and he had during this period been elected to congress, in 1860. Mr. Voorhees was re-elected to congress in 1862 and 1864, but he was unsuccessful in the election of 1866. However, he was returned to con-

gress in 1868, where he remained until 1874, having been re-elected twice. In 1877 he was appointed United States senator from Indiana to fill a vacancy caused by the death of O. P. Morton, and at the end of the term was elected for the ensuing term, being re-elected in 1885 and in 1891 to the same office. He served with distinction on many of the committees, and took a very prominent part in the discussion of all the important legislation of his time. His death occurred in August, 189 .

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, famous as one of the inventors of the telephone, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 3rd, 1847. He received his early education in the high school and later he attended the university, and was specially trained to follow his grandfather's profession, that of removing impediments of speech. He emigrated to the United States in 1872, and introduced into this country his father's invention of visible speech in the institutions for deaf-mutes. Later he was appointed professor of vocal physiology in the Boston University. He worked for many years during his leisure hours on his telephonic discovery, and finally perfected it and exhibited it publicly, before it had reached the high state of perfection to which he brought it. His first exhibition of it was at the Centennial Exhibition that was held in Philadelphia in 1876. Its success is now established throughout the civilized world. In 1882 Prof. Bell received a diploma and the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the Academy of Sciences of France.

WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, the justly celebrated historian and author, was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, and was born May 4, 1796. He was

the son of Judge William Prescott and the grandson of the hero of Bunker Hill, Colonel William Prescott.

Our subject in 1808 removed with the family to Boston, in the schools of which city he received his early education. He entered Harvard College as a sophomore in 1811, having been prepared at the private classical college of Rev. Dr. J. S. J. Gardiner. The following year he received an injury in his left eye which made study through life a matter of difficulty. He graduated in 1814 with high honors in the classics and belle lettres. He spent several months on the Azores Islands, and later visited England, France and Italy, returning home in 1817. In June, 1818, he founded a social and literary club at Boston for which he edited "The Club Room," a periodical doomed to but a short life. May 4, 1820, he married Miss Susan Amory. He devoted several years after that event to a thorough study of ancient and modern history and literature. As the fruits of his labors he published several well written essays upon French and Italian poetry and romance in the "North American Review." January 19, 1826, he decided to take up his first great historical work, the "History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella." To this he gave the labor of ten years, publishing the same December 25, 1837. Although placed at the head of all American authors, so diffident was Prescott of his literary merit that although he had four copies of this work printed for his own convenience, he hesitated a long time before giving it to the public, and it was only by the solicitation of friends, especially of that talented Spanish scholar, George Ticknor, that he was induced to do so. Soon the volumes were translated into French, Italian, Dutch and German, and the work was recognized

throughout the world as one of the most meritorious of historical compositions. In 1843 he published the "Conquest of Mexico," and in 1847 the "Conquest of Peru." Two years later there came from his pen a volume of "Biographical and Critical Miscellanies." Going abroad in the summer of 1850, he was received with great distinction in the literary circles of London, Edinburgh, Paris, Antwerp and Brussels. Oxford University conferred the degree of D. C. L. upon him. In 1855 he issued two volumes of his "History of the Reign of Philip the Second," and a third in 1858. In the meantime he edited Robertson's "Charles the Fifth," adding a history of the life of that monarch after his abdication. Death cut short his work on the remaining volumes of "Philip the Second," coming to him at Boston, Massachusetts, May 28, 1859.

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, a noted American commodore, was born in South Kingston, Rhode Island, August 23, 1785. He saw his first service as a midshipman in the United States navy in April, 1799. He cruised with his father, Captain Christopher Raymond Perry, in the West Indies for about two years. In 1804 he was in the war against Tripoli, and was made lieutenant in 1807. At the opening of hostilities with Great Britain in 1812 he was given command of a fleet of gunboats on the Atlantic coast. At his request he was transferred, a year later, to Lake Ontario, where he served under Commodore Chauncey, and took an active part in the attack on Fort George. He was ordered to fit out a squadron on Lake Erie, which he did, building most of his vessels from the forests along the shore, and by the summer of 1813 he had a fleet of nine vessels at Presque Isle, now Erie, Pennsylvania. September 10th he

attacked and captured the British fleet near Put-in-Bay, thus clearing the lake of hostile ships. His famous dispatch is part of his fame, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." He co-operated with Gen. Harrison, and the success of the campaign in the northwest was largely due to his victory. The next year he was transferred to the Potomac, and assisted in the defense of Baltimore. After the war he was in constant service with the various squadrons in cruising in all parts of the world. He died of yellow fever on the Island of Trinidad, August 23, 1819. His remains were conveyed to Newport, and buried there, and an imposing obelisk was erected to his memory by the State of Rhode Island. A bronze statue was also erected in his honor, the unveiling taking place in 1885.

JOHN PAUL JONES, though a native of Scotland, was one of America's most noted fighters during the Revolutionary war. He was born July 6, 1747. His father was a gardener, but the young man soon became interested in a seafaring life and at the age of twelve he was apprenticed to a sea captain engaged in the American trade. His first voyage landed him in Virginia, where he had a brother who had settled there several years prior. The failure of the captain released young Jones from his apprenticeship bonds, and he was engaged as third mate of a vessel engaged in the slave trade. He abandoned this trade after a few years, from his own sense of disgrace. He took passage from Jamaica for Scotland in 1768, and on the voyage both the captain and the mate died and he was compelled to take command of the vessel for the remainder of the voyage. He soon after became master of the vessel. He returned to Virginia about 1773 to settle up the estate

of his brother, and at this time added the name "Jones," having previously been known as John Paul. He settled down in Virginia, but when the war broke out in 1775 he offered his services to congress and was appointed senior lieutenant of the flag-ship "Alfred," on which he hoisted the American flag with his own hands, the first vessel that had ever carried a flag of the new nation. He was afterward appointed to the command of the "Alfred," and later of the "Providence," in each of which vessels he did good service, as also in the "Ranger," to the command of which he was later appointed. The fight that made him famous, however, was that in which he captured the "Serapis," off the coast of Scotland. He was then in command of the "Bon Homme Richard," which had been fitted out for him by the French government and named by Jones in honor of Benjamin Franklin, or "Good Man Richard," Franklin being author of the publication known as "Poor Richard's Almanac." The fight between the "Richard" and the "Serapis" lasted three hours, all of which time the vessels were at close range, and most of the time in actual contact. Jones' vessel was on fire several times, and early in the engagement two of his guns bursted, rendering the battery useless. Also an envious officer of the Alliance, one of Jones' own fleet, opened fire upon the "Richard" at a critical time, completely disabling the vessel. Jones continued the fight, in spite of counsels to surrender, and after dark the "Serapis" struck her colors, and was hastily boarded by Jones and his crew, while the "Richard" sank, bows first, after the wounded had been taken on board the "Serapis." Most of the other vessels of the fleet of which the "Serapis" was convoy, surrendered, and were taken with the

"Serapis" to France, where Jones was received with greatest honors, and the king presented him with an elegant sword and the cross of the Order of Military Merit. Congress gave him a vote of thanks and made him commander of a new ship, the "America," but the vessel was afterward given to France and Jones never saw active sea service again. He came to America again, in 1787, after the close of the war, and was voted a gold medal by congress. He went to Russia and was appointed rear-admiral and rendered service of value against the Turks, but on account of personal enmity of the favorites of the emperor he was retired on a pension. Failing to collect this, he returned to France, where he died, July 18, 1792.

THOMAS MORAN, the well-known painter of Rocky Mountain scenery, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1837. He came to America when a child, and showing artistic tastes, he was apprenticed to a wood engraver in Philadelphia. Three years later he began landscape painting, and his style soon began to exhibit signs of genius. His first works were water-colors, and though without an instructor he began the use of oils, he soon found it necessary to visit Europe, where he gave particular attention to the works of Turner. He joined the Yellowstone Park exploring expedition and visited the Rocky Mountains in 1871 and again in 1873, making numerous sketches of the scenery. The most noteworthy results were his "Grand Canon of the Yellowstone," and "The Chasm of the Colorado," which were purchased by congress at \$10,000 each, the first of which is undoubtedly the finest landscape painting produced in this country. Mr. Moran has subordinated art to nature, and the subjects he has chosen leave little ground for fault



M. S. QUAY



COM. C. VANDERBILT



HENRY M. TELLER



WM. M. EVARTS



JOHN SHERMAN



PETER COOPER



W. B. ALLISON



GEO. W. CHILDS



JAY GOULD

finding on that account. "The Mountain of the Holy Cross," "The Groves Were God's First Temples," "The Cliffs of Green River," "The Children of the Mountain," "The Ripening of the Leaf," and others have given him additional fame, and while they do not equal in grandeur the first mentioned, in many respects from an artistic standpoint they are superior.

LELAND STANFORD was one of the greatest men of the Pacific coast and also had a national reputation. He was born March 9, 1824, in Albany county, New York, and passed his early life on his father's farm. He attended the local schools of the county and at the age of twenty began the study of law. He entered the law office of Wheaton, Doolittle and Hadley, at Albany, in 1845, and a few years later he moved to Port Washington, Wisconsin, where he practiced law four years with moderate success. In 1852 Mr. Stanford determined to push further west, and, accordingly went to California, where three of his brothers were established in business in the mining towns. They took Leland into partnership, giving him charge of a branch store at Michigan Bluff, in Placer county. There he developed great business ability and four years later started a mercantile house of his own in San Francisco, which soon became one of the most substantial houses on the coast. On the formation of the Republican party he interested himself in politics, and in 1860 was sent as a delegate to the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln. In the autumn of 1861 he was elected, by an immense majority, governor of California. Prior to his election as governor he had been chosen president of the newly-organized Central Pacific Railroad Company,

and after leaving the executive chair he devoted all of his time to the construction of the Pacific end of the transcontinental railway. May 10, 1869, Mr. Stanford drove the last spike of the Central Pacific road, thus completing the route across the continent. He was also president of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company. He had but one son, who died of typhoid fever, and as a monument to his child he founded the university which bears his son's name, Leland Stanford, Junior, University. Mr. Stanford gave to this university eighty-three thousand acres of land, the estimated value of which is \$8,000,000, and the entire endowment is \$20,000,000. In 1885 Mr. Stanford was elected United States senator as a Republican, to succeed J. T. Farley, a Democrat, and was re-elected in 1891. His death occurred June 20, 1894, at Palo Alto, California.

STEPHEN DECATUR, a famous commander in the United States navy, was born in Maryland in 1779. He entered the naval service in 1798. In 1804, when the American vessel Philadelphia had been run aground and captured in the harbor of Tripoli, Decatur, at the head of a few men, boarded her and burned her in the face of the guns from the city defenses. For this daring deed he was made captain. He was given command of the frigate United States at the breaking out of the war of 1812, and in October of that year he captured the British frigate Macedonian, and was rewarded with a gold medal by congress. After the close of the war he was sent as commander of a fleet of ten vessels to chastise the dey of Algiers, who was preying upon American commerce with impunity and demanding tribute and ransom for the release of American citizens captured. Decatur

captured a number of Algerian vessels, and compelled the dey to sue for peace. He was noted for his daring and intrepidity, and his coolness in the face of danger, and helped to bring the United States navy into favor with the people and congress as a means of defense and offense in time of war. He was killed in a duel by Commodore Barron, March 12, 1820.

JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh president of the United States, 1845 to 1849, was born November 2, 1795, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, and was the eldest child of a family of six sons. He removed with his father to the Valley of the Duck River, in Tennessee, in 1806. He attended the common schools and became very proficient in the lower branches of education, and supplemented this with a course in the Murfreesboro Academy, which he entered in 1813 and in the autumn of 1815 he became a student in the sophomore class of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, and was graduated in 1818. He then spent a short time in recuperating his health and then proceeded to Nashville, Tennessee, where he took up the study of law in the office of Felix Grundy. After the completion of his law studies he was admitted to the bar and removed to Columbia, Maury county, Tennessee, and started in the active practice of his profession. Mr. Polk was a Jeffersonian "Republican" and in 1823 he was elected to the legislature of Tennessee. He was a strict constructionist and did not believe that the general government had the power to carry on internal improvements in the states, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wanted the constitution amended to that effect. But later on he became alarmed lest the general government might

become strong enough to abolish slavery and therefore gave his whole support to the "State's Rights" movement, and endeavored to check the centralization of power in the general government. Mr. Polk was chosen a member of congress in 1825, and held that office until 1839. He then withdrew, as he was the successful gubernatorial candidate of his state. He had become a man of great influence in the house, and, as the leader of the Jackson party in that body, wielded great influence in the election of General Jackson to the presidency. He sustained the president in all his measures and still remained in the house after General Jackson had been succeeded by Martin Van Buren. He was speaker of the house during five sessions of congress. He was elected governor of Tennessee by a large majority and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 4, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election but was defeated by Governor Jones, the Whig candidate. In 1844 the most prominent question in the election was the annexation of Texas, and as Mr. Polk was the avowed champion of this cause he was nominated for president by the pro-slavery wing of the democratic party, was elected by a large majority, and was inaugurated March 4, 1845. President Polk formed a very able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson, and John Y. Mason. The dispute regarding the Oregon boundary was settled during his term of office and a new department was added to the list of cabinet positions, that of the Interior. The low tariff bill of 1846 was carried and the financial system of the country was reorganized. It was also during President Polk's term that the Mexican war was successfully conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of Califor-

nia and New Mexico. Mr. Polk retired from the presidency March 4, 1849, after having declined a re-nomination, and was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor, the hero of the Mexican war. Mr. Polk retired to private life, to his home in Nashville, where he died at the age of fifty-four on June 9, 1849.

ANNA DICKINSON (Anna Elizabeth Dickinson), a noted lecturer and public speaker, was born at Philadelphia, October 28, 1842. Her parents were Quakers, and she was educated at the Friends' free schools in her native city. She early manifested an inclination toward elocution and public speaking, and when, at the age of 18, she found an opportunity to appear before a national assemblage for the discussion of woman's rights, she at once established her reputation as a public speaker. From 1860 to the close of the war and during the exciting period of reconstruction, she was one of the most noted and influential speakers before the American public, and her popularity was unequaled by that of any of her sex. A few weeks after the defeat and death of Colonel Baker at Ball's Bluff, Anna Dickinson, lecturing in New York, made the remarkable assertion, "Not the incompetency of Colonel Baker, but the treachery of General McClellan caused the disaster at Ball's Bluff." She was hissed and hooted off the stage. A year later, at the same hall and with much the same class of auditors, she repeated the identical words, and the applause was so great and so long continued that it was impossible to go on with her lecture for more than half an hour. The change of sentiment had been wrought by the reverses and dismissal of McClellan and his ambition to succeed Mr. Lincoln as president.

Ten years after the close of the war, Anna

Dickinson was not heard of on the lecture platform, and about that time she made an attempt to enter the dramatic profession, but after appearing a number of times in different plays she was pronounced a failure.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.—Some personal characteristics of Mr. Burdette were quaintly given by himself in the following words: "Politics? Republican after the strictest sect. Religion? Baptist. Personal appearance? Below medium height, and weigh one hundred and thirty-five pounds, no shillings and no pence. Rich? Not enough to own a yacht. Favorite reading? Poetry and history—know Longfellow by heart, almost. Write for magazines? Have more 'declined with thanks' letters than would fill a trunk. Never able to get into a magazine with a line. Care about it? Mad as thunder. Think about starting a magazine and rejecting everybody's articles except my own." Mr. Burdette was born at Greensborough, Pennsylvania, in 1844. He served through the war of the rebellion under General Banks "on an excursion ticket" as he felicitously described it, "good both ways, conquering in one direction and running in the other, pay going on just the same." He entered into journalism by the gateway of New York correspondence for the "Peoria Transcript," and in 1874 went on the "Burlington Hawkeye" of which he became the managing editor, and the work that he did on this paper made both himself and the paper famous in the world of humor. Mr. Burdette married in 1870, and his wife, whom he called "Her Little Serene Highness," was to him a guiding light until the day of her death, and it was probably the unconscious pathos with which he described her in his work that broke the barriers that had kept him out of the maga-

zines and secured him the acceptance of his "Confessions" by Lippincott some years ago, and brought him substantial fame and recognition in the literary world.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, one of the leading novelists of the present century and author of a number of works that gained for him a place in the hearts of the people, was born March 1, 1837, at Martinsville, Belmont county, Ohio. At the age of three years he accompanied his father, who was a printer, to Hamilton, Ohio, where he learned the printer's trade. Later he was engaged on the editorial staff of the "Cincinnati Gazette" and the "Ohio State Journal." During 1861-65 he was the United States consul at Venice, and from 1871 to 1878 he was the editor-in-chief of the "Atlantic Monthly." As a writer he became one of the most fertile and readable of authors and a pleasing poet. In 1885 he became connected with "Harper's Magazine." Mr. Howells was author of the list of books that we give below: "Venetian Life," "Italian Journeys," "No Love Lost," "Suburban Sketches," "Their Wedding Journey," "A Chance Acquaintance," "A Foregone Conclusion," "Dr. Breen's Practice," "A Modern Instance," "The Rise of Silas Lapham," "Tuscan Cities," "Indian Summer," besides many others. He also wrote the "Poem of Two Friends," with J. J. Piatt in 1860, and some minor dramas: "The Drawing Room Car," "The Sleeping Car," etc., that are full of exquisite humor and elegant dialogue.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL was a son of the Rev. Charles Lowell, and was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 22, 1819. He graduated at Harvard College in

1838 as class poet, and went to Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1840, and commenced the practice of his profession in Boston, but soon gave his undivided attention to literary labors. Mr. Lowell printed, in 1841, a small volume of poems entitled "A Year's Life," edited with Robert Carter; in 1843, "The Pioneer," a literary and critical magazine (monthly), and in 1848 another book of poems, that contained several directed against slavery. He published in 1844 a volume of "Poems" and in 1845 "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets," "The Vision of Sir Launfal," "A Fable for Critics," and "The Bigelow Papers," the latter satirical essays in dialect poetry directed against slavery and the war with Mexico. In 1851-52 he traveled in Europe and resided in Italy for a considerable time, and delivered in 1854-55 a course of lectures on the British poets, before the Lowell Institute, Boston. Mr. Lowell succeeded Longfellow in January, 1855, as professor of modern languages and literature at Harvard College, and spent another year in Europe qualifying himself for that post. He edited the "Atlantic Monthly" from 1857 to 1862, and the "North American Review" from 1863 until 1872. From 1864 to 1870 he published the following works: "Fireside Travels," "Under the Willows," "The Commemoration Ode," in honor of the alumni of Harvard who had fallen in the Civil war; "The Cathedral," two volumes of essays; "Among My Books" and "My Study Windows," and in 1867 he published a new series of the "Bigelow Papers." He traveled extensively in Europe in 1872-74, and received in person the degree of D. C. L. at Oxford and that of LL. D. at the University of Cambridge, England. He was also interested in political life and held

many important offices. He was United States minister to Spain in 1877 and was also minister to England in 1880-85. On January 2, 1884, he was elected lord rector of St. Andrew University in Glasgow, Scotland, but soon after he resigned the same. Mr. Lowell's works enjoy great popularity in the United States and England. He died August 12, 1891.

JOSEPH HENRY, one of America's greatest scientists, was born at Albany, New York, December 17, 1797. He was educated in the common schools of the city and graduated from the Albany Academy, where he became a professor of mathematics in 1826. In 1827 he commenced a course of investigation, which he continued for a number of years, and the results produced had great effect on the scientific world. The first success was achieved by producing the electric magnet, and he next proved the possibility of exciting magnetic energy at a distance, and it was the invention of Professor Henry's intensity magnet that first made the invention of electric telegraph a possibility. He made a statement regarding the practicability of applying the intensity magnet to telegraphic uses, in his article to the "American Journal of Science" in 1831. During the same year he produced the first mechanical contrivance ever invented for maintaining continuous motion by means of electro-magnetism, and he also contrived a machine by which signals could be made at a distance by the use of his electro-magnet, the signals being produced by a lever striking on a bell. Some of his electro-magnets were of great power, one carried over a ton and another not less than three thousand six hundred pounds. In 1832 he discovered that secondary currents could be produced in a long conductor by the induction of the

primary current upon itself, and also in the same year he produced a spark by means of a purely magnetic induction. Professor Henry was elected, in 1832, professor of natural philosophy in the College of New Jersey, and in his earliest lectures at Princeton, demonstrated the feasibility of the electric telegraph. He visited Europe in 1837, and while there he had an interview with Professor Wheatstone, the inventor of the needle magnetic telegraph. In 1846 he was elected secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, being the first incumbent in that office, which he held until his death. Professor Henry was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1849, and of the National Academy of Sciences. He was made chairman of the lighthouse board of the United States in 1871 and held that position up to the time of his death. He received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Union College in 1829, and from Harvard University in 1851, and his death occurred May 13, 1878. Among his numerous works may be mentioned the following: "Contributions to Electricity and Magnetism," "American Philosophic Trans.," and many articles in the "American Journal of Science," the journal of the Franklin Institute; the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in the annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution from its foundation.

FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, the famous rear-admiral of the Confederate navy during the rebellion, was born in Baltimore, Maryland. He became a United States midshipman in 1815 and was promoted through the various grades of the service and became a captain in 1855. Mr. Buchanan resigned his captaincy in order to join

the Confederate service in 1861 and later he asked to be reinstated, but his request was refused and he then entered into the service of the Confederate government. He was placed in command of the frigate "Merri-mac" after she had been fitted up as an iron-clad, and had command of her at the time of the battle of Hampton Roads. It was he who had command when the "Merri-mac" sunk the two wooden frigates, "Congress" and "Cumberland," and was also in command during part of the historical battle of the "Merrimac" and the "Monitor," where he was wounded and the command devolved upon Lieutenant Catesby Jones. He was created rear-admiral in the Confederate service and commanded the Confederate fleet in Mobile bay, which was defeated by Admiral Farragut, August 5, 1864. Mr. Buchanan was in command of the "Tennessee," an ironclad, and during the engagement he lost one of his legs and was taken prisoner in the end by the Union fleet. After the war he settled in Talbot county, Maryland, where he died May 11, 1874.

RICHARD PARKS BLAND, a celebrated American statesman, frequently called "the father of the house," because of his many years of service in the lower house of congress, was born August 19, 1835, near Hartford, Kentucky, where he received a plain academic education. He moved, in 1855, to Missouri, from whence he went overland to California, afterward locating in Virginia City, now in the state of Nevada, but then part of the territory of Utah. While there he practiced law, dabbled in mines and mining in Nevada and California for several years, and served for a time as treasurer of Carson county, Nevada. Mr. Bland returned to Missouri in 1865, where

he engaged in the practice of law at Rolla, Missouri, and in 1869 removed to Lebanon, Missouri. He began his congressional career in 1873, when he was elected as a Democrat to the forty-third congress, and he was regularly re-elected to every congress after that time up to the fifty-fourth, when he was defeated for re-election, but was returned to the fifty-fifth congress as a Silver Democrat. During all his protracted service, while Mr. Bland was always steadfast in his support of democratic measures, yet he won his special renown as the great advocate of silver, being strongly in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and on account of his pronounced views was one of the candidates for the presidential nomination of the Democratic party at Chicago in 1896.

FANNY DAVENPORT (F. L. G. Davenport) was of British birth, but she belongs to the American stage. She was the daughter of the famous actor, E. L. Davenport, and was born in London in 1850. She first went on the stage as a child at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, and her entire life was spent upon the stage. She played children's parts at Burton's old theater in Chambersstreet, and then, in 1862, appeared as the King of Spain in "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady." Here she attracted the notice of Augustin Daly, the noted manager, then at the Fifth Avenue theater, who offered her a six weeks' engagement with her father in "London Assurance." She afterwards appeared at the same house in a variety of characters, and her versatility was favorably noticed by the critics. After the burning of the old Fifth Avenue, the present theater of that name was built at Twenty-eighth street, and here Miss Davenport appeared in a play written for her by

Mr. Daly. She scored a great success. She then starred in this play throughout the country, and was married to Mr. Edwin F. Price, an actor of her company, in 1880. In 1882 she went to Paris and purchased the right to produce in America Sardou's great emotional play, "Fedora." It was put on at the Fourteenth Street theater in New York, and in it she won popular favor and became one of the most famous actresses of her time.

HORACE BRIGHAM CLAFLIN, one of the greatest merchants America has produced, was born in Milford, Massachusetts, a son of John Claflin, also a merchant. Young Claflin started his active life as a clerk in his father's store, after having been offered the opportunity of a college education, but with the characteristic promptness that was one of his virtues he exclaimed, "No law or medicine for me." He had set his heart on being a merchant, and when his father retired he and his brother Aaron, and his brother-in-law, Samuel Daniels, conducted the business. Mr. Claflin was not content, however, to run a store in a town like Milford, and accordingly opened a dry goods store at Worcester, with his brother as a partner, but the partnership was dissolved a year later and H. B. Claflin assumed complete control. The business in Worcester had been conducted on orthodox principles, and when Mr. Claflin came there and introduced advertising as a means of drawing trade, he created considerable animosity among the older merchants. Ten years later he was one of the most prosperous merchants. He disposed of his business in Worcester for \$30,000, and went to New York to search for a wider field than that of a shopkeeper. Mr. Claflin and William M. Bulkley started in the dry goods

business there under the firm name of Bulkley & Claflin, in 1843, and Mr. Bulkley was connected with the firm until 1851, when he retired. A new firm was then formed under the name of Claflin, Mellin & Co. This firm succeeded in founding the largest dry goods house in the world, and after weathering the dangers of the civil war, during which the house came very near going under, and was saved only by the superior business abilities of Mr. Claflin, continued to grow. The sales of the firm amounted to over \$72,000,000 a year after the close of the war. Mr. Claflin died November 14, 1885.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN (Charlotte Saunders Cushman), one of the most celebrated American actresses, was born in Boston, July 23, 1816. She was descended from one of the earliest Puritan families. Her first attempt at stage work was at the age of fourteen years in a charitable concert given by amateurs in Boston. From this time her advance to the first place on the American lyric stage was steady, until, in 1835, while singing in New Orleans, she suddenly lost control of her voice so far as relates to singing, and was compelled to retire. She then took up the study for the dramatic stage under the direction of Mr. Barton, the tragedian. She soon after made her *debut* as "Lady Macbeth." She appeared in New York in September, 1836, and her success was immediate. Her "Romeo" was almost perfect, and she is the only woman that has ever appeared in the part of "Cardinal Wolsey." She at different times acted as support of Forrest and Macready. Her London engagement, secured in 1845, after many and great discouragements, proved an unqualified success.

Her farewell appearance was at Booth's theater, New York, November 7, 1874, in the part of "Lady Macbeth," and after that performance an Ode by R. H. Stoddard was read, and a body of citizens went upon the stage, and in their name the venerable poet Longfellow presented her with a wreath of laurel with an inscription to the effect that "she who merits the palm should bear it." From the time of her appearance as a modest girl in a charitable entertainment down to the time of final triumph as a tragic queen, she bore herself with as much honor to womanhood as to the profession she represented. Her death occurred in Boston, February 18, 1876. By her profession she acquired a fortune of \$600,000.

NEAL DOW, one of the most prominent temperance reformers our country has known, was born in Portland, Me., March 20, 1804. He received his education in the Friends Seminary, at New Bedford, Massachusetts, his parents being members of that sect. After leaving school he pursued a mercantile and manufacturing career for a number of years. He was active in the affairs of his native city, and in 1839 became chief of the fire department, and in 1851 was elected mayor. He was re-elected to the latter office in 1854. Being opposed to the liquor traffic he was a champion of the project of prohibition, first brought forward in 1839 by James Appleton. While serving his first term as mayor he drafted a bill for the "suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops," which he took to the legislature and which was passed without an alteration. In 1858 Mr. Dow was elected to the legislature. On the outbreak of the Civil war he was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Maine Infantry and accompanied General Butler's expedition to New Orleans.

In 1862 he was made brigadier-general. At the battle of Port Hudson May 27, 1863, he was twice wounded, and taken prisoner. He was confined at Libby prison and Mobile nearly a year, when, being exchanged, he resigned, his health having given way under the rigors of his captivity. He made several trips to England in the interests of temperance organization, where he addressed large audiences. He was the candidate of the National Prohibition party for the presidency in 1880, receiving about ten thousand votes. In 1884 he was largely instrumental in the amendment of the constitution of Maine, adopted by an overwhelming popular vote, which forever forbade the manufacture or sale of any intoxicating beverages, and commanding the legislature to enforce the prohibition. He died October 2, 1897.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth president of the United States, was born in Orange county, Virginia, September 24, 1784. His boyhood was spent on his father's plantation and his education was limited. In 1808 he was made lieutenant of the Seventh Infantry, and joined his regiment at New Orleans. He was promoted to captain in 1810, and commanded at Fort Harrison, near the present site of Terre Haute, in 1812, where, for his gallant defense, he was brevetted major, attaining full rank in 1814. In 1815 he retired to an estate near Louisville. In 1816 he re-entered the army as major, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and then to colonel. Having for many years been Indian agent over a large portion of the western country, he was often required in Washington to give advice and counsel in matters connected with the Indian bureau. He served through the Black Hawk Indian war of 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to the command of the

army in Florida, where he attacked the Indians in the swamps and brakes, defeated them and ended the war. He was brevetted brigadier-general and made commander-in-chief of the army in Florida. He was assigned to the command of the army of the southwest in 1840, but was soon after relieved of it at his request. He was then stationed at posts in Arkansas. In 1845 he was ordered to prepare to protect and defend Texas boundaries from invasion by Mexicans and Indians. On the annexation of Texas he proceeded with one thousand five hundred men to Corpus Christi, within the disputed territory. After reinforcement he was ordered by the Mexican General Ampudia to retire beyond the Nueces river, with which order he declined to comply. The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma followed, and he crossed the Rio Grande and occupied Matamoras May 18th. He was commissioned major-general for this campaign, and in September he advanced upon the city of Monterey and captured it after a hard fight. Here he took up winter quarters, and when he was about to resume activity in the spring he was ordered to send the larger part of his army to reinforce General Scott at Vera Cruz. After leaving garrisons at various points his army was reduced to about five thousand, mostly fresh recruits. He was attacked by the army of Santa Anna at Buena Vista, February 22, 1847, and after a severe fight completely routed the Mexicans. He received the thanks of congress and a gold medal for this victory. He remained in command of the "army of occupation" until winter, when he returned to the United States.

In 1848 General Taylor was nominated by the Whigs for president. He was elected over his two opponents, Cass and Van Buren. Great bitterness was developing in

the struggle for and against the extension of slavery, and the newly acquired territory in the west, and the fact that the states were now equally divided on that question, tended to increase the feeling. President Taylor favored immediate admission of California with her constitution prohibiting slavery, and the admission of other states to be formed out of the new territory as they might elect as they adopted constitutions from time to time. This policy resulted in the "Omnibus Bill," which afterward passed congress, though in separate bills; not, however, until after the death of the soldier-statesman, which occurred July 9, 1850. One of his daughters became the wife of Jefferson Davis.

MELVILLE D. LANDON, better known as "Eli Perkins," author, lecturer and humorist, was born in Eaton, New York, September 7, 1839. He was the son of John Landon and grandson of Rufus Landon, a revolutionary soldier from Litchfield county, Connecticut. Melville was educated at the district school and neighboring academy, where he was prepared for the sophomore class at Madison University. He passed two years at the latter, when he was admitted to Union College, and graduated in the class of 1861, receiving the degree of A. M., in 1862. He was, at once, appointed to a position in the treasury department at Washington. This being about the time of the breaking out of the war, and before the appearance of any Union troops at the capital, he assisted in the organization of the "Clay Battalion," of Washington. Leaving his clerkship some time later, he took up duties on the staff of General A. L. Chetlain, who was in command at Memphis. In 1864 he resigned from the army and engaged in cotton planting in Arkansas

and Louisiana. In 1867 he went abroad, making the tour of Europe, traversing Russia. While in the latter country his old commander of the "Clay Battalion," General Cassius M. Clay, then United States minister at St. Petersburg, made him secretary of legation. In 1871, on returning to America, he published a history of the Franco-Prussian war, and followed it with numerous humorous writings for the public press under the name of "Eli Perkins," which, with his regular contributions to the "Commercial Advertiser," brought him into notice, and spread his reputation as a humorist throughout the country. He also published "Saratoga in 1891," "Wit, Humor and Pathos," "Wit and Humor of the Age," "Kings of Platform and Pulpit," "Thirty Years of Wit and Humor," "Fun and Fact," and "China and Japan."

LEWIS CASS, one of the most prominent statesman and party leaders of his day, was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9, 1782. He studied law, and having removed to Zanesville, Ohio, commenced the practice of that profession in 1802. He entered the service of the American government in 1812 and was made a colonel in the army under General William Hull, and on the surrender of Fort Malden by that officer was held as a prisoner. Being released in 1813, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and in 1814 appointed governor of Michigan Territory. After he had held that office for some sixteen years, negotiating, in the meantime, many treaties with the Indians, General Cass was made secretary of war in the cabinet of President Jackson, in 1831. He was, in 1836, appointed minister to France, which office he held for six years. In 1844 he was elected United States senator from

Michigan. In 1846 General Cass opposed the Wilmot Proviso, which was an amendment to a bill for the purchase of land from Mexico, which provided that in any of the territory acquired from that power slavery should not exist. For this and other reasons he was nominated as Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States in 1848, but was defeated by General Zachary Taylor, the Whig candidate, having but one hundred and thirty-seven electoral votes to his opponent's one hundred and sixty-three. In 1849 General Cass was re-elected to the senate of the United States, and in 1854 supported Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska bill. He became secretary of state in March, 1857, under President Buchanan, but resigned that office in December, 1860. He died June 17, 1866. The published works of Lewis Cass, while not numerous, are well written and display much ability. He was one of the foremost men of his day in the political councils of the Democratic party, and left a reputation for high probity and honor behind him.

DE WITT CLINTON.—Probably there were but few men who were so popular in their time, or who have had so much influence in moulding events as the individual whose name honors the head of this article.

De Witt Clinton was the son of General James Clinton, and a nephew of Governor George Clinton, who was the fourth vice-president of the United States. He was a native of Orange county, New York, born at Little Britain, March 2, 1769. He graduated from Columbia College, in his native state, in 1796, and took up the study of law. In 1790 he became private secretary to his uncle, then governor of New York. He entered public life as a Republican or anti-Federalist, and was elected to the lower

house of the state assembly in 1797, and the senate of that body in 1798. At that time he was looked on as "the most rising man in the Union." In 1801 he was elected to the United States senate. In 1803 he was appointed by the governor and council mayor of the city of New York, then a very important and powerful office. Having been re-appointed, he held the office of mayor for nearly eleven years, and rendered great service to that city. Mr. Clinton served as lieutenant-governor of the state of New York, 1811-13, and was one of the commissioners appointed to examine and survey a route for a canal from the Hudson river to Lake Erie. Differing with President Madison, in relation to the war, in 1812, he was nominated for the presidency against that gentleman, by a coalition party called the Clintonians, many of whom were Federalists. Clinton received eight-nine electoral votes. His course at this time impaired his popularity for a time. He was removed from the mayoralty in 1814, and retired to private life. In 1815 he wrote a powerful argument for the construction of the Erie canal, then a great and beneficent work of which he was the principal promoter. This was in the shape of a memorial to the legislature, which, in 1817, passed a bill authorizing the construction of that canal. The same year he was elected governor of New York, almost unanimously, notwithstanding the opposition of a few who pronounced the scheme of the canal visionary. He was re-elected governor in 1820. He was at this time, also, president of the canal commissioners. He declined a re-election to the gubernatorial chair in 1822 and was removed from his place on the canal board two years later. But he was triumphantly elected to the office of governor that fall, and his pet project,

the Erie canal, was finished the next year. He was re-elected governor in 1826, but died while holding that office, February 11, 1828.

AARON BURR, one of the many brilliant figures on the political stage in the early days of America, was born at Newark, New Jersey, February 6, 1756. He was the son of Aaron and Esther Burr, the former the president of the College of New Jersey, and the latter a daughter of Jonathan Edwards, who had been president of the same educational institution. Young Burr graduated at Princeton in 1772. In 1775 he joined the provincial army at Cambridge, Massachusetts. For a time, he served as a private soldier, but later was made an aide on the staff of the unfortunate General Montgomery, in the Quebec expedition. Subsequently he was on the staffs of Arnold, Putnam and Washington, the latter of whom he disliked. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and commanded a brigade on Monmouth's bloody field. In 1779, on account of feeble health, Colonel Burr resigned from the army. He took up the practice of law in Albany, New York, but subsequently removed to New York City. In 1789 he became attorney-general of that state. In 1791 he was chosen to represent the state of New York in the United States senate and held that position for six years. In 1800 he and Thomas Jefferson were both candidates for the presidency, and there being a tie in the electoral college, each having seventy-three votes, the choice was left to congress, who gave the first place to Jefferson and made Aaron Burr vice-president, as the method then was. In 1804 Mr. Burr and his great rival, Alexander Hamilton, met in a duel, which resulted in the death of the latter, Burr losing thereby con-

siderable political and social influence. He soon embarked in a wild attempt upon Mexico, and as was asserted, upon the southwestern territories of the United States. He was tried for treason at Richmond, Virginia, in 1807, but acquitted, and to avoid importunate creditors, fled to Europe. After a time, in 1812, he returned to New York, where he practiced law, and where he died, September 14, 1836. A man of great ability, brilliant and popular talents, his influence was destroyed by his unscrupulous political actions and immoral private life.

ALBERT GALLATIN, one of the most distinguished statesmen of the early days of the republic, was born at Geneva, Switzerland, January 29, 1761. He was the son of Jean de Gallatin and Sophia A. Rolaz du Rosey Gallatin, representatives of an old patrician family. Albert Gallatin was left an orphan at an early age, and was educated under the care of friends of his parents. He graduated from the University of Geneva in 1779, and declining employment under one of the sovereigns of Germany, came to the struggling colonies, landing in Boston July 14, 1780. Shortly after his arrival he proceeded to Maine, where he served as a volunteer under Colonel Allen. He made advances to the government for the support of the American troops, and in November, 1780, was placed in command of a small fort at Passamaquoddy, defended by a force of militia, volunteers and Indians. In 1783 he was professor of the French language at Harvard University. A year later, having received his patrimony from Europe, he purchased large tracts of land in western Virginia, but was prevented by the Indians from forming the large settlement he proposed, and, in 1786, purchased

a farm in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. In 1789 he was a member of the convention to amend the constitution of that state, and united himself with the Republican party, the head of which was Thomas Jefferson. The following year he was elected to the legislature of Pennsylvania, to which he was subsequently re-elected. In 1793 he was elected to the United States senate, but could not take his seat on account of not having been a citizen long enough. In 1794 Mr. Gallatin was elected to the representative branch of congress, in which he served three terms. He also took an important position in the suppression of the "whiskey insurrection." In 1801, on the accession of Jefferson to the presidency, Mr. Gallatin was appointed secretary of the treasury. In 1809 Mr. Madison offered him the position of secretary of state, but he declined, and continued at the head of the treasury until 1812, a period of twelve years. He exercised a great influence on the other departments and in the general administration, especially in the matter of financial reform, and recommended measures for taxation, etc., which were passed by congress, and became laws May 24, 1813. The same year he was sent as an envoy extraordinary to Russia, which had offered to mediate between this country and Great Britain, but the latter country refusing the interposition of another power, and agreeing to treat directly with the United States, in 1814, at Ghent, Mr. Gallatin, in connection with his distinguished colleagues, negotiated and signed the treaty of peace. In 1815, in conjunction with Messrs. Adams and Clay, he signed, at London, a commercial treaty between the two countries. In 1816, declining his old post at the head of the treasury, Mr. Gallatin was sent as minister to France, where he remained until 1823.

After a year spent in England as envoy extraordinary, he took up his residence in New York, and from that time held no public office. In 1830 he was chosen president of the council of the University of New York. He was, in 1831, made president of the National bank, which position he resigned in 1839. He died August 12, 1849.

MILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth president of the United States, was born of New England parentage in Summer Hill, Cayuga county, New York, January 7, 1800. His school education was very limited, but he occupied his leisure hours in study. He worked in youth upon his father's farm in his native county, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a wool carder and cloth dresser. Four years later he was induced by Judge Wood to enter his office at Montville, New York, and take up the study of law. This warm friend, finding young Fillmore destitute of means, loaned him money, but the latter, not wishing to incur a heavy debt, taught school during part of the time and in this and other ways helped maintain himself. In 1822 he removed to Buffalo, New York, and the year following, being admitted to the bar, he commenced the practice of his profession at East Aurora, in the same state. Here he remained until 1830, having, in the meantime, been admitted to practice in the supreme court, when he returned to Buffalo, where he became the partner of S. G. Haven and N. K. Hall. He entered politics and served in the state legislature from 1829 to 1832. He was in congress in 1833-35 and in 1837-41, where he proved an active and useful member, favoring the views of John Quincy Adams, then battling almost alone the slave-holding party in national politics, and in most of public ques-

tions acted with the Whig party. While chairman of the committee of ways and means he took a leading part in draughting the tariff bill of 1842. In 1844 Mr. Fillmore was the Whig candidate for governor of New York. In 1847 he was chosen comptroller of the state, and abandoning his practice and profession removed to Albany. In 1848 he was elected vice president on the ticket with General Zachary Taylor, and they were inaugurated the following March. On the death of the president, July 9, 1850, Mr. Fillmore was inducted into that office. The great events of his administration were the passage of the famous compromise acts of 1850, and the sending out of the Japan expedition of 1852.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office, and in 1855 went to Europe, where he received marked attention. On returning home, in 1856, he was nominated for the presidency by the Native American or "Know-Nothing" party, but was defeated, James Buchanan being the successful candidate.

Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of Civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the southern confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.

PETER F. ROTHERMEL, one of America's greatest and best-known historical painters, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1817, and was of German ancestry. He received his earlier education in his native county, and in Philadelphia

learned the profession of land surveying. But a strong bias toward art drew him away and he soon opened a studio where he did portrait painting. This soon gave place to historical painting, he having discovered the bent of his genius in that direction. Besides the two pictures in the Capitol at Washington—"De Soto Discovering the Mississippi" and "Patrick Henry Before the Virginia House of Burgesses"—Rothermel painted many others, chief among which are: "Columbus Before Queen Isabella," "Martyrs of the Colosseum," "Cromwell Breaking Up Service in an English Church," and the famous picture of the "Battle of Gettysburg." The last named was painted for the state of Pennsylvania, for which Rothermel received the sum of \$25,000, and which it took him four years to plan and to paint. It represents the portion of that historic field held by the First corps, an exclusively Pennsylvania body of men, and was selected by Rothermel for that reason. For many years most of his time was spent in Italy, only returning for short periods. He died at Philadelphia, August 16, 1895.

EDMUND KIRBY SMITH, one of the distinguished leaders upon the side of the south in the late Civil war, was born at St. Augustine, Florida, in 1824. After receiving the usual education he was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in 1845 and entered the army as second lieutenant of infantry. During the Mexican war he was made first lieutenant and captain for gallant conduct at Cerro Gordo and Contreras. From 1849 to 1852 he was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point. He was transferred to the Second cavalry with the rank of captain in 1855, served on the

frontier, and was wounded in a fight with Comanche Indians in Texas, May 13, 1859. In January, 1861, he became major of his regiment, but resigned April 9th to follow the fortunes of the southern cause. He was appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army and served in Virginia. At the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he arrived on the field late in the day, but was soon disabled by a wound. He was made major-general in 1862, and being transferred to East Tennessee, was given command of that department. Under General Braxton Bragg he led the advance in the invasion of Kentucky and defeated the Union forces at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862, and advanced to Frankfort. Promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, he was engaged at the battle of Perryville, October 10, and in the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, and January 3, 1863. He was soon made general, the highest rank in the service, and in command of the trans-Mississippi department opposed General N. P. Banks in the famous Red River expedition, taking part in the battle of Jenkins Ferry, April 30, 1864, and other engagements of that eventful campaign. He was the last to surrender the forces under his command, which he did May 26, 1865. After the close of the war he located in Tennessee, where he died March 28, 1893.

JOHN JAMES INGALLS, a famous American statesman, was born December 29, 1833, at Middleton, Massachusetts, where he was reared and received his early education. He went to Kansas in 1858 and joined the free-soil army, and a year after his arrival he was a member of the historical Wyandotte convention, which drafted a free-state constitution. In 1860 he was

made secretary of the territorial council, and in 1861 was secretary of the state senate. The next year he was duly elected to the legitimate state senate from Atchison, where he had made his home. From that time he was the leader of the radical Republican element in the state. He became the editor of the "Atchison Champion" in 1863, which was a "red-hot free-soil Republican organ." In 1862 he was the anti-Lane candidate for lieutenant-governor, but was defeated. He was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Pomeroy, and took his seat in the forty-third congress and served until the fiftieth. In the forty-ninth congress he succeeded Senator Sherman as president pro tem., which position he held through the fiftieth congress.

BENJAMIN WEST, the greatest of the early American painters, was of English descent and Quaker parentage. He was born in Springfield, Pennsylvania, in 1738. From what source he inherited his genius it is hard to imagine, since the tenets and tendencies of the Quaker faith were not calculated to encourage the genius of art, but at the age of nine years, with no suggestion except that of inspiration, we find him choosing his model from life, and laboring over his first work calculated to attract public notice. It was a representation of a sleeping child in its cradle. The brush with which he painted it was made of hairs which he plucked from the cat's tail, and the colors were obtained from the war paints of friendly Indians, his mother's indigo bag, and ground chalk and charcoal, and the juice of berries; but there were touches in the rude production that he declared in later days were a credit to his best works. The picture attracted notice, for a council was

called at once to pass upon the boy's conduct in thus infringing the laws of the society. There were judges among them who saw in his genius a rare gift and their wisdom prevailed, and the child was given permission to follow his inclination. He studied under a painter named Williams, and then spent some years as a portrait painter with advancing success. At the age of twenty-two he went to Italy, and not until he had perfected himself by twenty-three years of labor in that paradise of art was he satisfied to turn his face toward home. However, he stopped at London, and decided to settle there, sending to America for his intended bride to join him. Though the Revolutionary war was raging, King George III showed the American artist the highest consideration and regard. His remuneration from works for royalty amounted to five thousand dollars per year for thirty years.

West's best known work in America is, perhaps, "The Death of General Wolf." West was one of the thirty-six original members of the Royal academy and succeeded Joshua Reynolds as president, which position he held until his death. His early works were his best, as he ceased to display originality in his later life, conventionality having seriously affected his efforts. He died in 1820.

SAMUEL PORTER JONES, the famous Georgia evangelist, was born October 16, 1847, in Chambers county, Alabama. He did not attend school regularly during his boyhood, but worked on a farm, and went to school at intervals, on account of ill health. His father removed to Cartersville, Georgia, when Mr. Jones was a small boy. He quit school at the age of nineteen and never attended college. The war interfered with his education, which was intended

to prepare him for the legal profession. After the war he renewed his preparation for college, but was compelled to desist from such a course, as his health failed him entirely. Later on, however, he still pursued his legal studies and was admitted to the bar. Soon after this event he went to Dallas, Paulding county, Georgia, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession, and in a few months removed to Cherokee county, Alabama, where he taught school. In 1869 he returned to Cartersville, Georgia, and arrived in time to see his father die. Immediately after this event he applied for a license to preach, and went to Atlanta, Georgia, to the meeting of the North Georgia Conference of the M. E. church south, which received him on trial. He became an evangelist of great note, and traveled extensively, delivering his sermons in an inimitable style that made him very popular with the masses, his methods of conducting revivals being unique and original and his preaching practical and incisive.

SHELBY MOORE CULLOM, a national character in political affairs and for many years United States senator from Illinois, was born November 22, 1829, at Monticello, Kentucky. He came with his parents to Illinois in 1830 and spent his early years on a farm, but having formed the purpose of devoting himself to the lawyer's profession he spent two years study at the Rock River seminary at Mount Morris, Illinois. In 1853 Mr. Cullom entered the law office of Stuart and Edwards at Springfield, Illinois, and two years later he began the independent practice of law in that city. He took an active interest in politics and was soon elected city attorney of Springfield. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Illinois house of representatives. He identified himself with

the newly formed Republican party and in 1860 was re-elected to the legislature of his state, in which he was chosen speaker of the house. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed a commission to pass upon and examine the accounts of the United States quartermasters and disbursing officers, composed as follows: Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois; Charles A. Dana, of New York, and Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts. Mr. Cullom was nominated for congress in 1864, and was elected by a majority of 1,785. In the house of representatives he became an active and aggressive member, was chairman of the committee on territories and served in congress until 1868. Mr. Cullom was returned to the state legislature, of which he was chosen speaker in 1872, and was re-elected in 1874. In 1876 he was elected governor of Illinois and at the end of his term he was chosen for a second term. He was elected United States senator in 1883 and twice re-elected.

RICHARD JORDAN GATLING, an American inventor of much note, was born in Hertford county, North Carolina, September 12, 1818. At an early age he gave promise of an inventive genius. The first emanation from his mind was the invention of a screw for the propulsion of water craft, but on application for a patent, found that he was forestalled but a short time by John Ericsson. Subsequently he invented a machine for sowing wheat in drills, which was used to a great extent throughout the west. He then studied medicine, and in 1847-8 attended lectures at the Indiana Medical College at Laporte, and in 1848-9 at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He later discovered a method of transmitting power through the medium of compressed air. A



RUSSELL SAGE



HENRY GEORGE



P.T. BARNUM



C.M. DEPEW



MARK A. HANNA



MARSHALL FIELD



GEO. M. PULLMAN



ROBT. GINGERSOLL



S.J. TILDEN

double-acting hemp break was also invented by him. The invention, however, by which Dr. Gatling became best known was the famous machine gun which bears his name. This he brought to light in 1861-62, and on the first trial of it, in the spring of the latter year, two hundred shots per minute were fired from it. After making some improvements which increased its efficiency, it was submitted to severe trials by our government at the arsenals at Frankfort, Washington and Fortress Monroe, and at other points. The gun was finally adopted by our government, as well as by that of Great Britain, Russia and others.

BENJAMIN RYAN TILLMAN, who won a national fame in politics; was born August 11, 1847, in Edgefield county, South Carolina. He received his education in the Oldfield school, where he acquired the rudiments of Latin and Greek, in addition to a good English education. He left school in 1864 to join the Confederate army, but was prevented from doing so by a severe illness, which resulted in the loss of an eye. In 1867 he removed to Florida, but returned in 1868, when he was married and devoted himself to farming. He was chairman of the Democratic organization of his county, but except a few occasional services he took no active part in politics then. Gradually, however, his attention was directed to the depressed condition of the farming interests of his state, and in August, 1885, before a joint meeting of the agricultural society and state grange at Bennettsville, he made a speech in which he set forth the cause of agricultural depression and urged measures of relief. From his active interest in the farming class he was styled the "Agricultural Moses." He advocated an industrial school for women and for a separate agri-

cultural college, and in 1887 he secured a modification in the final draft of the will of Thomas G. Clemson, which resulted in the erection of the Clemson Agricultural College at Fort Hill. In 1890 he was chosen governor on the Democratic ticket, and carried the election by a large majority. Governor Tillman was inaugurated December 4, 1890. Mr. Tillman was next elected to the United States senate from South Carolina, and gained a national reputation by his fervid oratory.

GEORGE DENISON PRENTICE.—No journalist of America was so celebrated in his time for the wit, spice, and vigor of his writing, as the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. From Atlantic to Pacific he was well known by his witticism as well as by strength and force of his editorials. He was a native of Preston, Connecticut, born December 18, 1802. After laying the foundation of a liberal education in his youth, he entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1823. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in 1829. During part of his time he was editor of the "New England Weekly Review," a position which he relinquished to go south and was succeeded by John Greenleaf Whittier, the Quaker poet.

On arriving in Louisville, whither he had gone to gather items for his history of Henry Clay, Mr. Prentice became identified with the "Louisville Journal," which, under his hands, became one of the leading Whig newspapers of the country. At the head of this he remained until the day of his death. This latter event occurred January 22, 1870, and he was succeeded in the control of the "Journal" by Colonel Henry Watterson.

Mr. Prentice was an author of considerable celebrity, chief among his works being

"The Life of Henry Clay," and "Prenticeana," a collection of wit and humor, that passed through several large editions.

SAM. HOUSTON, in the opinion of some critics one of the most remarkable men who ever figured in American history, was a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia, born March 2, 1793. Early in life he was left in destitute circumstances by the death of his father, and, with his mother, removed to Tennessee, then almost a boundless wilderness. He received but little education, spending the most of his time among the Cherokee Indians. Part of the time of his residence there Houston acted as clerk for a trader and also taught one of the primitive schools of the day. In 1813 he enlisted as private in the United States army and was engaged under General Jackson in the war with the Creek Indians. When peace was made Houston was a lieutenant, but he resigned his commission and commenced the study of law at Nashville. After holding some minor offices he was elected member of congress from Tennessee. This was in 1823. He retained this office until 1827, when he was chosen governor of the state. In 1829, resigning that office before the expiration of his term, Sam Houston removed to Arkansas, and made his home among the Cherokees, becoming the agent of that tribe and representing their interests at Washington. On a visit to Texas, just prior to the election of delegates to a convention called for the purpose of drawing up a constitution previous to the admission of the state into the Mexican union, he was unanimously chosen a delegate. The convention framed the constitution, but, it being rejected by the government of Mexico, and the petition for admission to the Confederacy denied and the Texans told by the

president of the Mexican union to give up their arms, bred trouble. It was determined to resist this demand. A military force was soon organized, with General Houston at the head of it. War was prosecuted with great vigor, and with varying success, but at the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, the Mexicans were defeated and their leader and president, Santa Anna, captured. Texas was then proclaimed an independent republic, and in October of the same year Houston was inaugurated president. On the admission of Texas to the Federal Union, in 1845, Houston was elected senator, and held that position for twelve years. Opposing the idea of secession, he retired from political life in 1861, and died at Huntsville, Texas, July 25, 1863.

ELI WHITNEY, the inventor of the cotton-gin, was born in Westborough, Massachusetts, December 8, 1765. After his graduation from Yale College, he went to Georgia, where he studied law, and lived with the family of the widow of General Nathaniel Greene. At that time the only way known to separate the cotton seed from the fiber was by hand, making it extremely slow and expensive, and for this reason cotton was little cultivated in this country. Mrs. Greene urged the inventive Whitney to devise some means for accomplishing this work by machinery. This he finally succeeded in doing, but he was harassed by attempts to defraud him by those who had stolen his ideas. He at last formed a partnership with a man named Miller, and they began the manufacture of the machines at Washington, Georgia, in 1795. The success of his invention was immediate, and the legislature of South Carolina voted the sum of \$50,000 for his idea. This sum he had great difficulty in collecting, after years of

litigation and delay. North Carolina allowed him a royalty, and the same was agreed to by Tennessee, but was never paid.

While his fame rests upon the invention of the cotton-gin, his fortune came from his improvements in the manufacture and construction of firearms. In 1798 the United States government gave him a contract for this purpose, and he accumulated a fortune from it. The town of Whitneyville, Connecticut, was founded by this fortune. Whitney died at New Haven, Connecticut, January 8, 1825.

The cotton-gin made the cultivation of cotton profitable, and this led to rapid introduction of slavery in the south. His invention thus affected our national history in a manner little dreamed of by the inventor.

LESTER WALLACK (John Lester Wallack), for many years the leading light comedian upon the American stage, was the son of James W. Wallack, the "Brummell of the Stage." Both father and son were noted for their comeliness of feature and form. Lester Wallack was born in New York, January 1, 1819. He received his education in England, and made his first appearance on the stage in 1848 at the New Broadway theater, New York. He acted light comedy parts, and also occasionally in romantic plays like *Monte Cristo*, which play made him his fame. He went to England and played under management of such men as Hamblin and Burton, and then returned to New York with his father, who opened the first Wallack's theater, at the corner of Broome and Broadway, in 1852. The location was afterward changed to Thirteenth and Broadway, in 1861, and later to its present location, Broadway and Thirteenth, in 1882. The elder Wallack died in 1864, after which Lester assumed

management, jointly with Theodore Moss. Lester Wallack was commissioned in the queen's service while in England, and there he also married a sister to the famous artist, the late John Everett Millais. While Lester Wallack never played in the interior cities, his name was as familiar to the public as that of our greatest stars. He died September 6, 1888, at Stamford, Connecticut.

GEORGE MORTIMER PULLMAN, the palace car magnate, inventor, multi-millionaire and manufacturer, may well be classed among the remarkable self-made men of the century. He was born March 3, 1831, in Chautauqua county, New York. His parents were poor, and his education was limited to what he could learn of the rudimentary branches in the district school. At the age of fourteen he went to work as clerk for a country merchant. He kept this place three years, studying at night. When seventeen he went to Albion, New York, and worked for his brother, who kept a cabinet shop there. Five years later he went into business for himself as contractor for moving buildings along the line of the Erie canal, which was then being widened by the state, and was successful in this. In 1858 he removed to Chicago and engaged in the business of moving and raising houses. The work was novel there then and he was quite successful. About this time the discomfort attendant on traveling at night attracted his attention. He reasoned that the public would gladly pay for comfortable sleeping accommodations. A few sleeping cars were in use at that time, but they were wretchedly crude, uncomfortable affairs. In 1859 he bought two old day coaches from the Chicago & Alton road and remodeled them something like the general plan of the sleeping

cars of the present day. They were put into service on the Chicago & Alton and became popular at once. In 1863 he built the first sleeping-car resembling the Pullman cars of to-day. It cost \$18,000 and was the "Pioneer." After that the Pullman Palace Car Company prospered. It had shops at different cities. In 1880 the Town of Pullman was founded by Mr. Pullman and his company, and this model manufacturing community is known all over the world. Mr. Pullman died October 19, 1897.

JAMES E. B. STUART, the most famous cavalry leader of the Southern Confederacy during the Civil war, was born in Patrick county, Virginia, in 1833. On graduating from the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1854, he was assigned, as second lieutenant, to a regiment of mounted rifles, receiving his commission in October. In March, 1855, he was transferred to the newly organized First cavalry, and was promoted to first lieutenant the following December, and to captain April 22, 1861. Taking the side of the south, May 14, 1861, he was made colonel of a Virginia cavalry regiment, and served as such at Bull Run. In September, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and major-general early in 1862. On the reorganization of the Army of Northern Virginia, in June of the latter year, when R. E. Lee assumed command, General Stuart made a reconnoissance with one thousand five hundred cavalry and four guns, and in two days made the circuit of McClellan's army, producing much confusion and gathering useful information, and losing but one man. August 25, 1862, he captured part of Pope's headquarters' train, including that general's private baggage and official correspondence, and the next night, in a

descent upon Manassas, capturing immense quantities of commissary and quartermaster store, eight guns, a number of locomotives and a few hundred prisoners. During the invasion of Maryland, in September, 1862, General Stuart acted as rear guard, resisting the advance of the Federal cavalry at South Mountain, and at Antietam commanded the Confederate left. Shortly after he crossed the Potomac, making a raid as far as Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. In the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, General Stuart's command was on the extreme right of the Confederate line. At Chancellorsville, after "Stonewall" Jackson's death and the wounding of General A. P. Hill, General Stuart assumed command of Jackson's corps, which he led in the severe contest of May 3, 1863. Early in June, the same year, a large force of cavalry was gathered under Stuart, at Culpepper, Virginia, which, advancing to join General Lee in his invasion of Pennsylvania, was met at Brandy Station, by two divisions of cavalry and two brigades of infantry, under General John I. Gregg, and driven back. During the movements of the Gettysburg campaign he rendered important services. In May, 1864, General Stuart succeeded, by a detour, in placing himself between Richmond and Sheridan's advancing column, and at Yellow Tavern was attacked in force. During the fierce conflict that ensued General Stuart was mortally wounded, and died at Richmond, May 11, 1864.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth president of the United States—from 1853 until 1857—was born November 23, 1804, at Hillsboro, New Hampshire. He came of old revolutionary stock and his father was a governor of the state. Mr. Pierce entered Bowdoin College in 1820, a

was graduated in 1824, and took up the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, and later he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Pierce practiced his profession with varying successes in his native town and also in Concord. He was elected to the state legislature in 1833 and served in that body until 1837, the last two years of his term serving as speaker of the house. He was elected to the United States senate in 1837, just as President Van Buren began his term of office. Mr. Pierce served until 1842, and many times during Polk's term he declined important public offices. During the war with Mexico Mr. Pierce was appointed brigadier-general, and he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847, and went with them to the field of battle. He served through the war and distinguished himself by his skill, bravery and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native state he was received coldly by the opponents of the war, but the advocates of the war made up for his cold reception by the enthusiastic welcome which they accorded him. Mr. Pierce resumed the practice of his profession, and in the political strife that followed he gave his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. The Democratic convention met in Baltimore, June 12, 1852, to nominate a candidate for the presidency, and they continued in session four days, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had secured the requisite two-thirds vote. Mr. Pierce had not received a vote as yet, until the Virginia delegation brought his name forward, and finally on the forty-ninth ballot Mr. Pierce received 282 votes and all the other candidates eleven. His opponent on the Whig ticket was General Winfield Scott, who only received the electoral votes of four

states. Mr. Pierce was inaugurated president of the United States March 4, 1853, with W. R. King as vice president, and the following named gentlemen were afterward chosen to fill the positions in the cabinet: William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing. During the administration of President Pierce the Missouri compromise law was repealed, and all the territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery, and the disturbances in Kansas occurred. In 1857 he was succeeded in the presidency by James Buchanan, and retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. He always cherished his principles of slavery, and at the outbreak of the rebellion he was an adherent of the cause of the Confederacy. He died at Concord, New Hampshire, October 8, 1869.

JAMES B. WEAVER, well known as a leader of the Greenback and later of the Populist party, was born at Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833. He received his earlier education in the schools of his native town, and entered the law department of the Ohio University, at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1854. Removing to the growing state of Iowa, he became connected with "The Iowa Tribune," at the state capital, Des Moines, as one of its editors. He afterward practiced law and was elected district attorney for the second judicial district of Iowa, on the Republican ticket in 1866, which office he held for a short time. In 1867 Mr. Weaver was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the first district of Iowa, and filled that position until sometime in 1873. He was elected and served in the forty-sixth congress. In 1880 the National or Greenback party in convention at Chicago, nominated James B. Weaver as

its candidate for the presidency. By a union of the Democratic and National parties in his district, he was elected to the forty-ninth congress, and re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1886. Mr. Weaver was conceded to be a very fluent speaker, and quite active in all political work. On July 4, 1892, at the National convention of the People's party, General James B. Weaver was chosen as the candidate for president of that organization, and during the campaign that followed, gained a national reputation.

ANTHONY JOSEPH DREXEL, one of the leading bankers and financiers of the United States, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and was the son of Francis M. Drexel, who had established the large banking institution of Drexel & Co., so well known. The latter was a native of Dornbirn, in the Austrian Tyrol. He studied languages and fine arts at Turin, Italy. On returning to his mountain home, in 1809, and finding it in the hands of the French, he went to Switzerland and later to Paris. In 1812, after a short visit home, he went to Berlin, where he studied painting until 1817, in which year he emigrated to America, and settled in Philadelphia. A few years later he went to Chili and Peru, where he executed some fine portraits of notable people, including General Simon Bolivar. After spending some time in Mexico, he returned to Philadelphia, and engaged in the banking business. In 1837 he founded the house of Drexel & Co. He died in 1837, and was succeeded by his two sons, Anthony J. and Francis A. His son, Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., entered the bank when he was thirteen years of age, before he was through with his schooling, and after that the history of the banking business of

which he was the head, was the history of his life. The New York house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. was established in 1850; the Paris house, Drexel, Harjes & Co., in 1867. The Drexel banking houses have supplied and placed hundreds of millions of dollars in government, corporation, railroad and other loans and securities. The reputation of the houses has always been held on the highest plane. Mr. Drexel founded and heavily endowed the Drexel Institute, in Philadelphia, an institution to furnish better and wider avenues of employment to young people of both sexes. It has departments of arts, science, mechanical arts and domestic economy. Mr. Drexel, Jr., departed this life June 30, 1893.

SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE, inventor of the recording telegraph instrument, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 27, 1791. He graduated from Yale College in 1810, and took up art as his profession. He went to London with the great American painter, Washington Allston, and studied in the Royal Academy under Benjamin West. His "Dying Hercules," his first effort in sculpture, took the gold medal in 1813. He returned to America in 1815 and continued to pursue his profession. He was greatly interested in scientific studies, which he carried on in connection with other labors. He founded the National Academy of Design and was many years its president. He returned to Europe and spent three years in study in the art centers, Rome, Florence, Venice and Paris. In 1832 he returned to America and while on the return voyage the idea of a recording telegraph apparatus occurred to him, and he made a drawing to represent his conception. He was the first to occupy the chair of fine arts in the University of New

York City, and in 1835 he set up his rude instrument in his room in the university. But it was not until after many years of discouragement and reverses of fortune that he finally was successful in placing his invention before the public. In 1844, by aid of the United States government, he had constructed a telegraph line forty miles in length from Washington to Baltimore. Over this line the test was made, and the first telegraphic message was flashed May 24, 1844, from the United States supreme court rooms to Baltimore. It read, "What hath God wrought!" His fame and fortune were established in an instant. Wealth and honors poured in upon him from that day. The nations of Europe vied with each other in honoring the great inventor with medals, titles and decorations, and the learned societies of Europe hastened to enroll his name upon their membership lists and confer degrees. In 1858 he was the recipient of an honor never accorded to an inventor before. The ten leading nations of Europe, at the suggestion of the Emperor Napoleon, appointed representatives to an international congress, which convened at Paris for the special purpose of expressing gratitude of the nations, and they voted him a present of 400,000 francs.

Professor Morse was present at the unveiling of a bronze statue erected in his honor in Central Park, New York, in 1871. His last appearance in public was at the unveiling of the statue of Benjamin Franklin in New York in 1872, when he made the dedicatory speech and unveiled the statue. He died April 2, 1872, in the city of New York.

MORRISON REMICH WAITE, seventh chief justice of the United States, was born at Lyme, Connecticut, November 29, 1816. He was a graduate from Yale Col-

lege in 1837, in the class with William M. Evarts. His father was judge of the supreme court of errors of the state of Connecticut, and in his office young Waite studied law. He subsequently removed to Ohio, and was elected to the legislature of that state in 1849. He removed from Maumee City to Toledo and became a prominent legal light in that state. He was nominated as a candidate for congress repeatedly but declined to run, and also declined a place on the supreme bench of the state. He won great distinction for his able handling of the Alabama claims at Geneva, before the arbitration tribunal in 1871, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the United States in 1874 on the death of Judge Chase. When, in 1876, electoral commissioners were chosen to decide the presidential election controversy between Tilden and Hayes, Judge Waite refused to serve on that commission.

His death occurred March 23, 1888.

ELISHA KENT KANE was one of the distinguished American explorers of the unknown regions of the frozen north, and gave to the world a more accurate knowledge of the Arctic zone. Dr. Kane was born February 3, 1820, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was a graduate of the universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and took his medical degree in 1843. He entered the service of the United States navy, and was physician to the Chinese embassy. Dr. Kane traveled extensively in the Levant, Asia and Western Africa, and also served in the Mexican war, in which he was severely wounded. His first Arctic expedition was under De Haven in the first Grinnell expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1850. He commanded the second Grinnell expedition

in 1853-55, and discovered an open polar sea. For this expedition he received a gold medal and other distinctions. He published a narrative of his first polar expedition in 1853, and in 1856 published two volumes relating to his second polar expedition. He was a man of active, enterprising and courageous spirit. His health, which was always delicate, was impaired by the hardships of his Arctic expeditions, from which he never fully recovered and from which he died February 16, 1857, at Havana.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON was a daughter of Judge Daniel Cady and Margaret Livingston, and was born November 12, 1815, at Johnstown, New York. She was educated at the Johnstown Academy, where she studied with a class of boys, and was fitted for college at the age of fifteen, after which she pursued her studies at Mrs. Willard's Seminary, at Troy. Her attention was called to the disabilities of her sex by her own educational experiences, and through a study of Blackstone, Story, and Kent. Miss Cady was married to Henry B. Stanton in 1840, and accompanied him to the world's anti-slavery convention in London. While there she made the acquaintance of Lucretia Mott. Mrs. Stanton resided at Boston until 1847, when the family moved to Seneca Falls, New York, and she and Lucretia Mott signed the first call for a woman's rights convention. The meeting was held at her place of residence July 19-20, 1848. This was the first occasion of a formal claim of suffrage for women that was made. Mrs. Stanton addressed the New York legislature, in 1854, on the rights of married women, and in 1860, in advocacy of the granting of divorce for drunkenness. She also addressed the legislature and the constitutional con-

vention, and maintained that during the revision of the constitution the state was resolved into its original elements, and that all citizens had, therefore, a right to vote for the members of that convention. After 1869 Mrs. Stanton frequently addressed congressional committees and state constitutional conventions, and she canvassed Kansas, Michigan, and other states when the question of woman suffrage was submitted in those states. Mrs. Stanton was one of the editors of the "Revolution," and most of the calls and resolutions for conventions have come from her pen. She was president of the national committee, also of the Woman's Loyal League, and of the National Association, for many years.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, a great American jurist, was born in Connecticut in 1805. He entered Williams College when sixteen years old, and commenced the study of law in 1825. In 1828 he was admitted to the bar, and went to New York, where he soon came into prominence before the bar of that state. He entered upon the labor of reforming the practice and procedure, which was then based upon the common law practice of England, and had become extremely complicated, difficult and uncertain in its application. His first paper on this subject was published in 1839, and after eight years of continuous efforts in this direction, he was appointed one of a commission by New York to reform the practice of that state. The result was embodied in the two codes of procedure, civil and criminal, the first of which was adopted almost entire by the state of New York, and has since been adopted by more than half the states in the Union, and became the basis of the new practice and procedure in England, contained in the Judicature act. He

was later appointed chairman of a new commission to codify the entire body of laws. This great work employed many years in its completion, but when finished it embraced a civil, penal, and political code, covering the entire field of American laws, statutory and common. This great body of law was adopted by California and Dakota territory in its entirety, and many other states have since adopted its substance. In 1867 the British Association for Social Science heard a proposition from Mr. Field to prepare an international code. This led to the preparation of his "Draft Outlines of an International Code," which was in fact a complete body of international laws, and introduced the principle of arbitration. Other of his codes of the state of New York have since been adopted by that state.

In addition to his great works on law, Mr. Field indulged his literary tastes by frequent contributions to general literature, and his articles on travels, literature, and the political questions of the hour gave him rank with the best writers of his time. His father was the Rev. David Dudley Field, and his brothers were Cyrus W. Field, Rev. Henry Martin Field, and Justice Stephen J. Field of the United States supreme court. David Dudley Field died at New York, April 13, 1894.

HENRY M. TELLER, a celebrated American politician, and secretary of the interior under President Arthur, was born May 23, 1830, in Allegany county, New York. He was of Hollandish ancestry and received an excellent education, after which he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in the state of New York. Mr. Teller removed to Illinois in January, 1858, and practiced for three years in that state. From thence he moved to Colorado

in 1861 and located at Central City, which was then one of the principal mining towns in the state. His exceptional abilities as a lawyer soon brought him into prominence and gained for him a numerous and profitable clientage. In politics he affiliated with the Republican party, but declined to become a candidate for office until the admission of Colorado into the Union as a state, when he was elected to the United States senate. Mr. Teller drew the term ending March 4, 1877, but was re-elected December 11, 1876, and served until April 17, 1882, when he was appointed by President Arthur as secretary of the interior. He accepted a cabinet position with reluctance, and on March 3, 1885, he retired from the cabinet, having been elected to the senate a short time before to succeed Nathaniel P. Hill. Mr. Teller took his seat on March 4, 1885, in the senate, to which he was afterward re-elected. He served as chairman on the committee of pensions, patents, mines and mining, and was also a member of committees on claims, railroads, privileges and elections and public lands. Mr. Teller came to be recognized as one of the ablest advocates of the silver cause. He was one of the delegates to the Republican National convention at St. Louis in 1896, in which he took an active part and tried to have a silver plank inserted in the platform of the party. Failing in this he felt impelled to bolt the convention, which he did and joined forces with the great silver movement in the campaign which followed, being recognized in that campaign as one of the most able and eminent advocates of "silver" in America.

JOHN ERICSSON, an eminent inventor and machinist, who won fame in America, was born in Sweden, July 31, 1803. In early childhood he evinced a decided in-

clination to mechanical pursuits, and at the age of eleven he was appointed to a cadetship in the engineer corps, and at the age of seventeen was promoted to a lieutenancy. In 1826 he introduced a "flame engine," which he had invented, and offered it to English capitalists, but it was found that it could be operated only by the use of wood for fuel. Shortly after this he resigned his commission in the army of Sweden, and devoted himself to mechanical pursuits. He discovered and introduced the principle of artificial draughts in steam boilers, and received a prize of two thousand five hundred dollars for his locomotive, the "Novelty," which attained a great speed, for that day. The artificial draught effected a great saving in fuel and made unnecessary the huge smoke-stacks formerly used, and the principle is still applied, in modified form, in boilers. He also invented a steam fire-engine, and later a hot-air engine, which he attempted to apply in the operation of his ship, "Ericsson," but as it did not give the speed required, he abandoned it, but afterwards applied it to machinery for pumping, hoisting, etc.

Ericsson was first to apply the screw propeller to navigation. The English people not receiving this new departure readily, Ericsson came to America in 1839, and built the United States steamer, "Princeton," in which the screw-propeller was utilized, the first steamer ever built in which the propeller was under water, out of range of the enemy's shots. The achievement which gave him greatest renown, however, was the ironclad vessel, the "Monitor," an entirely new type of vessel, which, in March, 1862, attacked the Confederate monster ironclad ram, "Virginia," and after a fierce struggle, compelled her to withdraw from Hampton Roads for repairs. After the war

one of his most noted inventions was his vessel, "Destroyer," with a submarine gun, which carried a projectile torpedo. In 1886 the king of Spain conferred on him the grand cross of the Order of Naval Merit. He died in March, 1889, and his body was transferred, with naval honors, to the country of his birth.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth president of the United States, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Franklin county, April 23, 1791. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having come to this country in 1783, in quite humble circumstances, and settled in the western part of the Keystone state.

James Buchanan remained in his secluded home for eight years, enjoying but few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious and frugal, and prospered, and, in 1799, the family removed to Mercersburg Pennsylvania, where he was placed in school. His progress was rapid, and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, where he took his place among the best scholars in the institution. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class. He was then eighteen, tall, graceful and in vigorous health. He commenced the study of law at Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and took a stand with the ablest of his fellow lawyers. When but twenty-six years old he successfully defended, unaided by counsel, one of the judges of the state who was before the bar of the state senate under articles of impeachment.

During the war of 1812-15, Mr. Buchanan sustained the government with all his power, eloquently urging the vigorous prosecution of the war, and enlisted as a private

volunteer to assist in repelling the British who had sacked and burned the public buildings of Washington and threatened Baltimore. At that time Buchanan was a Federalist, but the opposition of that party to the war with Great Britain and the alien and sedition laws of John Adams, brought that party into disrepute, and drove many, among them Buchanan, into the Republican, or anti-Federalist ranks. He was elected to congress in 1828. In 1831 he was sent as minister to Russia, and upon his return to this country, in 1833, was elevated to the United States senate, and remained in that position for twelve years. Upon the accession of President Polk to office he made Mr. Buchanan secretary of state. Four years later he retired to private life, and in 1853 he was honored with the mission to England. In 1856 the national Democratic convention nominated him for the presidency and he was elected. It was during his administration that the rising tide of the secession movement overtook the country. Mr. Buchanan declared that the national constitution gave him no power to do anything against the movement to break up the Union. After his succession by Abraham Lincoln in 1860, Mr. Buchanan retired to his home at Wheatland, Pennsylvania, where he died June 1, 1868.

JOHAN HARVARD, the founder of the Harvard University, was born in England about the year 1608. He received his education at Emanuel College, Cambridge, and came to America in 1637, settling in Massachusetts. He was a non-conformist minister, and a tract of land was set aside for him in Charlestown, near Boston. He was at once appointed one of a committee to formulate a body of laws for the colony. One year before his arrival in the colony

the general court had voted the sum of four hundred pounds toward the establishment of a school or college, half of which was to be paid the next year. In 1637 preliminary plans were made for starting the school. In 1638 John Harvard, who had shown great interest in the new institution of learning proposed, died, leaving his entire property, about twice the sum originally voted, to the school, together with three hundred volumes as a nucleus for a library. The institution was then given the name of Harvard, and established at Newton (now Cambridge), Massachusetts. It grew to be one of the two principal seats of learning in the new world, and has maintained its reputation since. It now consists of twenty-two separate buildings, and its curriculum embraces over one hundred and seventy elective courses, and it ranks among the great universities of the world.

ROGER BROOKE TANEY, a noted jurist and chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Calvert county, Maryland, March 17, 1777. He graduated from Dickinson College at the age of eighteen, took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. He was chosen to the legislature from his county, and in 1801 removed to Frederick, Maryland. He became United States senator from Maryland in 1816, and took up his permanent residence in Baltimore a few years later. In 1824 he became an ardent admirer and supporter of Andrew Jackson, and upon Jackson's election to the presidency, was appointed attorney general of the United States. Two years later he was appointed secretary of the treasury, and after serving in that capacity for nearly one year, the senate refused to confirm the appointment. In 1835, upon the death of

Chief-justice Marshall, he was appointed to that place, and a political change having occurred in the make up of the senate, he was confirmed in 1836. He presided at his first session in January of the following year.

The case which suggests itself first to the average reader in connection with this jurist is the celebrated "Dred Scott" case, which came before the supreme court for decision in 1856. In his opinion, delivered on behalf of a majority of the court, one remarkable statement occurs as a result of an exhaustive survey of the historical grounds, to the effect that "for more than a century prior to the adoption of the constitution they (Africans) had been regarded so far inferior that they had no rights which a white man was bound to respect." Judge Taney retained the office of chief justice until his death, in 1864.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.—This gentleman had a world-wide reputation as an historian, which placed him in the front rank of the great men of America. He was born April 15, 1814, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, was given a thorough preparatory education and then attended Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1831. He also studied at Gottingen and Berlin, read law and in 1836 was admitted to the bar. In 1841 he was appointed secretary of the legation at St. Petersburg, and in 1866-67 served as United States minister to Austria, serving in the same capacity during 1869 and 1870 to England. In 1856, after long and exhaustive research and preparation, he published in London "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." It embraced three volumes and immediately attracted great attention throughout Europe and America as a work of unusual merit. From 1861 to

1868 he produced "The History of the United Netherlands," in four volumes. Other works followed, with equal success, and his position as one of the foremost historians and writers of his day was firmly established. His death occurred May 29, 1877.

ELIAS HOWE, the inventor of the sewing machine, well deserves to be classed among the great and noted men of America. He was the son of a miller and farmer and was born at Spencer, Massachusetts, July 9, 1819. In 1835 he went to Lowell and worked there, and later at Boston, in the machine shops. His first sewing machine was completed in 1845, and he patented it in 1846, laboring with the greatest persistency in spite of poverty and hardships, working for a time as an engine driver on a railroad at pauper wages and with broken health. He then spent two years of unsuccessful exertion in England, striving in vain to bring his invention into public notice and use. He returned to the United States in almost hopeless poverty, to find that his patent had been violated. At last, however, he found friends who assisted him financially, and after years of litigation he made good his claims in the courts in 1854. His invention afterward brought him a large fortune. During the Civil war he volunteered as a private in the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, and served for some time. During his life time he received the cross of the Legion of Honor and many other medals. His death occurred October 3, 1867, at Brooklyn, New York.

PHILLIPS BROOKS, celebrated as an eloquent preacher and able pulpit orator, was born in Boston on the 13th day of December, 1835. He received excellent

educational advantages, and graduated at Harvard in 1855. Early in life he decided upon the ministry as his life work and studied theology in the Episcopal Theological Seminary, at Alexandria, Virginia. In 1859 he was ordained and the same year became pastor of the Church of the Advent, in Philadelphia. Three years later he assumed the pastorate of the Church of the Holy Trinity, where he remained until 1870. At the expiration of that time he accepted the pastoral charge of Trinity Church in Boston, where his eloquence and ability attracted much attention and built up a powerful church organization. Dr. Brooks also devoted considerable time to lecturing and literary work and attained prominence in these lines.

WILLIAM B. ALLISON, a statesman of national reputation and one of the leaders of the Republican party, was born March 2, 1829, at Perry, Ohio. He grew up on his father's farm, which he assisted in cultivating, and attended the district school. When sixteen years old he went to the academy at Wooster, and subsequently spent a year at the Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. He next taught school and spent another year at the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio. Mr. Allison then took up the study of law at Wooster, where he was admitted to the bar in 1851, and soon obtained a position as deputy county clerk. His political leanings were toward the old line Whigs, who afterward laid the foundation of the Republican party. He was a delegate to the state convention in 1856, in the campaign of which he supported Fremont for president.

Mr. Allison removed to Dubuque, Iowa, in the following year. He rapidly rose to prominence at the bar and in politics. In

1860 he was chosen as a delegate to the Republican convention held in Chicago, of which he was elected one of the secretaries. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed on the staff of the governor. His congressional career opened in 1862, when he was elected to the thirty-eighth congress; he was re-elected three times, serving from March 4, 1863, to March 3, 1871. He was a member of the ways and means committee a good part of his term. His career in the United States senate began in 1873, and he rapidly rose to eminence in national affairs, his service of a quarter of a century in that body being marked by close fealty to the Republican party. He twice declined the portfolio of the treasury tendered him by Garfield and Harrison, and his name was prominently mentioned for the presidency at several national Republican conventions.

MARY ASHTON LIVERMORE, lecturer and writer, was born in Boston, December 19, 1821. She was the daughter of Timothy Rice, and married D. P. Livermore, a preacher of the Universalist church. She contributed able articles to many of the most noted periodicals of this country and England. During the Civil war she labored zealously and with success on behalf of the sanitary commission which played so important a part during that great struggle. She became editor of the "Woman's Journal," published at Boston in 1870.

She held a prominent place as a public speaker and writer on woman's suffrage, temperance, social and religious questions, and her influence was great in every cause she advocated.

JOHN B. GOUGH, a noted temperance lecturer, who won his fame in America, was born in the village of Sandgate, Kent,

England, August 22, 1817. He came to the United States at the age of twelve. He followed the trade of bookbinder, and lived in great poverty on account of the liquor habit. In 1843, however, he reformed, and began his career as a temperance lecturer. He worked zealously in the cause of temperance, and his lectures and published articles revealed great earnestness. He formed temperance societies throughout the entire country, and labored with great success. He visited England in the same cause about the year 1853 and again in 1878. He also lectured upon many other topics, in which he attained a wide reputation. His death occurred February 18, 1886.

THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, author, sculptor and painter, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1822. He early evinced a taste for art, and began the study of sculpture in Cincinnati. Later he found painting more to his liking. He went to New York, where he followed this profession, and later to Boston. In 1846 he located in Philadelphia. He visited Italy in 1850, and studied at Florence, where he resided almost continuously for twenty-two years. He returned to America in 1872, and died in New York May 11 of the same year.

He was the author of many heroic poems, but the one giving him the most renown is his famous "Sheridan's Ride," of which he has also left a representation in painting.

EUGENE V. DEBS, the former famous president of the American Railway Union, and great labor leader, was born in the city of Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1855. He received his education in the public

schools of that place and at the age of sixteen years began work as a painter in the Vandalia shops. After this, for some three years, he was employed as a locomotive fireman on the same road. His first appearance in public life was in his canvass for the election to the office of city clerk of Terre Haute. In this capacity he served two terms, and when twenty six years of age was elected a member of the legislature of the state of Indiana. While a member of that body he secured the passage of several bills in the interest of organized labor, of which he was always a faithful champion. Mr. Debs' speech nominating Daniel Voorhees for the United States senate gave him a wide reputation for oratory. On the expiration of his term in the legislature, he was elected grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman and filled that office for fourteen successive years. He was always an earnest advocate of confederation of railroad men and it was mainly through his efforts that the United Order of Railway Employees, composed of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association was formed, and he became a member of its supreme council. The order was dissolved by disagreement between two of its leading orders, and then Mr. Debs conceived the idea of the American Railway Union. He worked on the details and the union came into existence in Chicago, June 20, 1893. For a time it prospered and became one of the largest bodies of railway men in the world. It won in a contest with the Great Northern Railway. In the strike made by the union in sympathy with the Pullman employes inaugurated in Chicago June 25, 1894, and the consequent rioting, the Railway Union

lost much prestige and Mr. Debs, in company with others of the officers, being held as in contempt of the United States courts, he suffered a sentence of six months in jail at Woodstock, McHenry county, Illinois. In 1897 Mr. Debs, on the demise of the American Railway Union, organized the Social Democracy, an institution founded on the best lines of the communistic idea, which was to provide homes and employment for its members.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, famous as a lawyer, congressman, senator and cabinet officer, was born in Campbell (now Kenton) county, Kentucky, September 5, 1835, on a farm. He received the usual education of the time and began at an early age to teach school and, at the same time, the study of law. Soon opportunity offered and he entered an office in Covington, Kentucky, and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1858. Politics attracted his attention and in 1859 he was elected to the house of representatives in the legislature of his native state. On the outbreak of the war in 1861, he embraced the cause of the Union and was largely instrumental in preserving Kentucky to the federal cause. He resumed his legal practice for a time and declined a nomination as presidential elector in 1864. In 1866 and again in 1869 Mr. Carlisle was elected to the senate of Kentucky. He resigned this position in 1871 and was chosen lieutenant governor of the state, which office he held until 1875. He was one of the presidential electors-at-large for Kentucky in 1876. He first entered congress in 1877, and soon became a prominent leader on the Democratic side of the house of representatives, and continued a member of that body through the forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth con-

gresses, and was speaker of the house during the two latter. He was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Blackburn, and remained a member of that branch of congress until March, 1893, when he was appointed secretary of the treasury. He performed the duties of that high office until March 4, 1897, throughout the entire second administration of President Cleveland. His ability and many years of public service gave him a national reputation.

FRANCES E. WILLARD, for many years president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a noted American lecturer and writer, was born in Rochester, New York, September 28, 1839. Graduating from the Northwestern Female College at the age of nineteen she began teaching and met with great success in many cities of the west. She was made directress of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, Ohio, in 1867, and four years later was elected president of the Evanston College for young ladies, a branch of the Northwestern University.

During the two years succeeding 1869 she traveled extensively in Europe and the east, visiting Egypt and Palestine, and gathering materials for a valuable course of lectures, which she delivered at Chicago on her return. She became very popular, and won great influence in the temperance cause. Her work as president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union greatly strengthened that society, and she made frequent trips to Europe in the interest of that cause.

RICHARD OLNEY.—Among the prominent men who were members of the cabinet of President Cleveland in his second administration, the gentleman whose name

heads this sketch held a leading place, occupying the positions of attorney general and secretary of state.

Mr. Olney came from one of the oldest and most honored New England families; the first of his ancestors to come from England settled in Massachusetts in 1635. This was Thomas Olney. He was a friend and co-religionist of Roger Williams, and when the latter moved to what is now Rhode Island, went with him and became one of the founders of Providence Plantations.

Richard Olney was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, in 1835, and received the elements of his earlier education in the common schools which New England is so proud of. He entered Brown University, from which he graduated in 1856, and passed the Harvard law school two years later. He began the practice of his profession with Judge B. F. Thomas, a prominent man of that locality. For years Richard Olney was regarded as one of the ablest and most learned lawyers in Massachusetts. Twice he was offered a place on the bench of the supreme court of the state, but both times he declined. He was always a Democrat in his political tenets, and for many years was a trusted counsellor of members of that party. In 1874 Mr. Olney was elected a member of the legislature. In 1876, during the heated presidential campaign, to strengthen the cause of Mr. Tilden in the New England states, it was intimated that in the event of that gentleman's election to the presidency, Mr. Olney would be attorney general.

When Grover Cleveland was elected president of the United States, on his inauguration in March, 1893, he tendered the position of attorney general to Richard Olney. This was accepted, and that gentleman fulfilled the duties of the office until the death

of Walter Q. Gresham, in May, 1895, made vacant the position of secretary of state. This post was filled by the appointment of Mr. Olney. While occupying the later office, Mr. Olney brought himself into international prominence by some very able state papers.

JOHN JAY KNOX, for many years comptroller of the currency, and an eminent financier, was born in Knoxboro, Oneida county, New York, May 19, 1828. He received a good education and graduated at Hamilton College in 1849. For about thirteen years he was engaged as a private banker, or in a position in a bank, where he laid the foundation of his knowledge of the laws of finance. In 1862, Salmon P. Chase, then secretary of the treasury, appointed him to an office in that department of the government, and later he had charge of the mint coinage correspondence. In 1867 Mr. Knox was made deputy comptroller of the currency, and in that capacity, in 1870, he made two reports on the mint service, with a codification of the mint and coinage laws of the United States, and suggesting many important amendments. These reports were ordered printed by resolution of congress. The bill which he prepared, with some slight changes, was subsequently passed, and has been known in history as the "Coinage Act of 1873."

In 1872 Mr. Knox was appointed comptroller of the currency, and held that responsible position until 1884, when he resigned. He then accepted the position of president of the National Bank of the Republic, of New York City, which institution he served for many years. He was the author of "United States Notes," published in 1884. In the reports spoken of above, a history of the two United States banks is

given, together with that of the state and national banking system, and much valuable statistical matter relating to kindred subjects.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.—In the opinion of many critics Hawthorne is pronounced the foremost American novelist, and in his peculiar vein of romance is said to be without a peer. His reputation is world-wide, and his ability as a writer is recognized abroad as well as at home. He was born July 4, 1804, at Salem, Massachusetts. On account of feeble health he spent some years of his boyhood on a farm near Raymond, Maine. He laid the foundation of a liberal education in his youth, and entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1825 in the same class with H. W. Longfellow and John S. C. Abbott. He then returned to Salem, where he gave his attention to literature, publishing several tales and other articles in various periodicals. His first venture in the field of romance, "Fanshaw," proved a failure. In 1836 he removed to Boston, and became editor of the "American Magazine," which soon passed out of existence. In 1837 he published "Twice Told Tales," which were chiefly made up of his former contributions to magazines. In 1838-41 he held a position in the Boston custom house, but later took part in the "Brook farm experiment," a socialistic idea after the plan of Fourier. In 1843 he was married and took up his residence at the old parsonage at Concord, Massachusetts, which he immortalized in his next work, "Mosses From an Old Manse," published in 1846. From the latter date until 1850 he was surveyor of the port of Salem, and while thus employed wrote one of his strongest works, "The Scarlet Letter." For the succeeding two

years Lenox, Massachusetts, was his home, and the "House of the Seven Gables" was produced there, as well as the "Blithedale Romance." In 1852 he published a "Life of Franklin Pierce," a college friend whom he warmly regarded. In 1853 he was appointed United States consul to Liverpool, England, where he remained some years, after which he spent some time in Italy. On returning to his native land he took up his residence at Concord, Massachusetts. While taking a trip for his health with ex-President Pierce, he died at Plymouth, New Hampshire, May 19, 1864. In addition to the works mentioned above Mr. Hawthorne gave to the world the following books: "True Stories from History," "The Wonder Book," "The Snow Image," "Tanglewood Tales," "The Marble Faun," and "Our Old Home." After his death appeared a series of "Notebooks," edited by his wife, Sophia P. Hawthorne; "Septimius Felton," edited by his daughter, Una, and "Dr. Grimshaw's Secret," put into shape by his talented son, Julian. He left an unfinished work called "Dolliver Romance," which has been published just as he left it.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, sixteenth president of the United States, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue county (Hardin county), Kentucky, in a log-cabin near Hodgenville. When he was eight years old he removed with his parents to Indiana, near the Ohio river, and a year later his mother died. His father then married Mrs. Elizabeth (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, who proved a kind of foster-mother to Abraham, and encouraged him to study. He worked as a farm hand and as a clerk in a store at Gentryville, and was noted for his athletic feats and strength, fondness for debate, a fund of humorous

anecdote, as well as the composition of rude verses. He made a trip at the age of nineteen to New Orleans on a flat-boat, and settled in Illinois in 1830. He assisted his father to build a log house and clear a farm on the Sangamon river near Decatur, Illinois, and split the rails with which to fence it. In 1851 he was employed in the building of a flat-boat on the Sangamon, and to run it to New Orleans. The voyage gave him a new insight into the horrors of slavery in the south. On his return he settled at New Salem and engaged, first as a clerk in a store, then as grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and he piloted the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. He participated in the Black Hawk war as captain of volunteers, and after his return he studied law, interested himself in politics, and became prominent locally as a public speaker. He was elected to the legislature in 1834 as a "Clay Whig," and began at once to display a command of language and forcible rhetoric that made him a match for his more cultured opponents. He was admitted to the bar in 1837, and began practice at Springfield. He married a lady of a prominent Kentucky family in 1842. He was active in the presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 and was an elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and was elected to congress in 1846, over Peter Cartwright. He voted for the Wilmot proviso and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and opposed the war with Mexico, but gained little prominence during his two years' service. He then returned to Springfield and devoted his attention to law, taking little interest in politics, until the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854. This awakened his interest in politics again and he attacked the champion of that measure,

Stephen A. Douglas, in a speech at Springfield that made him famous, and is said by those who heard it to be the greatest speech of his life. Lincoln was selected as candidate for the United States senate, but was defeated by Trumbull. Upon the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill the Whig party suddenly went to pieces, and the Republican party gathered head. At the Bloomington Republican convention in 1856 Lincoln made an effective address in which he first took a position antagonistic to the existence of slavery. He was a Fremont elector and received a strong support for nomination as vice-president in the Philadelphia convention. In 1858 he was the unanimous choice of the Republicans for the United States senate, and the great campaign of debate which followed resulted in the election of Douglas, but established Lincoln's reputation as the leading exponent of Republican doctrines. He began to be mentioned in Illinois as candidate for the presidency, and a course of addresses in the eastern states attracted favorable attention. When the national convention met at Chicago, his rivals, Chase, Seward, Bates and others, were compelled to retire before the western giant, and he was nominated, with Hannibal Hamlin as his running mate. The Democratic party had now been disrupted, and Lincoln's election assured. He carried practically every northern state, and the secession of South Carolina, followed by a number of the gulf states, took place before his inauguration. Lincoln is the only president who was ever compelled to reach Washington in a secret manner. He escaped assassination by avoiding Baltimore, and was quietly inaugurated March 4, 1861. His inaugural address was firm but conciliatory, and he said to the secessionists: "You have no oath registered in heaven

to destroy the government, while I have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it.' He made up his cabinet chiefly of those political rivals in his own party—Seward, Chase, Cameron, Bates—and secured the co-operation of the Douglas Democrats. His great deeds, amidst the heat and turmoil of war, were: His call for seventy-five thousand volunteers, and the blockading of southern ports; calling of congress in extra session, July 14, 1861, and obtaining four hundred thousand men and four hundred million dollars for the prosecution of the war; appointing Stanton secretary of war; issuing the emancipation proclamation; calling three hundred thousand volunteers; address at Gettysburg cemetery; commissioned Grant as lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States; his second inaugural address; his visit to the army before Richmond, and his entry into Richmond the day after its surrender.

Abraham Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth in a box in Ford's theater at Washington the night of April 14, 1865, and expired the following morning. His body was buried at Oak Ridge cemetery, Springfield, Illinois, and a monument commemorating his great work marks his resting place.

STEPHEN GIRARD, the celebrated philanthropist, was born in Bordeaux, France, May 24, 1750. He became a sailor engaged in the American coast trade, and also made frequent trips to the West Indies. During the Revolutionary war he was a grocer and liquor seller in Philadelphia. He married in that city, and afterward separated from his wife. After the war he again engaged in the coast and West India trade, and his fortune began to accumulate

from receiving goods from West Indian planters during the insurrection in Hayti, little of which was ever called for again. He became a private banker in Philadelphia in 1812, and afterward was a director in the United States Bank. He made much money by leasing property in the city in times of depression, and upon the revival of industry sub-leasing at enormous profit. He became the wealthiest citizen of the United States of his time.

He was eccentric, ungracious, and a freethinker. He had few, if any, friends in his lifetime. However, he was most charitably disposed, and gave to charitable institutions and schools with a liberal hand. He did more than any one else to relieve the suffering and deprivations during the great yellow fever scourge in Philadelphia, devoting his personal attention to the sick. He endowed and made a free institution, the famous Will's Eye and Ear Infirmary of Philadelphia—one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world. At his death practically all his immense wealth was bequeathed to charitable institutions, more than two millions of dollars going to the founding of Girard College, which was to be devoted to the education and training of boys between the ages of six and ten years. Large donations were also made to institutions in Philadelphia and New Orleans. The principal building of Girard College is the most magnificent example of Greek architecture in America. Girard died December 26, 1831.

LOUIS J. R. AGASSIZ, the eminent naturalist and geologist, was born in the parish of Motier, near Lake Neuchatel, Switzerland, May 28, 1807, but attained his greatest fame after becoming an American citizen. He studied the medical sciences at

Zurich, Heidelberg and Munich. His first work was a Latin description of the fishes which Martius and Spix brought from Brazil. This was published in 1829-31. He devoted much time to the study of fossil fishes, and in 1832 was appointed professor of natural history at Neuchatel. He greatly increased his reputation by a great work in French, entitled "Researches on Fossil Fishes," in 1832-42, in which he made many important improvements in the classification of fishes. Having passed many summers among the Alps in researches on glaciers, he propounded some new and interesting ideas on geology, and the agency of glaciers in his "Studies by the Glaciers." This was published in 1840. This latter work, with his "System of the Glaciers," published in 1847, are among his principal works.

In 1846, Professor Agassiz crossed the ocean on a scientific excursion to the United States, and soon determined to remain here. He accepted, about the beginning of 1848, the chair of zoology and geology at Harvard. He explored the natural history of the United States at different times and gave an impulse to the study of nature in this country. In 1865 he conducted an expedition to Brazil, and explored the lower Amazon and its tributaries. In 1868 he was made non-resident professor of natural history at Cornell University. In December, 1871, he accompanied the Hassler expedition, under Professor Pierce, to the South Atlantic and Pacific oceans. He died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 14, 1873.

Among other of the important works of Professor Agassiz may be mentioned the following: "Outlines of Comparative Physiology," "Journey to Brazil," and "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States." It is said of Professor Agassiz,

that, perhaps, with the exception of Hugh Miller, no one had so popularized science in his day, or trained so many young naturalists. Many of the theories held by Agassiz are not supported by many of the naturalists of these later days, but upon many of the speculations into the origin of species and in physics he has left the marks of his own strongly marked individuality.

WILLIAM WINDOM.—As a prominent and leading lawyer of the great northwest, as a member of both houses of congress, and as the secretary of the treasury, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch won for himself a prominent position in the history of our country.

Mr. Windom was a native of Ohio, born in Belmont county, May 10, 1827. He received a good elementary education in the schools of his native state, and took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Ohio, where he remained until 1855. In the latter year he made up his mind to move further west, and accordingly went to Minnesota, and opening an office, became identified with the interests of that state, and the northwest generally. In 1858 he took his place in the Minnesota delegation in the national house of representatives, at Washington, and continued to represent his constituency in that body for ten years. In 1871 Mr. Windom was elected United States senator from Minnesota, and was re-elected to the same office after fulfilling the duties of the position for a full term, in 1876. On the inauguration of President Garfield, in March, 1881, Mr. Windom became secretary of the treasury in his cabinet. He resigned this office October 27, 1881, and was elected senator from the North Star state to fill the va-

cancy caused by the resignation of A. J. Edgerton. Mr. Windom served in that chamber until March, 1883.

William Windom died in New York City January 29, 1891.

DON M. DICKINSON, an American politician and lawyer, was born in Port Ontario, New York, January 17, 1846. He removed with his parents to Michigan when he was but two years old. He was educated in the public schools of Detroit and at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. In 1872 he was made secretary of the Democratic state central committee of Michigan, and his able management of the campaign gave him a prominent place in the councils of his party. In 1876, during the Tilden campaign, he acted as chairman of the state central committee. He was afterward chosen to represent his state in the Democratic national committee, and in 1886 he was appointed postmaster-general by President Cleveland. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to Detroit and resumed the practice of law. In the presidential campaign of 1896, Mr. Dickinson adhered to the "gold wing" of the Democracy, and his influence was felt in the national canvass, and especially in his own state.

JOHAN JACOB ASTOR, the founder of the Astor family and fortunes, while not a native of this country, was one of the most noted men of his time, and as all his wealth and fame were acquired here, he may well be classed among America's great men. He was born near Heidelberg, Germany, July 17, 1763, and when twenty years old emigrated to the United States. Even at that age he exhibited remarkable

business ability and foresight, and soon he was investing capital in furs which he took to London and sold at a great profit. He next settled at New York, and engaged extensively in the fur trade. He exported furs to Europe in his own vessels, which returned with cargoes of foreign commodities, and thus he rapidly amassed an immense fortune. In 1811 he founded Astoria on the western coast of North America, near the mouth of the Columbia river, as a depot for the fur trade, for the promotion of which he sent a number of expeditions to the Pacific ocean. He also purchased a large amount of real estate in New York, the value of which increased enormously. All through life his business ventures were a series of marvelous successes, and he ranked as one of the most sagacious and successful business men in the world. He died March 29, 1848, leaving a fortune estimated at over twenty million dollars to his children, who have since increased it. John Jacob Astor left \$400,000 to found a public library in New York City, and his son, William B. Astor, who died in 1875, left \$300,000 to add to his father's bequest. This is known as the Astor Library, one of the largest in the United States.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, an eminent American statesman, was born in New York City, March 23, 1823, being a grandson of General William Colfax, the commander of Washington's life-guards. In 1836 he removed with his mother, who was then a widow, to Indiana, settling at South Bend. Young Schuyler studied law, and in 1845 became editor of the "St. Joseph Valley Register," a Whig paper published at South Bend. He was a member of the convention which formed a new constitution for Indiana in 1850, and he opposed

the clause that prohibited colored men from settling in that state. In 1851 he was defeated as the Whig candidate for congress but was elected in 1854, and, being repeatedly re-elected, continued to represent that district in congress until 1869. He became one of the most prominent and influential members of the house of representatives, and served three terms as speaker. During the Civil war he was an active participant in all public measures of importance, and was a confidential friend and adviser of President Lincoln. In May, 1868, Mr. Colfax was nominated for vice-president on the ticket with General Grant, and was elected. After the close of his term he retired from office, and for the remainder of his life devoted much of his time to lecturing and literary pursuits. His death occurred January 23, 1885. He was one of the most prominent members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in America, and that order erected a bronze statue to his memory in University Park, Indianapolis, Indiana, which was unveiled in May, 1887.

WILLIAM FREEMAN VILAS, who attained a national reputation as an able lawyer, statesman, and cabinet officer, was born at Chelsea, Vermont, July 9, 1840. His parents removed to Wisconsin when our subject was but eleven years of age, and there with the early settlers endured all the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life. William F. Vilas was given all the advantages found in the common schools, and supplemented this by a course of study in the Wisconsin State University, after which he studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practicing at Madison. Shortly afterward the Civil war broke out and Mr. Vilas enlisted and became colonel

of the Twenty-third regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, serving throughout the war with distinction. At the close of the war he returned to Wisconsin, resumed his law practice, and rapidly rose to eminence in this profession. In 1885 he was selected by President Cleveland for postmaster-general and at the close of his term again returned to Madison, Wisconsin, to resume the practice of law.

THOMAS MCINTYRE COOLEY, an eminent American jurist and law writer, was born in Attica, New York, January 6, 1824. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and four years later was appointed reporter of the supreme court of Michigan, which office he continued to hold for seven years. In the meantime, in 1859, he became professor of the law department of the University of Michigan, and soon afterward was made dean of the faculty of that department. In 1864 he was elected justice of the supreme court of Michigan, in 1867 became chief justice of that court, and in 1869 was re-elected for a term of eight years. In 1881 he again joined the faculty of the University of Michigan, assuming the professorship of constitutional and administrative law. His works on these branches have become standard, and he is recognized as authority on this and related subjects. Upon the passage of the inter-state commerce law in 1887 he became chairman of the commission and served in that capacity four years.

JOHN PETER ALTGELD, a noted American politician and writer on social questions, was born in Germany, December 30, 1847. He came to America with his parents and settled in Ohio when two years old. In 1864 he entered the Union army,

and served till the close of the war, after which he settled in Chicago, Illinois. He was elected judge of the superior court of Cook county, Illinois, in 1886, in which capacity he served until elected governor of Illinois in 1892, as a Democrat. During the first year of his term as governor he attracted national attention by his pardon of the anarchists convicted of the Haymarket murder in Chicago, and again in 1894 by his denunciation of President Cleveland for calling out federal troops to suppress the rioting in connection with the great Pullman strike in Chicago. At the national convention of the Democratic party in Chicago, in July, 1896, he is said to have inspired the clause in the platform denunciatory of interference by federal authorities in local affairs, and "government by injunction." He was gubernatorial candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket in 1896, but was defeated by John R. Tanner, Republican. Mr. Altgeld published two volumes of essays on "Live Questions," evincing radical views on social matters.

ADLAI EWING STEVENSON, an American statesman and politician, was born in Christian county, Kentucky, October 23, 1835, and removed with the family to Bloomington, Illinois, in 1852. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and settled in the practice of his profession in Metamora, Illinois. In 1861 he was made master in chancery of Woodford county, and in 1864 was elected state's attorney. In 1868 he returned to Bloomington and formed a law partnership with James S. Ewing. He had served as a presidential elector in 1864, and in 1868 was elected to congress as a Democrat, receiving a majority vote from every county in his district. He became prominent in his

party, and was a delegate to the national convention in 1884. On the election of Cleveland to the presidency Mr. Stevenson was appointed first assistant postmaster-general. After the expiration of his term he continued to exert a controlling influence in the politics of his state, and in 1892 was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Grover Cleveland. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed the practice of law at Bloomington, Illinois.

SIMON CAMERON, whose name is prominently identified with the history of the United States as a political leader and statesman, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1799. He grew to manhood in his native county, receiving good educational advantages, and developing a natural inclination for political life. He rapidly rose in prominence and became the most influential Democrat in Pennsylvania, and in 1845 was elected by that party to the United States senate. Upon the organization of the Republican party he was one of the first to declare his allegiance to it, and in 1856 was re-elected United States senator from Pennsylvania as a Republican. In March, 1861, he was appointed secretary of war by President Lincoln, and served until early in 1862, when he was sent as minister to Russia, returning in 1863. In 1866 he was again elected United States senator and served until 1877, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son, James Donald Cameron. He continued to exert a powerful influence in political affairs up to the time of his death, June 26, 1889.

JAMES DONALD CAMERON was the eldest son of Simon Cameron, and also attained a high rank among American statesmen. He was born at Harrisburg,

Pennsylvania, May 14, 1833, and received an excellent education, graduating at Princeton College in 1852. He rapidly developed into one of the most able and successful business men of the country and was largely interested in and identified with the development of the coal, iron, lumber and manufacturing interests of his native state. He served as cashier and afterward president of the Middletown bank, and in 1861 was made vice-president, and in 1863 president of the Northern Central railroad, holding this position until 1874, when he resigned and was succeeded by Thomas A. Scott. This road was of great service to the government during the war as a means of communication between Pennsylvania and the national capital, via Baltimore. Mr. Cameron also took an active part in political affairs, always as a Republican. In May, 1876, he was appointed secretary of war in President Grant's cabinet, and in 1877 succeeded his father in the United States senate. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891, serving until 1896, and was recognized as one of the most prominent and influential members of that body.

ADOLPHUS W. GREELEY, a famous American arctic explorer, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, March 27, 1844. He graduated from Brown High School at the age of sixteen, and a year later enlisted in Company B, Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry, and was made first sergeant. In 1863 he was promoted to second lieutenant. After the war he was assigned to the Fifth United States Cavalry, and became first lieutenant in 1873. He was assigned to duty in the United States signal service shortly after the close of the war. An expedition was fitted out by the United States government in 1881, un-

der auspices of the weather bureau, and Lieutenant Greeley placed in command. They set sail from St. Johns the first week in July, and after nine days landed in Greenland, where they secured the services of two natives, together with sledges, dogs, furs and equipment. They encountered an ice pack early in August, and on the 28th of that month freezing weather set in. Two of his party, Lieutenant Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard, added to the known maps about forty miles of coast survey, and reached the highest point yet attained by man, eighty-three degrees and twenty-four minutes north, longitude, forty-four degrees and five minutes west. On their return to Fort Conger, Lieutenant Greeley set out for the south on August 9, 1883. He reached Baird Inlet twenty days later with his entire party. Here they were compelled to abandon their boats, and drifted on an ice-floe for one month. They then went into camp at Cape Sabine, where they suffered untold hardships, and eighteen of the party succumbed to cold and hunger, and had relief been delayed two days longer none would have been found alive. They were picked up by the relief expedition, under Captain Schley, June 22, 1884. The dead were taken to New York for burial. Many sensational stories were published concerning the expedition, and Lieutenant Greeley prepared an exhaustive account of his explorations and experiences.

LEVY P. MORTON, the millionaire politician, was born in Shoreham, Vermont, May 16, 1824, and his early education consisted of the rudiments which he obtained in the common school up to the age of fourteen, and after that time what knowledge he gained was wrested from the hard school of experience. He removed to

Hanover, Vermont, then Concord, Vermont, and afterwards to Boston. He had worked in a store at Shoreham, his native village, and on going to Hanover he established a store and went into business for himself. In Boston he clerked in a dry goods store, and then opened a business of his own in the same line in New York. After a short career he failed, and was compelled to settle with his creditors at only fifty cents on the dollar. He began the struggle anew, and when the war began he established a banking house in New York, with Junius Morgan as a partner. Through his firm and connections the great government war loans were floated, and it resulted in immense profits to his house. When he was again thoroughly established he invited his former creditors to a banquet, and under each guest's plate was found a check covering the amount of loss sustained respectively, with interest to date.

President Garfield appointed Mr. Morton as minister to France, after he had declined the secretaryship of the navy, and in 1888 he was nominated as candidate for vice-president, with Harrison, and elected. In 1894 he was elected governor of New York over David B. Hill, and served one term.

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, one of the most talented and prominent educators this country has known, was born January 24, 1835, at Derby, Vermont. He received an elementary education in the common schools, and studied two terms in the Derby Academy. Mr. Adams moved with his parents to Iowa in 1856. He was very anxious to pursue a collegiate course, but this was impossible until he had attained the age of twenty-one. In the autumn of 1856 he began the study of Latin and Greek

at Denmark Academy, and in September, 1857, he was admitted to the University of Michigan. Mr. Adams was wholly dependent upon himself for the means of his education. During his third and fourth year he became deeply interested in historical studies, was assistant librarian of the university, and determined to pursue a post-graduate course. In 1864 he was appointed instructor of history and Latin and was advanced to an assistant professorship in 1865, and in 1867, on the resignation of Professor White to accept the presidency of Cornell, he was appointed to fill the chair of professor of history. This he accepted on condition of his being allowed to spend a year for special study in Germany, France and Italy. Mr. Adams returned in 1868, and assumed the duties of his professorship. He introduced the German system for the instruction of advanced history classes, and his lectures were largely attended. In 1885, on the resignation of President White at Cornell, he was elected his successor and held the office for seven years, and on January 17, 1893, he was inaugurated president of the University of Wisconsin. President Adams was prominently connected with numerous scientific and literary organizations and a frequent contributor to the historical and educational data in the periodicals and journals of the country. He was the author of the following: "Democracy and Monarchy in France," "Manual of Historical Literature," "A Plea for Scientific Agriculture," "Higher Education in Germany."

JOSEPH B. FORAKER, a prominent political leader and ex-governor of Ohio, was born near Rainsboro, Highland county, Ohio, July 5, 1846. His parents operated a small farm, with a grist and sawmill, hav-

ing emigrated hither from Virginia and Delaware on account of their distaste for slavery.

Joseph was reared upon a farm until 1862, when he enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry. Later he was made sergeant, and in 1864 commissioned first lieutenant. The next year he was brevetted captain. At the age of nineteen he was mustered out of the army after a brilliant service, part of the time being on the staff of General Slocum. He participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain and in Sherman's march to the sea.

For two years subsequent to the war young Foraker was studying at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, but later went to Cornell University, at Unity, New York, from which he graduated July 1, 1869. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1879 Mr. Foraker was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati and held the office for three years. In 1883 he was defeated in the contest for the governorship with Judge Hoadly. In 1885, however, being again nominated for the same office, he was elected and served two terms. In 1889, in running for governor again, this time against James E. Campbell, he was defeated. Two years later his career in the United States senate began. Mr. Foraker was always a prominent figure at all national meetings of the Republican party, and a strong power, politically, in his native state.

LYMAN ABBOTT, an eminent American preacher and writer on religious subjects, came of a noted New England family. His father, Rev. Jacob Abbott, was a prolific and popular writer, and his uncle, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, was a noted

preacher and author. Lyman Abbott was born December 18, 1835, in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He graduated at the New York University, in 1853, studied law, and practiced for a time at the bar, after which he studied theology with his uncle, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, and in 1860 was settled in the ministry at Terre Haute, Indiana, remaining there until after the close of the war. He then became connected with the Freedmen's Commission, continuing this until 1868, when he accepted the pastorate of the New England Congregational church, in New York City. A few years later he resigned, to devote his time principally to literary pursuits. For a number of years he edited for the American Tract Society, its "Illustrated Christian Weekly," also the New York "Christian Union." He produced many works, which had a wide circulation, among which may be mentioned the following: "Jesus of Nazareth, His Life and Teachings," "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths," "Morning and Evening Exercises, Selected from Writings of Henry Ward Beecher," "Laicus, or the Experiences of a Layman in a Country Parish," "Popular Religious Dictionary," and "Commentaries on Matthew, Mark, Luke, John and Acts."

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.—The well-known author, orator and journalist whose name heads this sketch, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, February 24, 1824. Having laid the foundation of a most excellent education in his native land, he went to Europe and studied at the University of Berlin. He made an extensive tour throughout the Levant, from which he returned home in 1850. At that early age literature became his field of labor, and in 1851 he published his first important work,

"Nile Notes of a Howadji." In 1852 two works issued from his facile pen, "The Howadji in Syria," and "Lotus-Eating." Later on he was the author of the well-known "Potiphar Papers," "Prue and I," and "Trumps." He greatly distinguished himself throughout this land as a lecturer on many subjects, and as an orator had but few peers. He was also well known as one of the most fluent speakers on the stump, making many political speeches in favor of the Republican party. In recognition of his valuable services, Mr. Curtis was appointed by President Grant, chairman of the advisory board of the civil service. Although a life-long Republican, Mr. Curtis refused to support Blaine for the presidency in 1884, because of his ideas on civil service and other reforms. For his memorable and magnificent eulogy on Wendell Phillips, delivered in Boston, in 1884, that city presented Mr. Curtis with a gold medal.

George W. Curtis, however, is best known to the reading public of the United States by his connection with the Harper Brothers, having been editor of the "Harper's Weekly," and of the "Easy Chair," in "Harper's Monthly Magazine," for many years, in fact retaining that position until the day of his death, which occurred August 31, 1892.

ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth president of the United States, served from 1865 to 1869. He was born December 8, 1808, at Raleigh, North Carolina, and was left an orphan at the age of four years. He never attended school, and was apprenticed to a tailor. While serving his apprenticeship he suddenly acquired a passion for knowledge, and learned to read. From that time on he spent all his spare time in reading, and after working for two

years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court House, South Carolina, he removed to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and was married. Under his wife's instruction he made rapid progress in his studies and manifested such an interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman in 1828, and in 1830 to the mayoralty, and was twice re-elected to each office. Mr. Johnson utilized this time in cultivating his talents as a public speaker, by taking part in a debating society. He was elected in 1835 to the lower house of the legislature, was re-elected in 1839 as a Democrat, and in 1841 was elected state senator. Mr. Johnson was elected representative in congress in 1843 and was re-elected four times in succession until 1853, when he was the successful candidate for the gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. He was re-elected in 1855 and in 1857 he entered the United States senate. In 1860 he was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention for the presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckinridge wing of the party. At the election of Lincoln, which brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Mr. Johnson took a firm attitude in the senate for the Union. He was the leader of the loyalists in East Tennessee. By the course that Mr. Johnson pursued in this crisis he was brought prominently before the northern people, and when, in March, 1862, he was appointed military governor of Tennessee with the rank of brigadier-general, he increased his popularity by the vigorous manner in which he labored to restore order. In the campaign of 1864 he was elected vice-president on the ticket with President Lincoln, and upon the assassination of the latter he succeeded to the

presidency, April 15, 1865. He retained the cabinet of President Lincoln, and at first exhibited considerable severity towards the former Confederates, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaimed a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and established provisional governments in the southern states. These states claimed representation in congress in the following December, and then arose the momentous question as to what should be the policy of the victorious Union against their late enemies. The Republican majority in congress had an apprehension that the President would undo the results of the war, and consequently passed two bills over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the government were in open antagonism. The cabinet was reconstructed in July, and Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning superseded Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan. In August, 1867, President Johnson removed the secretary of war and replaced him with General Grant, but when congress met in December it refused to ratify the removal of Stanton, who resumed the functions of his office. In 1868 the president again attempted to remove Stanton, who refused to vacate his post and was sustained by the senate. President Johnson was accused by congress of high crimes and misdemeanors, but the trial resulted in his acquittal. Later he was United States senator from Tennessee, and died July 31, 1875.

EDMUND RANDOLPH, first attorney-general of the United States, was born in Virginia, August 10, 1753. His father, John Randolph, was attorney-general of Virginia, and lived and died a royalist. Edmund was educated in the law, but joined the army as aide-de-camp to Washington

in 1775, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was elected to the Virginia convention in 1776, and attorney-general of the state the same year. In 1779 he was elected to the Continental congress, and served four years in that body. He was a member of the convention in 1787 that framed the constitution. In that convention he proposed what was known as the "Virginia plan" of confederation, but it was rejected. He advocated the ratification of the constitution in the Virginia convention, although he had refused to sign it. He became governor of Virginia in 1788, and the next year Washington appointed him to the office of attorney-general of the United States upon the organization of the government under the constitution. He was appointed secretary of state to succeed Jefferson during Washington's second term, but resigned a year later on account of differences in the cabinet concerning the policy pursued toward the new French republic. He died September 12, 1813.

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1824. He received his early education at the Norristown Academy, in his native county, and, in 1840, was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy, at West Point. He was graduated from the latter in 1844, and brevetted as second lieutenant of infantry. In 1853 he was made first lieutenant, and two years later transferred to the quartermaster's department, with the rank of captain, and in 1863 promoted to the rank of major. He served on the frontier, and in the war with Mexico, displaying conspicuous gallantry during the latter. He also took a part in the Seminole war, and in the troubles in Kansas, in 1857, and in California, at the out-

break of the Civil war, as chief quartermaster of the Southern district, he exerted a powerful influence. In 1861 he applied for active duty in the field, and was assigned to the department of Kentucky as chief quartermaster, but before entering upon that duty, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. His subsequent history during the war was substantially that of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the campaign, under McClellan, and led the gallant charge, which captured Fort Magruder, won the day at the battle of Williamsburg, and by services rendered at Savage's Station and other engagements, won several grades in the regular service, and was recommended by McClellan for major-general of volunteers. He was a conspicuous figure at South Mountain and Antietam. He was commissioned major-general of volunteers, November 29, 1862, and made commander of the First Division of the Second Corps, which he led at Fredricksburg and at Chancellorsville. He was appointed to the command of the Second Corps in June, 1863, and at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, of that year, took an important part. On his arrival on the field he found part of the forces then in retreat, but stayed the retrograde movement, checked the enemy, and on the following day commanded the left center, repulsed, on the third, the grand assault of General Lee's army, and was severely wounded. For his services on that field General Hancock received the thanks of congress. On recovering from his wound, he was detailed to go north to stimulate recruiting and fill up the diminished corps, and was the recipient of many public receptions and ovations. In March, 1864, he returned to his command, and in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania led large bodies of men

successfully and conspicuously. From that on to the close of the campaign he was a prominent figure. In November, 1864, he was detailed to organize the First Veteran Reserve Corps, and at the close of hostilities was appointed to the command of the Middle Military Division. In July, 1866, he was made major-general of the regular service. He was at the head of various military departments until 1872, when he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Atlantic, which post he held until his death. In 1869 he declined the nomination for governor of Pennsylvania. He was the nominee of the Democratic party for president, in 1880, and was defeated by General Garfield, who had a popular majority of seven thousand and eighteen and an electoral majority of fifty-nine. General Hancock died February 9, 1886.

THOMAS PAINE, the most noted political and deistical writer of the Revolutionary period, was born in England, January 29, 1737, of Quaker parents. His education was obtained in the grammar schools of Thetford, his native town, and supplemented by hard private study while working at his trade of stay-maker at London and other cities of England. He was for a time a dissenting preacher, although he did not relinquish his employment. He married a revenue official's daughter, and was employed in the revenue service for some time. He then became a grocer and during all this time he was reading and cultivating his literary tastes, and had developed a clear and forcible style of composition. He was chosen to represent the interests of the excisemen, and published a pamphlet that brought him considerable notice. He was soon afterward introduced to Benjamin Franklin, and having been dismissed from the service on a

charge of smuggling, his resentment led him to accept the advice of that statesman to come to America, in 1774. He became editor of the "Pennsylvania Magazine," and the next year published his "Serious Thoughts upon Slavery" in the "Pennsylvania Journal." His greatest political work, however, was written at the suggestion of Dr. Rush, and entitled "Common Sense." It was the most popular pamphlet written during the period and he received two thousand five hundred dollars from the state of Pennsylvania in recognition of its value. His periodical, the "Crisis," began in 1776, and its distribution among the soldiers did a great deal to keep up the spirit of revolution. He was made secretary of the committee of foreign affairs, but was dismissed for revealing diplomatic secrets in one of his controversies with Silas Deane. He was originator and promoter of a subscription to relieve the distress of the soldiers near the close of the war, and was sent to France with Henry Laurens to negotiate the treaty with France, and was granted three thousand dollars by congress for his services there, and an estate at New Rochelle, by the state of New York.

In 1787, after the close of the Revolutionary war, he went to France, and a few years later published his "Rights of Man," defending the French revolution, which gave him great popularity in France. He was made a citizen and elected to the national convention at Calais. He favored banishment of the king to America, and opposed his execution. He was imprisoned for about ten months during 1794 by the Robespierre party, during which time he wrote the "Age of Reason," his great deistical work. He was in danger of the guillotine for several months. He took up his residence with the family of James Monroe,

then minister to France and was chosen again to the convention. He returned to the United States in 1802, and was cordially received throughout the country except at Trenton, where he was insulted by Federalists. He retired to his estate at New Rochelle, and his death occurred June 8, 1809.

JOHN WILLIAM MACKAY was one of America's noted men, both in the development of the western coast and the building of the Mackay and Bennett cable. He was born in 1831 at Dublin, Ireland; came to New York in 1840 and his boyhood days were spent in Park Row. He went to California some time after the argonauts of 1849 and took to the primitive methods of mining—lost and won and finally drifted into Nevada about 1860. The bonanza discoveries which were to have such a potent influence on the finance and statesmanship of the day came in 1872. Mr. Mackay founded the Nevada Bank in 1878. He is said to have taken one hundred and fifty million dollars in bullion out of the Big Bonanza mine. There were associated with him in this enterprise James G. Fair, senator from Nevada; William O'Brien and James C. Flood. When vast wealth came to Mr. Mackay he believed it his duty to do his country some service, and he agitated in his mind the building of an American steamship line, and while brooding over this his attention was called to the cable relations between America and Europe. The financial management of the cable was selfish and extravagant, and the capital was heavy with accretions of financial "water" and to pay even an apparent dividend upon the sums which represented the nominal value of the cables, it was necessary to hold the rates

at an exorbitant figure. And, moreover, the cables were foreign; in one the influence of France being paramount and in the other that of England; and in the matter of intelligence, so necessary in case of war, we would be at the mercy of our enemies. This train of thought brought Mr. Mackay into relation with James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the "New York Herald." The result of their intercourse was that Mr. Mackay so far entered into the enthusiasm of Mr. Bennett over an independent cable, that he offered to assist the enterprise with five hundred thousand dollars. This was the inception of the Commercial Cable Company, or of what has been known for years as the Mackay-Bennett cable.

ELISHA GRAY, the great inventor and electrician, was born August 2, 1835, at Barnesville, Belmont county, Ohio. He was, as a child, greatly interested in the phenomena of nature, and read with avidity all the books he could obtain, relating to this subject. He was apprenticed to various trades during his boyhood, but his insatiable thirst for knowledge dominated his life and he found time to study at odd intervals. Supporting himself by working at his trade, he found time to pursue a course at Oberlin College, where he particularly devoted himself to the study of physical science. Mr. Gray secured his first patent for electrical or telegraph apparatus on October 1, 1867. His attention was first attracted to telephonic transmission during this year and he saw in it a way of transmitting signals for telegraph purposes, and conceived the idea of electro-tones, tuned to different tones in the scale. He did not then realize the importance of his invention, his thoughts being employed on the capacity of the apparatus for transmitting musical tones through an

electric circuit, and it was not until 1874 that he was again called to consider the reproduction of electrically-transmitted vibrations through the medium of animal tissue. He continued experimenting with various results, which finally culminated in his taking out a patent for his speaking telephone on February 14, 1876. He took out fifty additional patents in the course of eleven years, among which were, telegraph switch, telegraph repeater, telegraph annunciator and typewriting telegraph. From 1869 until 1873 he was employed in the manufacture of telegraph apparatus in Cleveland and Chicago, and filled the office of electrician to the Western Electric Company. He was awarded the degree of D. S., and in 1874 he went abroad to perfect himself in acoustics. Mr. Gray's latest invention was known as the telautograph or long distance writing machine. Mr. Gray wrote and published several works on scientific subjects, among which were: "Telegraphy and Telephony," and "Experimental Research in Electro-Harmonic Telegraphy and Telephony."

WHITELAW REID.—Among the many men who have adorned the field of journalism in the United States, few stand out with more prominence than the scholar, author and editor whose name heads this article. Born at Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, October 27, 1837, he graduated at Miami University in 1856. For about a year he was superintendent of the graded schools of South Charleston, Ohio, after which he purchased the "Xenia News," which he edited for about two years. This paper was the first one outside of Illinois to advocate the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Reid having been a Republican since the birth of that party in 1856. After taking an active

part in the campaign, in the winter of 1860-61, he went to the state capital as correspondent of three daily papers. At the close of the session of the legislature he became city editor of the "Cincinnati Gazette," and at the breaking out of the war went to the front as a correspondent for that journal. For a time he served on the staff of General Morris in West Virginia, with the rank of captain. Shortly after he was on the staff of General Rosecrans, and, under the name of "Agate," wrote most graphic descriptions of the movements in the field, especially that of the battle of Pittsburg Landing. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Reid went to Washington and was appointed librarian to the house of representatives, and acted as correspondent of the "Cincinnati Gazette." His description of the battle of Gettysburg, written on the field, gained him added reputation. In 1865 he accompanied Chief Justice Chase on a southern tour, and published "After the War; a Southern Tour." During the next two years he was engaged in cotton planting in Louisiana and Alabama, and published "Ohio in the War." In 1868 he returned to the "Cincinnati Gazette," becoming one of its leading editors. The same year he accepted the invitation of Horace Greeley and became one of the staff on the "New York Tribune." Upon the death of Mr. Greeley in 1872, Mr. Reid became editor and chief proprietor of that paper. In 1878 he was tendered the United States mission to Berlin, but declined. The offer was again made by the Garfield administration, but again he declined. In 1878 he was elected by the New York legislature regent of the university, to succeed General John A. Dix. Under the Harrison administration he served as United States minister to France, and in 1892 was the Republican nominee for the vice-presidency

of the United States. Among other works published by him were the "Schools of Journalism," "The Scholar in Politics," "Some Newspaper Tendencies," and "Town-Hall Suggestions."

GEORGE WHITEFIELD was one of the most powerful and effective preachers the world has ever produced, swaying his hearers and touching the hearts of immense audiences in a manner that has rarely been equalled and never surpassed. While not a native of America, yet much of his labor was spent in this country. He wielded a great influence in the United States in early days, and his death occurred here; so that he well deserves a place in this volume as one of the most celebrated men America has known.

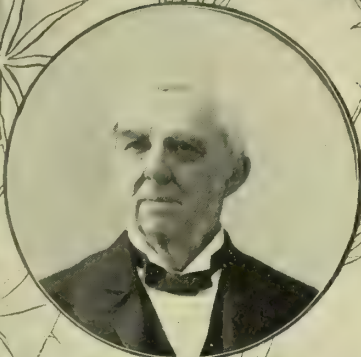
George Whitefield was born in the Bull Inn, at Gloucester, England, December 16, 1714. He acquired the rudiments of learning in St. Mary's grammar school. Later he attended Oxford University for a time, where he became intimate with the Oxford Methodists, and resolved to devote himself to the ministry. He was ordained in the Gloucester Cathedral June 20, 1836, and the following day preached his first sermon in the same church. On that day there commenced a new era in Whitefield's life. He went to London and began to preach at Bishopsgate church, his fame soon spreading over the city, and shortly he was engaged four times on a single Sunday in addressing audiences of enormous magnitude, and he preached in various parts of his native country, the people crowding in multitudes to hear him and hanging upon the rails and rafters of the churches and approaches thereto. He finally sailed for America, landing in Georgia, where he stirred the people to great enthusiasm. During the balance of



W.T. SHERMAN



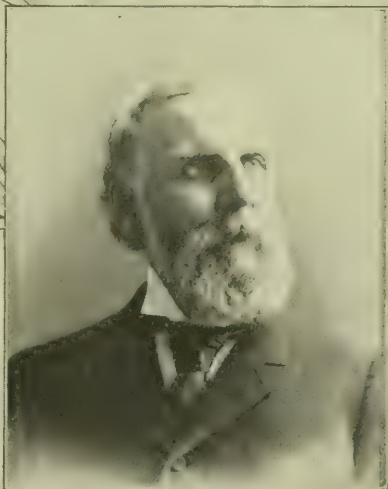
JAS. G. BLAINE



OLIVER W. HOLMES



JOHN G. CARLISLE



LYMAN J. GAGE



P.D. ARMOUR



BENJ. BUTLER



CHAS. A. DANA



THOS. BREED

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his life he divided his time between Great Britain and America, and it is recorded that he crossed the Atlantic thirteen times. He came to America for the seventh time in 1770. He preached every day at Boston from the 17th to the 20th of September, 1770, then traveled to Newburyport, preaching at Exeter, New Hampshire, September 29, on the way. That evening he went to Newburyport, where he died the next day, Sunday, September 30, 1770.

"Whitefield's dramatic power was amazing," says an eminent writer in describing him. "His voice was marvelously varied, and he ever had it at command—an organ, a flute, a harp, all in one. His intellectual powers were not of a high order, but he had an abundance of that ready talent and that wonderful magnetism which makes the popular preacher; and beyond all natural endowments, there was in his ministry the power of evangelical truth, and, as his converts believed, the presence of the spirit of God."

CHARLES FRANCIS BRUSH, one of America's prominent men in the development of electrical science, was born March 17, 1849, near Cleveland, Ohio, and spent his early life on his father's farm. From the district school at Wickliffe, Ohio, he passed to the Shaw Academy at Collamer, and then entered the high school at Cleveland. His interest in chemistry, physics and engineering was already marked, and during his senior year he was placed in charge of the chemical and physical apparatus. During these years he devised a plan for lighting street lamps, constructed telescopes, and his first electric arc lamp, also an electric motor. In September, 1867, he entered the engineering department of the University of Michigan and graduated in

1869, which was a year in advance of his class, with the degree of M. E. He then returned to Cleveland, and for three years was engaged as an analytical chemist and for four years in the iron business. In 1875 Mr. Brush became interested in electric lighting, and in 1876, after four months' experimenting, he completed the dynamo-electric machine that has made his name famous, and in a shorter time produced the series arc lamps. These were both patented in the United States in 1876, and he afterward obtained fifty patents on his later inventions, including the fundamental storage battery, the compound series, shunt-winding for dynamo-electric machines, and the automatic cut-out for arc lamps. His patents, two-thirds of which have already been profitable, are held by the Brush Electric Company, of Cleveland, while his foreign patents are controlled by the Anglo-American Brush Electric Light Company, of London. In 1880 the Western Reserve University conferred upon Mr. Brush the degree of Ph. D., and in 1881 the French government decorated him as a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

HENRY CLEWS, of Wall-street fame, was one of the noted old-time operators on that famous street, and was also an author of some repute. Mr. Clews was born in Staffordshire, England, August 14, 1840. His father had him educated with the intention of preparing him for the ministry, but on a visit to the United States the young man became interested in a business life, and was allowed to engage as a clerk in the importing house of Wilson G. Hunt & Co., of New York. Here he learned the first principles of business, and when the war broke out in 1861 young Clews saw in the needs of the government an opportunity to

reap a golden harvest. He identified himself with the negotiating of loans for the government, and used his powers of persuasion upon the great money powers to convince them of the stability of the government and the value of its securities. By enthusiasm and patriotic arguments he induced capitalists to invest their money in government securities, often against their judgment, and his success was remarkable. His was one of the leading firms that aided the struggling treasury department in that critical hour, and his reward was great. In addition to the vast wealth it brought, President Lincoln and Secretary Chase both wrote important letters, acknowledging his valued service. In 1873, by the repudiation of the bonded indebtedness of the state of Georgia, Mr. Clews lost six million dollars which he had invested in those securities. It is said that he is the only man, with one exception, in Wall street, who ever regained great wealth after utter disaster. His "Twenty-Eight Years in Wall Street" has been widely read.

ALFRED VAIL was one of the men that gave to the world the electric telegraph and the names of Henry, Morse and Vail will forever remain linked as the prime factors in that great achievement. Mr. Vail was born September 25, 1807, at Morristown, New Jersey, and was a son of Stephen Vail, the proprietor of the Speedwell Iron Works, near Morristown. At the age of seventeen, after he had completed his studies at the Morristown Academy, Alfred Vail went into the Speedwell Iron Works and contented himself with the duties of his position until he reached his majority. He then determined to prepare himself for the ministry, and at the age of twenty-five he entered the University of the City of New

York, where he was graduated in 1836. His health becoming impaired he labored for a time under much uncertainty as to his future course. Professor S. F. B. Morse had come to the university in 1835 as professor of literature and fine arts, and about this time, 1837, Professor Gale, occupying the chair of chemistry, invited Morse to exhibit his apparatus for the benefit of the students. On Saturday, September 2, 1837, the exhibition took place and Vail was asked to attend, and with his inherited taste for mechanics and knowledge of their construction, he saw a great future for the crude mechanism used by Morse in giving and recording signals. Mr. Vail interested his father in the invention, and Morse was invited to Speedwell and the elder Vail promised to help him. It was stipulated that Alfred Vail should construct the required apparatus and exhibit before a committee of congress the telegraph instrument, and was to receive a quarter interest in the invention. Morse had devised a series of ten numbered leaden types, which were to be operated in giving the signal. This was not satisfactory to Vail, so he devised an entirely new instrument, involving a lever, or "point," on a radically different principle, which, when tested, produced dots and dashes, and devised the famous dot-and-dash alphabet, misnamed the "Morse." At last the machine was in working order, on January 6, 1838. The machine was taken to Washington, where it caused not only wonder, but excitement. Vail continued his experiments and devised the lever and roller. When the line between Baltimore and Washington was completed, Vail was stationed at the Baltimore end and received the famous first message. It is a remarkable fact that not a single feature of the original invention of Morse, as formulated

by his caveat and repeated in his original patent, is to be found in Vail's apparatus. From 1837 to 1844 it was a combination of the inventions of Morse, Henry and Vail, but the work of Morse fell gradually into desuetude, while Vail's conception of an alphabet has remained unchanged for half a century. Mr. Vail published but one work, "American Electro-Magnetic Telegraph," in 1845, and died at Morristown at the comparatively early age of fifty-one, on January 19, 1859.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, the eighteenth president of the United States, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio. At the age of seventeen he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in June, 1843, and was given his brevet as second lieutenant and assigned to the Fourth Infantry. He remained in the service eleven years, in which time he was engaged in the Mexican war with gallantry, and was thrice brevetted for conduct in the field. In 1848 he married Miss Julia Dent, and in 1854, having reached the grade of captain, he resigned and engaged in farming near St. Louis. In 1860 he entered the leather business with his father at Galena, Illinois.

On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he commenced to drill a company at Galena, and at the same time offered his services to the adjutant-general of the army, but he had few influential friends, so received no answer. He was employed by the governor of Illinois in the organization of the various volunteer regiments, and at the end of a few weeks was given the colonelcy of the Twenty-first Infantry, from that state. His military training and knowledge soon attracted the attention of his su-

perior officers, and on reporting to General Pope in Missouri, the latter put him in the way of advancement. August 7, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and for a few weeks was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri. September 1, the same year, he was placed in command of the Department of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th of the month, without orders, seized Paducah, which commanded the channel of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, by which he secured Kentucky for the Union. He now received orders to make a demonstration on Belmont, which he did, and with about three thousand raw recruits held his own against the Confederates some seven thousand strong, bringing back about two hundred prisoners and two guns. In February, 1862, he moved up the Tennessee river with the naval fleet under Commodore Foote. The latter soon silenced Fort Henry, and Grant advanced against Fort Donelson and took their fortress and its garrison. His prize here consisted of sixty-five cannon, seventeen thousand six hundred stand of arms, and fourteen thousand six hundred and twenty-three prisoners. This was the first important success won by the Union forces. Grant was immediately made a major-general and placed in command of the district of West Tennessee. In April, 1862, he fought the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and after the evacuation of Corinth by the enemy Grant became commander of the Department of the Tennessee. He now made his first demonstration toward Vicksburg, but owing to the incapacity of subordinate officers, was unsuccessful. In January, 1863, he took command of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley and devoted several months to the siege of Vicksburg,

which was finally taken possession of by him July 4, with thirty-one thousand six hundred prisoners and one hundred and seventy-two cannon, thus throwing the Mississippi river open to the Federals. He was now raised to the rank of major-general in the regular army. October following, at the head of the Department of the Mississippi, General Grant went to Chattanooga, where he overthrew the enemy, and united with the Army of the Cumberland. The remarkable successes achieved by him pointed Grant out for an appropriate commander of all national troops, and in February, 1864, the rank of lieutenant-general was made for him by act of congress. Sending Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the Valley of West Virginia and Butler to attempt the capture of Richmond he fought his way through the Wilderness to the James and pressed the siege of the capital of the Confederacy. After the fall of the latter Grant pressed the Confederate army so hard that their commander surrendered at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. This virtually ended the war.

After the war the rank of general was conferred upon U. S. Grant, and in 1868 he was elected president of the United States, and re-elected his own successor in 1872. After the expiration of the latter term he made his famous tour of the world. He died at Mt. McGregor, near Saratoga, New York, July 23, 1885, and was buried at Riverside Park, New York, where a magnificent tomb has been erected to hold the ashes of the nation's hero.

JOHN MARSHALL, the fourth chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Germantown, Virginia, September 24, 1755. His father, Colonel Thomas Marshall, served with distinction in the Rev-

olutionary war, while he also served from the beginning of the war until 1779, where he became noted in the field and courts martial. While on detached service he attended a course of law lectures at William and Mary College, delivered by Mr. Wythe, and was admitted to the bar. The next year he resigned his commission and began his career as a lawyer. He was a distinguished member of the convention called in Virginia to ratify the Federal constitution. He was tendered the attorney-generalship of the United States, and also a place on the supreme bench, besides other places of less honor, all of which he declined. He went to France as special envoy in 1798, and the next year was elected to congress. He served one year and was appointed, first, secretary of war, and then secretary of state, and in 1801 was made chief justice of the United States. He held this high office until his death, in 1835.

Chief Justice Marshall's early education was neglected, and his opinions, the most valuable in existence, are noted for depth of wisdom, clear and comprehensive reasoning, justice, and permanency, rather than for wide learning and scholarly construction. His decisions and rulings are resorted to constantly by our greatest lawyers, and his renown as a just judge and profound jurist was world wide.

LAWRENCE BARRETT is perhaps known more widely as a producer of new plays than as a great actor. He was born in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1838, and educated himself as best he could, and at the age of sixteen years became salesman for a Detroit dry goods house. He afterwards began to go upon the stage as a supernumerary, and his ambition was soon rewarded by the notice of the management.

During the war of the Rebellion he was a soldier, and after valiant service for his country he returned to the stage. He went to Europe and appeared in Liverpool, and returning in 1869, he began playing at Booth's theater, with Mr. Booth. He was afterward associated with John McCullough in the management of the California theater. Probably the most noted period of his work was during his connection with Edwin Booth as manager of that great actor, and supporting him upon the stage.

Mr. Barrett was possessed of the creative instinct, and, unlike Mr. Booth, he sought new fields for the display of his genius, and only resorted to traditional drama in response to popular demand. He preferred new plays, and believed in the encouragement of modern dramatic writers, and was the only actor of prominence in his time that ventured to put upon the stage new American plays, which he did at his own expense, and the success of his experiments proved the quality of his judgment. He died March 21, 1891.

ARCHBISHOP JOHN HUGHES, a celebrated Catholic clergyman, was born at Annaboghan, Tyrone county, Ireland, June 24, 1797, and emigrated to America when twenty years of age, engaging for some time as a gardener and nurseryman. In 1819 he entered St. Mary's College, where he secured an education, paying his way by caring for the college garden. In 1825 he was ordained a deacon of the Roman Catholic church, and in the same year, a priest. Until 1838 he had pastoral charges in Philadelphia, where he founded St. John's Asylum in 1829, and a few years later established the "Catholic Herald." In 1838 he was made bishop of Basileopolis *in partibus* and coadjutor to Bishop Dubois, of

New York, and in 1842 became bishop of New York. In 1839 he founded St. John's College, at Fordham. In 1850 he was made archbishop of New York. In 1861-2 he was a special agent of the United States in Europe, after which he returned to this country and remained until his death, January 3, 1864. Archbishop Hughes early attracted much attention by his controversial correspondence with Rev. John Breckinridge in 1833-35. He was a man of great ability, a fluent and forceful writer and an able preacher.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES was the nineteenth president of the United States and served from 1877 to 1881. He was born October 4, 1822, at Delaware, Ohio, and his ancestry can be traced back as far as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftans fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. The Hayes family had for a coat of arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle, while on a scroll underneath was their motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtook the family and in 1680 George Hayes, the progenitor of the American family, came to Connecticut and settled at Windsor. Rutherford B. Hayes was a very delicate child at his birth and was not expected to live, but he lived in spite of all and remained at home until he was seven years old, when he was placed in school. He was a very tractable pupil, being always very studious, and in 1838 entered Kenyon College, graduating from the same in 1842. He then took up the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus, but in a short time he decided to enter a law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he was immersed in the

study of law. Mr. Hayes was admitted to the bar in 1845 in Marietta, Ohio, and very soon entered upon the active practice of his profession with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont, Ohio. He remained there three years, and in 1849 removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his ambition found a new stimulus. Two events occurred at this period that had a powerful influence on his after life. One was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, and the other was his introduction to a Cincinnati literary club, a body embracing such men as Salmon P. Chase, John Pope, and Edward F. Noyes. In 1856 he was nominated for judge of the court of common pleas, but declined, and two years later he was appointed city solicitor. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Mr. Hayes was appointed major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, June 7, 1861, and in July the regiment was ordered to Virginia, and October 15, 1861, saw him promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment. He was made colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, but refused to leave his old comrades; and in the battle of South Mountain he was wounded very severely and was unable to rejoin his regiment until November 30, 1862. He had been promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment on October 15, 1862. In the following December he was appointed to command the Kanawa division and was given the rank of brigadier-general for meritorious services in several battles, and in 1864 he was brevetted major-general for distinguished services in 1864, during which campaign he was wounded several times and five horses had been shot under him. Mr. Hayes' first venture in politics was as a Whig, and later he was one of the first to unite with the Republican party. In 1864 he was elected from the Second Ohio

district to congress, re-elected in 1866, and in 1867 was elected governor of Ohio over Allen G. Thurman, and was re-elected in 1869. Mr. Hayes was elected to the presidency in 1876, for the term of four years, and at its close retired to private life, and went to his home in Fremont, Ohio, where he died on January 17, 1893.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN became a celebrated character as the nominee of the Democratic and Populist parties for president of the United States in 1896. He was born March 19, 1860, at Salem, Illinois. He received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and later on he attended the Whipple Academy at Jacksonville. He also took a course in Illinois College, and after his graduation from the same went to Chicago to study law, and entered the Union College of Law as a student. He was associated with the late Lyman Trumbull, of Chicago, during his law studies, and devoted considerable time to the questions of government. He graduated from the college, was admitted to the bar, and went to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Baird. In 1887 Mr. Bryan removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, and formed a law partnership with Adolphus R. Talbot. He entered the field of politics, and in 1888 was sent as a delegate to the state convention, which was to choose delegates to the national convention, during which he made a speech which immediately won him a high rank in political affairs. He declined, in the next state convention, a nomination for lieutenant-governor, and in 1890 he was elected congressman from the First district of Nebraska, and was the youngest member of the fifty-second congress. He championed the Wilson tariff bill, and served

three terms in the house of representatives. He next ran for senator, but was defeated by John M. Thurston, and in 1896 he was selected by the Democratic and Populist parties as their nominee for the presidency, being defeated by William McKinley.

MARVIN HUGHITT, one of America's famous railroad men, was born in Genoa, New York, and entered the railway service in 1856 as superintendent of telegraph and trainmaster of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago, now Chicago & Alton Railroad. Mr. Hughitt was superintendent of the southern division of the Illinois Central Railroad from 1862 until 1864, and was, later on, the general superintendent of the road until 1870. He was then connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad as assistant general manager, and retained this position until 1871, when he became the general manager of Pullman's Palace Car Company. In 1872 he was made general superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He served during 1876 and up to 1880 as general manager, and from 1880 until 1887 as vice-president and general manager. He was elected president of the road in 1887, in recognition of his ability in conducting the affairs of the road. He was also chosen president of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway; the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad, and the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, and his services in these capacities stamped him as one of the most able railroad managers of his day.

JOSEPH MEDILL, one of the most eminent of American journalists, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, April 6, 1823. In 1831 his father moved to Stark

county, Ohio, and until 1841 Joseph Medill worked on his father's farm. Later he studied law, and began the practice of that profession in 1846 at New Philadelphia, Ohio. But the newspaper field was more attractive to Mr. Medill, and three years later he founded a free-soil Whig paper at Coshocton, Ohio, and after that time journalism received all his abilities. "The Leader," another free-soil Whig paper, was founded by Mr. Medill at Cleveland in 1852. In that city he also became one of the first organizers of the Republican party. Shortly after that event he removed to Chicago and in 1855, with two partners, he purchased the "Chicago Tribune." In the contest for the nomination for the presidency in 1860, Mr. Medill worked with unflagging zeal for Mr. Lincoln, his warm personal friend, and was one of the president's staunchest supporters during the war. Mr. Medill was a member of the Illinois Constitutional convention in 1870. President Grant, in 1871, appointed the editor a member of the first United States civil service commission, and the following year, after the fire, he was elected mayor of Chicago by a great majority. During 1873 and 1874 Mr. Medill spent a year in Europe. Upon his return he purchased a controlling interest in the "Chicago Tribune."

CLAUS SPRECKELS, the great "sugar baron," and one of the most famous representatives of commercial life in America, was born in Hanover, Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1840, locating in New York. He very soon became the proprietor of a small retail grocery store on Church street, and embarked on a career that has since astonished the world. He sold out his business and went to California with the argonauts of 1849,

not as a prospector, but as a trader, and for years after his arrival on the coast he was still engaged as a grocer. At length, after a quarter of a century of fairly prosperous business life, he found himself in a position where an ordinary man would have retired, but Mr. Spreckles did not retire; he had merely been gathering capital for the real work of his life. His brothers had followed him to California, and in combination with them he purchased for forty thousand dollars an interest in the Albany Brewery in San Francisco. But the field was not extensive enough for the development of his business abilities, so Mr. Spreckles branched out extensively in the sugar business. He succeeded in securing the entire output of sugar that was produced on the Sandwich Islands, and after 1885 was known as the "Sugar King of Sandwich Islands." He controlled absolutely the sugar trade of the Pacific coast which was known to be not less than ten million dollars a year.

CHARLES HENRY PARKHURST, famous as a clergyman, and for many years president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, was born April 17, 1842, at Framingham, Massachusetts, of English descent. At the age of sixteen he was pupil in the grammar school at Clinton, Massachusetts, and for the ensuing two years was a clerk in a dry goods store, which position he gave up to prepare himself for college at Lancaster academy. Mr. Parkhurst went to Amherst in 1862, and after taking a thorough course he graduated in 1866, and in 1867 became the principal of the Amherst High School. He retained this position until 1870, when he visited Germany with the intention of taking a course in philosophy and theology, but was forced to abandon this intention on

account of illness in the family causing his early return from Europe. He accepted the chair of Latin and Greek in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and remained there two years. He then accompanied his wife to Europe, and devoted two years to study in Halle, Leipsic and Bonn. Upon his return home he spent considerable time in the study of Sanscrit, and in 1874 he became the pastor of the First Congregational church at Lenox, Massachusetts. He gained here his reputation as a pulpit orator, and on March 9, 1880, he became the pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian church of New York. He was, in 1890, made a member of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and the same year became its president. He delivered a sermon in 1892 on municipal corruption, for which he was brought before the grand jury, which body declared his charges to be without sufficient foundation. But the matter did not end here, for he immediately went to work on a second sermon in which he substantiated his former sermon and wound up by saying, "I know, for I have seen." He was again summoned before that august body, and as a result of his testimony and of the investigation of the jurors themselves, the police authorities were charged with incompetency and corruption. Dr. Parkhurst was the author of the following works: "The Forms of the Latin Verb, Illustrated by Sanscrit," "The Blind Man's Creed and Other Sermons," "The Pattern on the Mount," and "Three Gates on a Side."

HENRY BERGH, although a writer, diplomatist and government official, was noted as a philanthropist—the founder of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. On his labors for the dumb creation alone rests his fame.

Alone, in the face of indifference, opposition and ridicule, he began the reform which is now recognized as one of the beneficent movements of the age. Through his exertions as a speaker and lecturer, but above all as a bold worker, in the street, in the court room, before the legislature, the cause he adopted gained friends and rapidly increased in power until it has reached immense proportions and influence. The work of the society covers all cases of cruelty to all sorts of animals, employs every moral agency, social, legislative and personal, and touches points of vital concern to health as well as humanity.

Henry Bergh was born in New York City in 1823, and was educated at Columbia College. In 1863 he was made secretary of the legation to Russia and also served as vice-consul there. He also devoted some time to literary pursuits and was the author of "Love's Alternative," a drama; "Married Off," a poem; "The Portentous Telegram," "The Ocean Paragon;" "The Streets of New York," tales and sketches.

HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, one of the most eminent of American divines, was born in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, February 15, 1822. He was brought up in the mercantile business, and early in life took an active interest in political affairs. In 1847 he became a candidate for holy orders and pursued theological studies with Rev. W. D. Wilson, D. D., afterward professor in Cornell University. He was ordained deacon in 1849, in Trinity church, Geneva, New York, by Rt. Rev. W. H. De Lancey, D. D., and took charge of Zion church, Rome, New York, December 1, 1849. In 1850, our subject was ordained priest by Bishop De Lancey. In

1857 he became rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, Chicago. On the 30th of June, 1859, he was chosen bishop of Minnesota, and took charge of the interests of the Episcopal church in that state, being located at Faribault. In 1860 Bishop Whipple, with Revs. I. L. Breck, S. W. Mauncey and E. S. Peake, organized the Bishop Seabury Mission, out of which has grown the Cathedral of Our Merciful Savior, the Seabury Divinity School, Shattuck School and St. Mary's Hall, which have made Faribault City one of the greatest educational centers of the northwest. Bishop Whipple also became noted as the friend and defender of the North American Indians and planted a number of successful missions among them.

EZRA CORNELL was one of the greatest philanthropists and friends of education the country has known. He was born at Westchester Landing, New York, January 11, 1807. He grew to manhood in his native state and became a prominent figure in business circles as a successful and self-made man. Soon after the invention of the electric telegraph, he devoted his attention to that enterprise, and accumulated an immense fortune. In 1865, by a gift of five hundred thousand dollars, he made possible the founding of Cornell University, which was named in his honor. He afterward made additional bequests amounting to many hundred thousand dollars. His death occurred at Ithaca, New York, December 9, 1874.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY, widely known as an author and politician, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1831. He was educated at the public schools of that city, and graduated from the

Central High School in 1849. He studied law in the office of Judge B. H. Brewster, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. In the spring of 1856, Mr. Donnelly emigrated to Minnesota, then a new territory, and, at Hastings, resumed the practice of law in partnership with A. M. Hayes. In 1857, and again in 1858, he was defeated for state senator, but in 1859 he was elected by the Republicans as lieutenant-governor, and re-elected in 1861. In 1862 he was elected to represent the Second district of Minnesota in congress. He was re-elected to the same office in 1864 and in 1866. He was an abolitionist and warmly supported President Lincoln's administration, but was strongly in favor of leniency toward the people of the south, after the war. In many ways he was identified with some of the best measures brought before the house during his presence there. In the spring of 1868, at the request of the Republican national committee, he canvassed New Hampshire and Connecticut in the interests of that party. E. B. Washburne about this time made an attack on Donnelly in one of the papers of Minnesota, which was replied to on the floor of the house by a fierce phillipic that will long be remembered. Through the intervention of the Washburne interests Mr. Donnelly failed of a re-election in 1870. In 1873 he was elected to the state senate from Dakota county, and continuously re-elected until 1878. In 1886 he was elected member of the house for two years. In later years he identified himself with the Populist party.

In 1882, Mr. Donnelly became known as an author, publishing his first literary work, "Atlantis, the Antediluvian World," which passed through over twenty-two editions in America, several in England, and was translated into French. This was followed by

"Ragnarok, the Age of Fire and Gravel," which attained nearly as much celebrity as the first, and these two, in the opinion of scientific critics, are sufficient to stamp the author as a most capable and painstaking student of the facts he has collated in them. The work by which he gained the greatest notoriety, however, was "The Great Cryptogram, or Francis Bacon's Cipher in the Shakespeare Plays." "Cæsar's Column," "Dr. Huguet," and other works were published subsequently.

STEVEN V. WHITE, a speculator of Wall Street of national reputation, was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, August 1, 1831, and soon afterward removed to Illinois. His home was a log cabin, and until his eighteenth year he worked on the farm. Then after several years of struggle with poverty he graduated from Knox College, and went to St. Louis, where he entered a wholesale boot and shoe house as bookkeeper. He then studied law and worked as a reporter for the "Missouri Democrat." After his admission to the bar he went to New York, in 1865, and became a member of the banking house of Marvin & White. Mr. White enjoyed the reputation of having engineered the only corner in Wall Street since Commodore Vanderbilt's time. This was the famous Lackawanna deal in 1883, in which he made a profit of two million dollars. He was sometimes called "Deacon" White, and, though a member for many years of the Plymouth church, he never held that office. Mr. White was one of the most noted characters of the street, and has been called an orator, poet, philanthropist, linguist, abolitionist, astronomer, schoolmaster, plowboy, and trapper. He was a lawyer, ex-congressman, expert accountant, art critic and theo-

logian. He laid the foundation for a "Home for Colored People," in Chatham county, North Carolina, where the greater part of his father's life was spent, and in whose memory the work was undertaken.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, the twentieth president of the United States, was born November 19, 1831, in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and was the son of Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield. In 1833 the father, an industrious pioneer farmer, died, and the care of the family devolved upon Thomas, to whom James became deeply indebted for educational and other advantages. As James grew up he was industrious and worked on the farm, at carpentering, at chopping wood, or anything else he found to do, and in the meantime made the most of his books.

Until he was about sixteen, James' highest ambition was to become a sea captain. On attaining that age he walked to Cleveland, and, not being able to find work, he engaged as a driver on the Ohio & Pennsylvania canal, but quit this after a short time. He attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, after which he entered Hiram Institute, a school started by the Disciples of Christ in 1850. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor and at times taught school. After completing his course at the last named educational institution he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1856. He afterward returned to Hiram College as its president. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield and Lucretia Rudolph were married.

In 1859 Mr. Garfield made his first political speeches, at Hiram and in the neighborhood. The same year he was elected to the state senate.

On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he became lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Infantry, and, while but a new soldier, was given command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, with which he drove the Confederates under Humphrey Marshall out of Kentucky. January 11, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general. He participated with General Buell in the battle of Shiloh and the operations around Corinth, and was then detailed as a member of the Fitz John Porter court-martial. Reporting to General Rosecrans, he was assigned to the position of chief of staff, and resigned his position, with the rank of major-general, when his immediate superior was superseded. In the fall of 1862 Mr. Garfield was elected to congress and remained in that body, either in the house or senate, until 1880.

June 8, 1880, at the national Republican convention, held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the presidency, and was elected. He was inaugurated March 4, 1881, but, July 2, following, he was shot and fatally wounded by Charles Guiteau for some fancied political slight, and died September 19, 1881.

INCREASE MATHER was one of the most prominent preachers, educators and authors of early times in the New England states. He was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 21, 1639, and was given an excellent education, graduating at Harvard in 1656, and at Trinity College, Dublin, two years later. He was ordained a minister, and preached in England and America, and in 1664 became pastor of the North church, in Boston. In 1685 he became president of Harvard University, serving until 1701. In 1692 he received the first doctorate in divinity conferred in English

speaking America. The same year he procured in England a new charter for Massachusetts, which conferred upon himself the power of naming the governor, lieutenant-governor and council. He opposed the severe punishment of witchcraft, and took a prominent part in all public affairs of his day. He was a prolific writer, and became the author of nearly one hundred publications, large and small. His death occurred August 23, 1723, at Boston.

COTTON MATHER, a celebrated minister in the "Puritan times" of New England, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 12, 1663, being a son of Rev. Increase Mather, and a grandson of John Cotton. A biography of his father will be found elsewhere in this volume. Cotton Mather received his early education in his native city, was trained by Ezekiel Cheever, and graduated at Harvard College in 1678; became a teacher, and in 1684 was ordained as associate pastor of North church, Boston, with his father, having by persistent effort overcome an impediment in his speech. He labored with great zeal as a pastor, endeavoring also, to establish the ascendancy of the church and ministry in civil affairs, and in the putting down of witchcraft by legal sentences, a work in which he took an active part and through which he is best known in history. He received the degree of D. D. in 1710, conferred by the University of Glasgow, and F. R. S. in 1713. His death occurred at Boston, February 13, 1728. He was the author of many publications, among which were "Memorable Providences Relating to Witchcraft," "Wonders of the Invisible World," "Essays to Do Good," "Magnalia Christi Americana," and "Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures." Some of

these works are quaint and curious, full of learning, piety and prejudice. A well-known writer, in summing up the life and character of Cotton Mather, says: "Mather, with all the faults of his early years, was a man of great excellence of character. He labored zealously for the benefit of the poor, for mariners, slaves, criminals and Indians. His cruelty and credulity were the faults of his age, while his philanthropy was far more rare in that age than in the present."

WILLIAM A. PEFFER, who won a national reputation during the time he was in the United States senate, was born on a farm in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1831. He drew his education from the public schools of his native state and at the age of fifteen taught school in winter, working on a farm in the summer. In June, 1853, while yet a young man, he removed to Indiana, and opened up a farm in St. Joseph county. In 1859 he made his way to Missouri and settled on a farm in Morgan county, but on account of the war and the unsettled state of the country, he moved to Illinois in February, 1862, and enlisted as a private in Company F, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, the following August. He was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant in March, 1863, and served successively as quartermaster, adjutant, post adjutant, judge advocate of a military commission, and depot quartermaster in the engineer department at Nashville. He was mustered out of the service June 26, 1865. He had, during his leisure hours while in the army, studied law, and in August, 1865, he commenced the practice of that profession at Clarksville, Tennessee. He removed to Kansas in 1870 and practiced there until

1878, in the meantime establishing and conducting two newspapers, the "Fredonia Journal" and "Coffeyville Journal."

Mr. Pepper was elected to the state senate in 1874 and was a prominent and influential member of several important committees. He served as a presidential elector in 1880. The year following he became editor of the "Kansas Farmer," which he made a prominent and useful paper. In 1890 Mr. Pepper was elected to the United States senate as a member of the People's party and took his seat March 4, 1891. After six years of service Senator Pepper was succeeded in March, 1897, by William A. Harris.

ROBERT MORRIS.—The name of this financier, statesman and patriot is closely connected with the early history of the United States. He was a native of England, born January 20, 1734, and came to America with his father when thirteen years old. Until 1754 he served in the counting house of Charles Willing, then formed a partnership with that gentleman's son, which continued with great success until 1793. In 1776 Mr. Morris was a delegate to the Continental congress, and, although once voting against the Declaration of Independence, signed that paper on its adoption, and was several times thereafter re-elected to congress. During the Revolutionary war the services of Robert Morris in aiding the government during its financial difficulties were of incalculable value; he freely pledged his personal credit for supplies for the army, at one time to the amount of about one and a half million dollars, without which the campaign of 1781 would have been almost impossible. Mr. Morris was appointed superintendent of finance in 1781 and served until 1784, continuing to employ his personal credit to facilitate the needs of

his department. He also served as member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and from 1786 to 1795 was United States senator, declining meanwhile the position of secretary of the treasury, and suggesting the name of Alexander Hamilton, who was appointed to that post. During the latter part of his life Mr. Morris was engaged extensively in the China trade, and later became involved in land speculations, which ruined him, so that the remaining days of this noble man and patriot were passed in confinement for debt. His death occurred at Philadelphia, May 8, 1806.

WILLIAM SHARON, a senator and capitalist, and mine owner of national reputation, was born at Smithfield, Ohio, January 9, 1821. He was reared upon a farm and in his boyhood given excellent educational advantages and in 1842 entered Athens College. He remained in that institution about two years, after which he studied law with Edwin M. Stanton, and was admitted to the bar at St. Louis and commenced practice. His health failing, however, he abandoned his profession and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois. During the time of the gold excitement of 1849, Mr. Sharon went to California, whither so many went, and engaged in business at Sacramento. The next year he removed to San Francisco, where he operated in real estate: Being largely interested in its silver mines, he removed to Nevada, locating at Virginia City, and acquired an immense fortune. He became one of the trustees of the Bank of California, and during the troubles that arose on the death of William Ralston, the president of that institution, was largely instrumental in bringing its affairs into a satisfactory shape.

Mr. Sharon was elected to represent the state of Nevada in the United States senate in 1875, and remained a member of that body until 1881. He was always distinguished for close application to business. Senator Sharon died November 13, 1885.

HENRY W. SHAW, an American humorist who became celebrated under the *non-de-plume* of "Josh Billings," gained his fame from the witticism of his writing, and peculiar eccentricity of style and spelling. He was born at Lanesborough, Massachusetts, in 1818. For twenty-five years he lived in different parts of the western states, following various lines of business, including farming and auctioneering, and in the latter capacity settled at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1858. In 1863 he began writing humorous sketches for the newspapers over the signature of "Josh Billings," and became immediately popular both as a writer and lecturer. He published a number of volumes of comic sketches and edited an "Annual Allminax" for a number of years, which had a wide circulation. His death occurred October 14, 1885, at Monterey, California.

JOHN M. THURSTON, well known throughout this country as a senator and political leader, was born at Montpelier, Vermont, August 21, 1847, of an old Puritan family which dated back their ancestry in this country to 1636, and among whom were soldiers of the Revolution and of the war of 1812-15.

Young Thurston was brought west by the family in 1854, they settling at Madison, Wisconsin, and two years later at Beaver Dam, where John M. received his schooling in the public schools and at Wayland University. His father enlisted as a private in

the First Wisconsin Cavalry and died while in the service, in the spring of 1863.

Young Thurston, thrown on his own resources while attaining an education, supported himself by farm work, driving team and at other manual labor. He studied law and was admitted to the bar May 21, 1869, and in October of the same year located in Omaha, Nebraska. He was elected a member of the city council in 1872, city attorney in 1874 and a member of the Nebraska legislature in 1874. He was a member of the Republican national convention of 1884 and temporary chairman of that of 1888. Taking quite an interest in the younger members of his party he was instrumental in forming the Republican League of the United States, of which he was president for two years. He was then elected a member of the United States senate, in 1895, to represent the state of Nebraska.

As an attorney John M. Thurston occupied a very prominent place, and for a number of years held the position of general solicitor of the Union Pacific railroad system.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON, a celebrated American naturalist, was born in Louisiana, May 4, 1780, and was the son of an opulent French naval officer who owned a plantation in the then French colony. In his childhood he became deeply interested in the study of birds and their habits. About 1794 he was sent to Paris, France, where he was partially educated, and studied designing under the famous painter, Jacques Louis David. He returned to the United States about 1798, and settled on a farm his father gave him, on the Perkiomen creek in eastern Pennsylvania. He married Lucy Bakewell in 1808, and, disposing of his property, removed to Louisville, Ken-

tucky, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. About two years later he began to make extensive excursions through the primeval forests of the southern and southwestern states, in the exploration of which he passed many years. He made colored drawings of all the species of birds that he found. For several years he made his home with his wife and children at Henderson, on the Ohio river. It is said that about this time he had failed in business and was reduced to poverty, but kept the wolf from the door by giving dancing lessons and in portrait painting. In 1824, at Philadelphia, he met Charles Lucien Bonaparte, who encouraged him to publish a work on ornithology. Two years later he went to England and commenced the publication of his great work, "The Birds of America." He obtained a large number of subscribers at one thousand dollars a copy. This work, embracing five volumes of letterpress and five volumes of beautifully colored plates, was pronounced by Cuvier "the most magnificent monument that art ever raised to ornithology."

Audubon returned to America in 1829, and explored the forests, lakes and coast from Canada to Florida, collecting material for another work. This was his "Ornithological Biography; or, An Account of the Habits of the Birds of the United States, Etc." He revisited England in 1831, and returned in 1839, after which he resided on the Hudson, near New York City, in which place he died January 27, 1851. During his life he issued a cheaper edition of his great work, and was, in association with Dr. Bachman, preparing a work on the quadrupeds of North America.

COMMODORE THOMAS McDONOUGH gained his principal fame from the celebrated victory which he gained over

the superior British squadron, under Commodore Downie, September 11, 1814. Commodore McDonough was born in Newcastle county, Delaware, December 23, 1783, and when seventeen years old entered the United States navy as midshipman, serving in the expedition to Tripoli, under Decatur, in 1803-4. In 1807 he was promoted to lieutenant, and in July, 1813, was made a commander. The following year, on Lake Champlain, he gained the celebrated victory above referred to, for which he was again promoted; also received a gold medal from congress, and from the state of Vermont an estate on Cumberland Head, in view of the scene of the engagement. His death occurred at sea, November 16, 1825, while he was returning from the command of the Mediterranean squadron.

CHARLES FRANCIS HALL, one of America's most celebrated arctic explorers, was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, in 1821. He was a blacksmith by trade, and located in Cincinnati, where later he became a journalist. For several years he devoted a great deal of attention to caloric. Becoming interested in the fate of the explorer, Sir John Franklin, he joined the expedition fitted out by Henry Grinnell and sailed in the ship "George Henry," under Captain Buddington, which left New London, Connecticut, in 1860. He returned in 1862, and two years later published his "Arctic Researches." He again joined the expedition fitted out by Mr. Grinnell, and sailed in the ship, "Monticello," under Captain Buddington, this time remaining in the arctic region over four years. On his return he brought back many evidences of having found trace of Franklin.

In 1871 the "Polaris" was fitted out by the United States government, and Captain

Hall again sailed for the polar regions. He died in Greenland in October, 1871, and the "Polaris" was finally abandoned by the crew, a portion of which, under Captain Tyson, drifted with the icebergs for one hundred and ninety-five days, until picked up by the "Tigress," on the 30th of April, 1873. The other portion of the crew built boats, and, after a perilous voyage, were picked up in June, 1873, by a whaling vessel.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH, the third chief justice of the United States, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, April 29, 1745. After graduating from Princeton, he took up the study of law, and was licensed to practice in 1771. In 1777 he was elected as a delegate to the Continental congress. He was judge of the superior court of his state in 1784, and was chosen as a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1787. He sided with the Federalists, was elected to the United States senate in 1789, and was a firm supporter of Washington's policy. He won great distinction in that body, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the United States by Washington in 1796. The relations between this country and France having become violently strained, he was sent to Paris as envoy extraordinary in 1799, and was instrumental in negotiating the treaty that averted war. He resigned the following year, and was succeeded by Chief Justice Marshall. His death occurred November 26, 1807.

MELLVILLE WESTON FULLER, an eminent American jurist and chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Augusta, Maine, in 1833. His education was looked after in boyhood, and at the age of sixteen he entered Bowdoin College, and on graduation entered the law

department of Harvard University. He then entered the law office of his uncle at Bangor, Maine, and soon after opened an office for the practice of law at Augusta. He was an alderman from his ward, city attorney, and editor of the "Age," a rival newspaper of the "Journal," which was conducted by James G. Blaine. He soon decided to remove to Chicago, then springing into notice as a western metropolis. He at once identified himself with the interests of the new city, and by this means acquired an experience that fitted him for his future work. He devoted himself assiduously to his profession, and had the good fortune to connect himself with the many suits growing out of the prorogation of the Illinois legislature in 1863. It was not long before he became one of the foremost lawyers in Chicago. He made a three days' speech in the heresy trial of Dr. Cheney, which added to his fame. He was appointed chief justice of the United States by President Cleveland in 1888, the youngest man who ever held that exalted position. His income from his practice had for many years reached thirty thousand dollars annually.

CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, twenty-first president of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Vermont, October 5, 1830. He was educated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, from which he graduated with honor, and engaged in teaching school. After two years he entered the law office of Judge E. D. Culver, of New York, as a student. He was admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership with an old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law in the west, but after a few months' search for a location, they returned to New York and opened an office, and at once entered

upon a profitable practice. He was shortly afterwards married to a daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States navy. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before his nomination for the vice-presidency. In 1856 a colored woman in New York was ejected from a street car and retained Mr. Arthur in a suit against the company, and obtained a verdict of five hundred dollars. It resulted in a general order by all superintendents of street railways in the city to admit colored people to the cars.

Mr. Arthur was a delegate to the first Republican national convention, and was appointed judge-advocate for the Second Brigade of New York, and then chief engineer of Governor Morgan's staff. At the close of his term he resumed the practice of law in New York. In 1872 he was made collector of the port of New York, which position he held four years. At the Chicago convention in 1880 Mr. Arthur was nominated for the vice-presidency with Garfield, and after an exciting campaign was elected. Four months after the inauguration President Garfield was assassinated, and Mr. Arthur was called to take the reins of government. His administration of affairs was generally satisfactory. At its close he resumed the practice of law in New York. His death occurred November 18, 1886.

ISAAC HULL was one of the most conspicuous and prominent naval officers in the early history of America. He was born at Derby, Connecticut, March 9, 1775, being the son of a Revolutionary officer. Isaac Hull early in life became a mariner, and when nineteen years of age became master of a merchant ship in the London trade. In 1798 he became a lieutenant in the United States navy, and three years later was made

first lieutenant of the frigate "Constitution." He distinguished himself by skill and valor against the French on the coast of Hayti, and served with distinction in the Barbary expeditions. July 12, 1812, he sailed from Annapolis, in command of the "Constitution," and for three days was pursued by a British squadron of five ships, from which he escaped by bold and ingenious seamanship. In August of the same year he captured the frigate "Guerriere," one of his late pursuers and for this, the first naval advantage of that war, he received a gold medal from congress. Isaac Hull was later made naval commissioner and had command of various navy yards. His death occurred February 13, 1843, at Philadelphia.

MARCUS ALONZO HANNA, famous as a prominent business man, political manager and senator, was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, September 24, 1837. He removed with his father's family to Cleveland, in the same state, in 1852, and in the latter city, and in the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, received his education. He became an employe of the wholesale grocery house of Hanna, Garrettson & Co., his father being the senior member of the firm. The latter died in 1862, and Marcus represented his interest until 1867, when the business was closed up.

Our subject then became a member of the firm of Rhodes & Co., engaged in the iron and coal business, but at the expiration of ten years this firm was changed to that of M. A. Hanna & Co. Mr. Hanna was long identified with the lake carrying business, being interested in vessels on the lakes and in the construction of them. As a director of the Globe Ship Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, president of the

Union National Bank, of Cleveland, president of the Cleveland City Railway Company, and president of the Chapin Mining Company, of Lake Superior, he became prominently identified with the business world. He was one of the government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, being appointed to that position in 1885 by President Cleveland.

Mr. Hanna was a delegate to the national Republican convention of 1884, which was his first appearance in the political world. He was a delegate to the conventions of 1888 and 1896, and was elected chairman of the Republican national committee the latter year, and practically managed the campaign of William McKinley for the presidency. In 1897 Mr. Hanna was appointed senator by Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Sherman.

GEORGE PEABODY was one of the best known and esteemed of all philanthropists, whose munificent gifts to American institutions have proven of so much benefit to the cause of humanity. He was born February 18, 1795, at South Danvers, Massachusetts, which is now called Peabody in honor of him. He received but a meager education, and during his early life he was a mercantile clerk at Thetford, Vermont, and Newburyport, Massachusetts. In 1814 he became a partner with Elisha Riggs, at Georgetown, District of Columbia, and in 1815 they moved to Baltimore, Maryland. The business grew to great proportions, and they opened branch houses at New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Peabody made several voyages to Europe of commercial importance, and in 1829 became the head of the firm, which was then called Peabody, Riggs & Co., and in 1838 he re-

moved to London, England. He retired from the firm, and established the celebrated banking house, in which he accumulated a large fortune. He aided Mr. Grinnell in fitting out Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition, in 1852, and founded in the same year the Peabody Institute, in his native town, which he afterwards endowed with two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Peabody visited the United States in 1857, and gave three hundred thousand dollars for the establishment at Baltimore of an institute of science, literature and fine arts. In 1862 he gave two million five hundred thousand dollars for the erecting of lodging houses for the poor in London, and on another visit to the United States he gave one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to establish at Harvard a museum and professorship of American archæology and ethnology, an equal sum for the endowment of a department of physical science at Yale, and gave the "Southern Educational Fund" two million one hundred thousand dollars, besides devoting two hundred thousand dollars to various objects of public utility. Mr. Peabody made a final visit to the United States in 1869, and on this occasion he raised the endowment of the Baltimore Institute one million dollars, created the Peabody Museum, at Salem, Massachusetts, with a fund of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, gave sixty thousand dollars to Washington College, Virginia; fifty thousand dollars for a "Peabody Museum," at North Danvers, thirty thousand dollars to Phillips Academy, Andover; twenty-five thousand dollars to Kenyon College, Ohio, and twenty thousand dollars to the Maryland Historical Society. Mr. Peabody also endowed an art school at Rome, in 1868. He died in London, November 4, 1869, less than a month after he had returned from the United States, and his

remains were brought to the United States and interred in his native town. He made several other bequests in his will, and left his family about five million dollars.

MATTHEW S. QUAY, a celebrated public man and senator, was born at Dillsburgh, York county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1833, of an old Scotch-Irish family, some of whom had settled in the Keystone state in 1715. Matthew received a good education, graduating from the Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, at the age of seventeen. He then traveled, taught school, lectured, and studied law under Judge Sterrett. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, was appointed a prothonotary in 1855 and elected to the same office in 1856 and 1859. Later he was made lieutenant of the Pennsylvania Reserves, lieutenant-colonel and assistant commissary-general of the state, private secretary of the famous war governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry (nine months men), military state agent and held other offices at different times.

Mr. Quay was a member of the house of representatives of the state of Pennsylvania from 1865 to 1868. He filled the office of secretary of the commonwealth from 1872 to 1878, and the position of delegate-at-large to the Republican national conventions of 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1888. He was the editor of the "Beaver Radical" and the "Philadelphia Record" for a time, and held many offices in the state conventions and on their committees. He was elected secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1869, and served three years, and in 1885 was chosen state treasurer. In 1886 his great abilities pointed him out as the

natural candidate for United States senator, and he was accordingly elected to that position and re-elected thereto in 1892. He was always noted for a genius for organization, and as a political leader had but few peers. Cool, serene, far-seeing, resourceful, holding his impulses and forces in hand, he never quailed from any policy he adopted, and carried to success most, if not all, of the political campaigns in which he took part.

JAMES K. JONES, a noted senator and political leader, attained national fame while chairman of the national executive committee of the Democratic party in the presidential campaign of 1896. He was a native of Marshall county, Mississippi, and was born September 29, 1839. His father, a well-to-do planter, settled in Dallas county, Arkansas, in 1848, and there the subject of this sketch received a careful education. During the Civil war he served as a private soldier in the Confederate army. From 1866 to 1873 he passed a quiet life as a planter, but in the latter year was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. About the same time he was elected to the Arkansas senate and re-elected in 1874. In 1877 he was made president of the senate and the following year was unsuccessful in obtaining a nomination as member of congress. In 1880 he was elected representative and his ability at once placed him in a foremost position. He was re-elected to congress in 1882 and in 1884, and served as an influential member on the committee of ways and means. March 4, 1885, Mr. Jones took his seat in the United States senate to succeed James D. Walker, and was afterward re-elected to the same office. In this branch of the national legislature his capabilities had a wider scope, and he was rec-

ognized as one of the ablest leaders of his party.

On the nomination of William J. Bryan as its candidate for the presidency by the national convention of the Democratic party, held in Chicago in 1896, Mr. Jones was made chairman of the national committee.

THEODORE THOMAS, one of the most celebrated musical directors America has known, was born in the kingdom of Hanover in 1835, and received his musical education from his father. He was a very apt scholar and played the violin at public concerts at the age of six years. He came with his parents to America in 1845, and joined the orchestra of the Italian Opera in New York City. He played the first violin in the orchestra which accompanied Jenny Lind in her first American concert. In 1861 Mr. Thomas established the orchestra that became famous under his management, and gave his first symphony concerts in New York in 1864. He began his first "summer night concerts" in the same city in 1868, and in 1869 he started on his first tour of the principal cities in the United States, which he made every year for many years. He was director of the College of Music in Cincinnati, Ohio, but resigned in 1880, after having held the position for three years.

Later he organized one of the greatest and most successful orchestras ever brought together in the city of Chicago, and was very prominent in musical affairs during the World's Columbian Exposition, thereby adding greatly to his fame.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK, the famous inventor and manufacturer, was born at Walnut Grove, Virginia, February 15, 1809. When he was seven years old his

father invented a reaping machine. It was a rude contrivance and not successful. In 1831 Cyrus made his invention of a reaping machine, and had it patented three years later. By successive improvements he was able to keep his machines at the head of its class during his life. In 1845 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and two years later located in Chicago, where he amassed a great fortune in manufacturing reapers and harvesting machinery. In 1859 he established the Theological Seminary of the Northwest at Chicago, an institution for preparing young men for the ministry in the Presbyterian church, and he afterward endowed a chair in the Washington and Lee College at Lexington, Virginia. He manifested great interest in educational and religious matters, and by his great wealth he was able to extend aid and encouragement to many charitable causes. His death occurred May 13, 1884.

DAVID ROSS LOCKE.—Under the pen name of Petroleum V. Nasby, this well-known humorist and writer made for himself a household reputation, and established a school that has many imitators.

The subject of this article was born at Vestal, Broome county, New York, September 30, 1833. After receiving his education in the county of his birth he entered the office of the "Democrat," at Cortland, New York, where he learned the printer's trade. He was successively editor and publisher of the "Plymouth Advertiser," the "Mansfield Herald," the "Bucyrus Journal," and the "Findlay Jeffersonian." Later he became editor of the "Toledo Blade." In 1860 he commenced his "Nasby" articles, several series of which have been given the world in book form. Under a mask of misspelling, and in a quaint

and humorous style, a keen political satire is couched—a most effective weapon. Mr. Locke was the author of a number of serious political pamphlets, and later on a more pretentious work, “The Morals of Abou Ben Adhem.” As a newspaper writer he gained many laurels and his works are widely read. Abraham Lincoln is said to have been a warm admirer of P. V. Nasby, of “Confedrit X Roads” fame. Mr. Locke died at Toledo, Ohio, February 15, 1888.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, noted as a soldier, governor and secretary of war, was born in Medina county, Ohio, February 27, 1836, and was the son of Russell and Caroline (Moulton) Alger. At the age of twelve years he was left an orphan and penniless. For about a year he worked for his board and clothing, and attended school part of the time. In 1850 he found a place which paid small wages, and out of his scanty earnings helped his brother and sister. While there working on a farm he found time to attend the Richfield Academy, and by hard work between times managed to get a fair education for that time. The last two years of his attendance at this institution of learning he taught school during the winter months. In 1857 he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. For a while he found employment in Cleveland, Ohio, but impaired health induced him to remove to Grand Rapids, where he engaged in the lumber business. He was thus engaged when the Civil war broke out, and, his business suffering and his savings swept away, he enlisted as a private in the Second Michigan Cavalry. He was promoted to be captain the following month, and major for gallant conduct at Boonesville, Mississippi, July 1,

1862. October 16, 1862, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, and in February, 1863, colonel of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry. He rendered excellent service in the Gettysburg campaign. He was wounded at Boonesboro, Maryland, and on returning to his command took part with Sherman in the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. For services rendered, that famous soldier recommended him for promotion, and he was brevetted major-general of volunteers. In 1866 General Alger took up his residence at Detroit, and prospered exceedingly in his business, which was that of lumbering, and grew quite wealthy. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and the same year was elected governor of Michigan. He declined a nomination for re-election to the latter office, in 1887, and was the following year a candidate for the nomination for president. In 1889 he was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at different times occupied many offices in other organizations.

In March, 1897, President McKinley appointed General Alger secretary of war.

CYRUS WEST FIELD, the father of submarine telegraphy, was the son of the Rev. David D. Field, D.D., a Congregational minister, and was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, November 30, 1819. He was educated in his native town, and at the age of fifteen years became a clerk in a store in New York City. Being gifted with excellent business ability Mr. Field prospered and became the head of a large mercantile house. In 1853 he spent about six months in travel in South America. On his return he became interested in ocean telegraphy. Being solicited to aid in the con-

struction of a land telegraph across New Foundland to receive the news from a line of fast steamers it was proposed to run from Ireland to St. Johns, the idea struck him to carry the line across the broad Atlantic. In 1850 Mr. Field obtained a concession from the legislature of Newfoundland, giving him the sole right for fifty years to land submarine cables on the shores of that island. In company with Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts and Chandler White, he organized a company under the name of the New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company. In two years the line from New York across Newfoundland was built. The first cable connecting Cape Breton Island with Newfoundland having been lost in a storm while being laid in 1855, another was put down in 1856. In the latter year Mr. Field went to London and organized the Atlantic Telegraph Company, furnishing one-fourth of the capital himself. Both governments loaned ships to carry out the enterprise. Mr. Field accompanied the expeditions of 1857 and two in 1858. The first and second cables were failures, and the third worked but a short time and then ceased. The people of both continents became incredulous of the feasibility of laying a successful cable under so wide an expanse of sea, and the war breaking out shortly after, nothing was done until 1865-66. Mr. Field, in the former year, again made the attempt, and the Great Eastern laid some one thousand two hundred miles when the cable parted and was lost. The following year the same vessel succeeded in laying the entire cable, and picked up the one lost the year before, and both were carried to America's shore. After thirteen years of care and toil Mr. Field had his reward. He was the recipient of many medals and honors from both home and

abroad. He gave his attention after this to establishing telegraphic communication throughout the world and many other large enterprises, notably the construction of elevated railroads in New York. Mr. Field died July 11, 1892.

GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second president of the United States, was born in Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey, March 18, 1837, and was the son of Rev. Richard and Annie (Neale) Cleveland. The father, of distinguished New England ancestry, was a Presbyterian minister in charge of the church at Caldwell at the time.

When Grover was about three years of age the family removed to Fayetteville, Onondaga county, New York, where he attended the district school, and was in the academy for a short time. His father believing that boys should early learn to labor, Grover entered a village store and worked for the sum of fifty dollars for the first year. While he was thus engaged the family removed to Clinton, New York, and there young Cleveland took up his studies at the academy. The death of his father dashed all his hopes of a collegiate education, the family being left in straightened circumstances, and Grover started out to battle for himself. After acting for a year (1853-54) as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind at New York City, he went to Buffalo. A short time after he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, of that city, and after a hard struggle with adverse circumstances, was admitted to the bar in 1859. He became confidential and managing clerk for the firm under whom he had studied, and remained with them until 1863. In the latter year he was appointed district attorney

of Erie county. It was during his incumbency of this office that, on being nominated by the Democrats for supervisor, he came within thirteen votes of election, although the district was usually Republican by two hundred and fifty majority. In 1866 Grover Cleveland formed a partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpoel. The most of the work here fell upon the shoulders of our subject, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of the state. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland associated himself in business with A. P. Laning and Oscar Folsom, and under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom soon built up a fair practice. In the fall of 1870 Mr. Cleveland was elected sheriff of Erie county, an office which he filled for four years, after which he resumed his profession, with L. K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell as partners. This firm was strong and popular and shortly was in possession of a lucrative practice. Mr. Bass retired from the firm in 1879, and George J. Secard was admitted a member in 1881. In the latter year Mr. Cleveland was elected mayor of Buffalo, and in 1882 he was chosen governor by the enormous majority of one hundred and ninety-two thousand votes. July 11, 1884, he was nominated for the presidency by the Democratic national convention, and in November following was elected.

Mr. Cleveland, after serving one term as president of the United States, in 1888 was nominated by his party to succeed himself, but he failed of the election, being beaten by Benjamin Harrison. In 1892, however, being nominated again in opposition to the then incumbent of the presidency, Mr. Harrison, Grover Cleveland was elected president for the second time and served for the usual term of four years. In 1897 Mr. Cleveland retired from the chair of the first magistrate of the nation, and in New York

City resumed the practice of law, in which city he had established himself in 1889.

June 2, 1886, Grover Cleveland was united in marriage with Miss Frances Folsom, the daughter of his former partner.

ALEXANDER WINCHELL, for many years one of the greatest of American scientists, and one of the most noted and prolific writers on scientific subjects, was born in Dutchess county, New York, December 31, 1824. He received a thorough collegiate education, and graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1847. His mind took a scientific turn, which manifested itself while he was yet a boy, and in 1848 he became teacher of natural sciences at the Armenian Seminary, in his native state, a position which he filled for three years. In 1851-3 he occupied the same position in the Mesopotamia Female Seminary, in Alabama, after which he was president of the Masonic Female Seminary, in Alabama. In 1853 he became connected with the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, at which institution he performed the most important work of his life, and gained a wide reputation as a scientist. He held many important positions, among which were the following: Professor of physics and civil engineering at the University of Michigan, also of geology, zoology and botany, and later professor of geology and palæontology at the same institution. He also, for a time, was president of the Michigan Teachers' Association, and state geologist of Michigan. Professor Winchell was a very prolific writer on scientific subjects, and published many standard works, his most important and widely known being those devoted to geology. He also contributed a large number of articles to scientific and popular journals.

ANDREW HULL FOOTE, of the United States navy, was a native of New England, born at New Haven, Connecticut, May 4, 1808. He entered the navy, as a midshipman, December 4, 1822. He slowly rose in his chosen profession, attaining the rank of lieutenant in 1830, commander in 1852 and captain in 1861. Among the distinguished men in the breaking out of the Civil war, but few stood higher in the estimation of his brother officers than Foote, and when, in the fall of 1861, he was appointed to the command of the flotilla then building on the Mississippi, the act gave great satisfaction to the service. Although embarrassed by want of navy yards and supplies, Foote threw himself into his new work with unusual energy. He overcame all obstacles and in the new, and, until that time, untried experiment, of creating and maintaining a navy on a river, achieved a success beyond the expectations of the country. Great incredulity existed as to the possibility of carrying on hostilities on a river where batteries from the shore might bar the passage. But in spite of all, Foote soon had a navy on the great river, and by the heroic qualities of the crews entrusted to him, demonstrated the utility of this new departure in naval architecture. All being prepared, February 6, 1862, Foote took Fort Henry after a hotly-contested action. On the 14th of the same month, for an hour and a half engaged the batteries of Fort Donelson, with four ironclads and two wooden gunboats, thereby disheartening the garrison and assisting in its capture. April 7th of the same year, after several hotly-contested actions, Commodore Foote received the surrender of Island No. 10, one of the great strongholds of the Confederacy on the Mississippi river. Foote having been wounded at Fort Donelson, and by neglect

it having become so serious as to endanger his life, he was forced to resign his command and return home. June 16, 1862, he received the thanks of congress and was promoted to the rank of rear admiral. He was appointed chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting. June 4, 1863, he was ordered to the fleet off Charleston, to supercede Rear Admiral Dupont, but on his way to that destination was taken sick at New York, and died June 26, 1863.

NELSON A. MILES, the well-known soldier, was born at Westminister, Massachusetts, August 8, 1839. His ancestors settled in that state in 1643 among the early pioneers, and their descendants were, many of them, to be found among those battling against Great Britain during Revolutionary times and during the war of 1812. Nelson was reared on a farm, received an academic education, and in early manhood engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston. Early in 1861 he raised a company and offered his services to the government, and although commissioned as captain, on account of his youth went out as first lieutenant in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry. In 1862 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Sixty-first New York Infantry. At the request of Generals Grant and Meade he was made a brigadier by President Lincoln. He participated in all but one of the battles of the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. During the latter part of the time he commanded the first division of the Second Corps. General Miles was wounded at the battles of Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and received four brevets for distinguished service. During the reconstruction period he commanded in North Carolina, and on the reorganization of the

regular army he was made colonel of infantry. In 1880 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and in 1890 to that of major-general. He successfully conducted several campaigns among the Indians, and his name is known among the tribes as a friend when they are peacefully inclined. He many times averted war with the red men by judicious and humane settlement of difficulties without the military power. In 1892 General Miles was given command of the proceedings in dedicating the World's Fair at Chicago, and in the summer of 1894, during the great railroad strike at the same city, General Miles, then in command of the department, had the disposal of the troops sent to protect the United States mails. On the retirement of General J. M. Schofield, in 1895, General Miles became the ranking major-general of the United States army and the head of its forces.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, the great actor, though born in London (1796), is more intimately connected with the American than with the English stage, and his popularity in America was almost unbounded, while in England he was not a prime favorite. He presented "Richard III." in Richmond on his first appearance on the American stage in 1821. This was his greatest *role*, and in it he has never had an equal. In October of the same year he appeared in New York. After a long and successful career he gave his final performance at New Orleans in 1852. He contracted a severe cold, and for lack of proper medical attention, it resulted in his death on November 30th of that year. He was, without question, one of the greatest tragedians that ever lived. In addition to his professional art and genius, he was skilled

in languages, drawing, painting and sculpture. In his private life he was reserved, and even eccentric. Strange stories are related of his peculiarities, and on his farm near Baltimore he forbade the use of animal food, the taking of animal life, and even the felling of trees, and brought his butter and eggs to the Baltimore markets in person.

Junius Brutus Booth, known as the elder Booth, gave to the world three sons of note: Junius Brutus Booth, Jr., the husband of Agnes Booth, the actress; John Wilkes Booth, the author of the greatest tragedy in the life of our nation; Edwin Booth, in his day the greatest actor of America, if not of the world.

JAMES MONTGOMERY BAILEY, famous as the "Danbury News Man," was one of the best known American humorists, and was born September 25, 1841, at Albany, N. Y. He adopted journalism as a profession and started in his chosen work on the "Danbury Times," which paper he purchased on his return from the war. Mr. Bailey also purchased the "Jeffersonian," another paper of Danbury, and consolidated them, forming the "Danbury News," which paper soon acquired a celebrity throughout the United States, from an incessant flow of rich, healthy, and original humor, which the pen of the editor imparted to its columns, and he succeeded in raising the circulation of the paper from a few hundred copies a week to over forty thousand. The facilities of a country printing office were not so complete in those days as they are now, but Mr. Bailey was resourceful, and he put on relays of help and ran his presses night and day, and always prepared his matter a week ahead of time. The "Danbury News Man" was a new figure in literature, as his humor was so different from that of the newspaper

wits—who had preceded him, and he may be called the pioneer of that school now so familiar. Mr. Bailey published in book form "Life in Danbury" and "The Danbury News Man's Almanac." One of his most admirable traits was philanthropy, as he gave with unstinted generosity to all comers, and died comparatively poor, notwithstanding his ownership of a very profitable business which netted him an income of \$40,000 a year. He died March 4, 1894.

MATTHEW HALE CARPENTER, a famous lawyer, orator and senator, was born in Moretown, Vermont, December 22, 1824. After receiving a common-school education he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, but only remained two years. On returning to his home he commenced the study of law with Paul Dillingham, afterwards governor of Vermont, and whose daughter he married. In 1847 he was admitted to practice at the bar in Vermont, but he went to Boston and for a time studied with Rufus Choate. In 1848 he moved west, settling at Beloit, Wisconsin, and commencing the practice of his profession soon obtained a wide reputation for ability. In 1856 Mr. Carpenter removed to Milwaukee, where he found a wider field for his now increasing powers. During the Civil war, although a strong Democrat, he was loyal to the government and aided the Union cause to his utmost. In 1868 he was counsel for the government in a test case to settle the legality of the reconstruction act before the United States supreme court, and won his case against Jeremiah S. Black. This gave him the election for senator from Wisconsin in 1869, and he served until 1875, during part of which time he was president *pro tempore* of the senate. Failing of a re-election Mr. Carpenter resumed the

practice of law, and when William W. Belknap, late secretary of war, was impeached, entered the case for General Belknap, and secured an acquittal. During the sitting of the electoral commission of 1877, Mr. Carpenter appeared for Samuel J. Tilden, although the Republican managers had intended to have him represent R. B. Hayes. Mr. Carpenter was elected to the United States senate again in 1879, and remained a member of that body until the day of his death, which occurred at Washington, District of Columbia, February 24, 1881.

Senator Carpenter's real name was Decatur Merritt Hammond Carpenter but about 1852 he changed it to the one by which he was universally known.

THOMAS E. WATSON, lawyer and congressman, the well-known Georgian, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, made himself a place in the history of our country by his ability, energy and fervid oratory. He was born in Columbia (now McDuffie) county, Georgia, September 5, 1856. He had a common-school education, and in 1872 entered Mercer University, at Macon, Georgia, as freshman, but for want of money left the college at the end of his sophomore year. He taught school, studying law at the same time, until 1875, when he was admitted to the bar. He opened an office and commenced practice in Thomson, Georgia, in November, 1876. He carried on a successful business, and bought land and farmed on an extensive scale.

Mr. Watson was a delegate to the Democratic state convention of 1880, and was a member of the house of representatives of the legislature of his native state in 1882. In 1888 he was an elector-at-large on the

Cleveland ticket, and in 1890 was elected to represent his district in the fifty-second congress. This latter election is said to have been due entirely to Mr. Watson's "dashing display of ability, eloquence and popular power." In his later years he championed the alliance principles and policies until he became a leader in the movement. In the heated campaign of 1896, Mr. Watson was nominated as the candidate for vice-president on the Bryan ticket by that part of the People's party that would not endorse the nominee for the same position made by the Democratic party.

FREDERICK A. P. BARNARD, mathematician, physicist and educator, was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, May 5, 1809. He graduated from Yale College in 1828, and in 1830 became a tutor in the same. From 1837 to 1848 he was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the University of Alabama, and from 1848 to 1850, professor of chemistry and natural history in the same educational institution. In 1854 he became connected with the University of Mississippi, of which he became president in 1856, and chancellor in 1858. In 1854 he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1861 Professor Barnard resigned his chancellorship and chair in the university, and in 1863 and 1864 was connected with the United States coast survey in charge of chart printing and lithography. In May, 1864, he was elected president of Columbia College, New York City, which he served for a number of years.

Professor Barnard received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Jefferson College, Mississippi, in 1855, and from Yale College in 1859; also the degree of S. T. D. from the University of Mississippi in 1861, and that of L. H. D. from the regents of the

University of the State of New York in 1872. In 1860 he was a member of the eclipse party sent by the United States coast survey to Labrador, and during his absence was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In the act of congress establishing the National Academy of Sciences in 1863, he was named as one of the original corporators. In 1867 he was one of the United States commissioners to the Paris Exposition. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, associate member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and many other philosophical and scientific societies at home and abroad. Dr. Barnard was thoroughly identified with the progress of the age in those branches. His published works relate wholly to scientific or educational subjects, chief among which are the following: Report on Collegiate Education; Art Culture; History of the American Coast Survey; University Education; Undulatory Theory of Light; Machinery and Processes of the Industrial Arts, and Apparatus of the Exact Sciences, Metric System of Weights and Measures, etc.

EDWIN McMASTERS STANTON, the secretary of war during the great Civil war, was recognized as one of America's foremost public men. He was born December 19, 1814, at Steubenville, Ohio, where he received his education and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and was reporter of the supreme court of Ohio from 1842 until 1845. He removed to Washington in 1856 to attend to his practice before the United States supreme court, and in 1858 he went to California as counsel for the government in certain land cases, which he carried to a successful conclusion. Mr. Stanton was appointed

attorney-general of the United States in December, 1860, by President Buchanan. On March 4, 1861, Mr. Stanton went with the outgoing administration and returned to the practice of his profession. He was appointed secretary of war by President Lincoln January 20, 1862, to succeed Simon Cameron. After the assassination of President Lincoln and the accession of Johnson to the presidency, Mr. Stanton was still in the same office. He held it for three years, and by his strict adherence to the Republican party, he antagonized President Johnson, who endeavored to remove him. On August 5, 1867, the president requested him to resign, and appointed General Grant to succeed him, but when congress convened in December the senate refused to concur in the suspension. Mr. Stanton returned to his post until the president again removed him from office, but was again foiled by congress. Soon after, however, he retired voluntarily from office and took up the practice of law, in which he engaged until his death, on December 24, 1869.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, the eminent theologian and founder of the church known as Disciples of Christ, was born in the country of Antrim, Ireland, in June, 1788, and was the son of Rev. Thomas Campbell, a Scotch-Irish "Seceder." After studying at the University of Glasgow, he, in company with his father, came to America in 1808, and both began labor in western Pennsylvania to restore Christianity to apostolic simplicity. They organized a church at Brush Run, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1811, which, however, the year following, adopted Baptist views, and in 1813, with other congregations joined a Baptist association. Some of the underlying principles and many practices of the

Campbells and their disciples were repugnant to the Baptist church and considerable friction was the result, and 1827 saw the separation of that church from the Church of Christ, as it is sometimes called. The latter then reorganized themselves anew. They reject all creeds, professing to receive the Bible as their only guide. In most matters of faith they are essentially in accord with the other Evangelical Christian churches, especially in regard to the person and work of Christ, the resurrection and judgment. They celebrate the Lord's Supper weekly, hold that repentance and faith should precede baptism, attaching much importance to the latter ordinance. On all other points they encourage individual liberty of thought. In 1841, Alexander Campbell founded Bethany College, West Virginia, of which he was president for many years, and died March 4, 1866.

The denomination which they founded is quite a large and important church body in the United States. They support quite a number of institutions of learning, among which are: Bethany College, West Virginia; Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio; Northwestern Christian University, Indianapolis, Indiana; Eureka College, Illinois; Kentucky University, Lexington, Kentucky; Oskaloosa College, Iowa; and a number of seminaries and schools. They also support several monthly and quarterly religious periodicals and many papers, both in the United States and Great Britain and her dependencies.

WILLIAM L. WILSON, the noted West Virginian, who was postmaster-general under President Cleveland's second administration, won distinction as the father of the famous "Wilson bill," which became a law under the same administration. Mr. Wilson was born May 3, 1843, in Jeffer-

son county, West Virginia, and received a good education at the Charlestown Academy, where he prepared himself for college. He attended the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, from which he graduated in 1860, and then attended the University of Virginia. Mr. Wilson served in the Confederate army during the war, after which he was a professor in Columbian College. Later he entered into the practice of law at Charlestown. He attended the Democratic convention held at Cincinnati in 1880, as a delegate, and later was chosen as one of the electors for the state-at-large on the Hancock ticket. In the Democratic convention at Chicago in 1892, Mr. Wilson was its permanent president. He was elected president of the West Virginia University in 1882, entering upon the duties of his office on September 6, but having received the nomination for the forty-seventh congress on the Democratic ticket, he resigned the presidency of the university in June, 1883, to take his seat in congress. Mr. Wilson was honored by the Columbian University and the Hampden-Sidney College, both of which conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. In 1884 he was appointed regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington for two years, and at the end of his term was re-appointed. He was elected to the forty-seventh, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second and fifty-third congresses, but was defeated for re-election to the fifty-fourth congress. Upon the resignation of Mr. Bissell from the office of postmaster-general, Mr. Wilson was appointed to fill the vacancy by President Cleveland. His many years of public service and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions gave him a national reputation.

CALVIN S. BRICE, a successful and noted financier and politician, was born at Denmark, Ohio, September 17, 1845, of an old Maryland family, who trace their lineage from the Bryces, or Bruces, of Airth, Scotland. The father of our subject was a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, who removed to Ohio in 1812. Calvin S. Brice was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at the age of thirteen entered the preparatory department of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and the following year entered the freshman class. On the breaking out of the Civil war, although but fifteen years old, he enlisted in a company of three-months men. He returned to complete his college course, but re-enlisted in Company A, Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and served in the Virginia campaign. He then returned to college, from which he graduated in 1863. In 1864 he organized Company E, One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Infantry, and served until the close of hostilities, in the western armies.

On his return home Mr. Brice entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati. In the winter of 1870-71 he went to Europe in the interests of the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad and procured a foreign loan. This road became the Lake Erie & Western, of which, in 1887, Mr. Brice became president. This was the first railroad in which he had a personal interest. The conception, building and sale of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, known as the "Nickel Plate," was largely due to him. He was connected with many other railroads, among which may be mentioned the following: Chicago & Atlantic; Ohio Central; Richmond & Danville; Richmond & West Point

Terminal; East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia; Memphis & Charleston; Mobile & Birmingham; Kentucky Central; Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, and the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon. In 1890 he was elected United States senator from Ohio. Notwithstanding his extensive business interests, Senator Brice gave a considerable time to political matters, becoming one of the leaders of the Democratic party and one of the most widely known men in the country.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, twenty-third president of the United States, was born August 20, 1833, at North Bend, Hamilton county, Ohio, in the house of his grandfather, General William Henry Harrison, afterwards president of the United States. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, was a member of the Continental congress, signed the Declaration of Independence, and was three times elected governor of Virginia.

The subject of this sketch entered Farmers College at an early age, and two years later entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Upon graduation he entered the office of Stover & Gwyne, of Cincinnati, as a law student. He was admitted to the bar two years later, and having inherited about eight hundred dollars worth of property, he married the daughter of Doctor Scott, president of a female school at Oxford, Ohio, and selected Indianapolis, Indiana, to begin practice. In 1860 he was nominated by the Republicans as candidate for state supreme court reporter, and did his first political speaking in that campaign. He was elected, and after two years in that position he organized the Seventieth Indiana Infantry, of which he was made colonel, and with his regiment joined General Sher-

man's army. For bravery displayed at Resaca and Peach Tree Creek he was made a brigadier-general. In the meantime the office of supreme court reporter had been declared vacant, and another party elected to fill it. In the fall of 1864, having been nominated for that office, General Harrison obtained a thirty-day leave of absence, went to Indiana, canvassed the state and was elected. As he was about to rejoin his command he was stricken down by an attack of fever. After his recovery he joined General Sherman's army and participated in the closing events of the war.

In 1868 General Harrison declined to be a candidate for the office of supreme court reporter, and returned to the practice of the law. His brilliant campaign for the office of governor of Indiana in 1876, brought him into public notice, although he was defeated. He took a prominent part in the presidential canvass of 1880, and was chosen United States senator from Indiana, serving six years. He then returned to the practice of his profession. In 1888 he was selected by the Republican convention at Chicago as candidate for the presidency, and after a heated campaign was elected over Cleveland. He was inaugurated March 4, 1889, and signed the McKinley bill October 1, 1890, perhaps the most distinctive feature of his administration. In 1892 he was again the nominee of the Republican party for president, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, and again resumed the practice of law in Indianapolis.

JOHAN CRAIG HAVEMEYER, the celebrated merchant and sugar refiner, was born in New York City in 1833. His father, William F. Havemeyer, and grandfather, William Havemeyer, were both sugar

refiners. The latter named came from Buckeburg, Germany, in 1799, and settled in New York, establishing one of the first refineries in that city. William F. succeeded his father, and at an early age retired from business with a competency. He was three times mayor of his native city, New York.

John C. Havemeyer was educated in private schools, and was prepared for college at Columbia College grammar school. Owing to failing eyesight he was unable to finish his college course, and began his business career in a wholesale grocery store, where he remained two years. In 1854, after a year's travel abroad, he assumed the responsibility of the office work in the sugar refinery of Havemeyer & Molter, but two years later established a refinery of his own in Brooklyn. This afterwards developed into the immense business of Havemeyer & Elder. The capital was furnished by his father, and, chafing under the anxiety caused by the use of borrowed money, he sold out his interest and returned to Havemeyer & Molter. This firm dissolving the next year, John C. declined an offer of partnership from the successors, not wishing to use borrowed money. For two years he remained with the house, receiving a share of the profits as compensation. For some years thereafter he was engaged in the commission business, until failing health caused his retirement. In 1871, he again engaged in the sugar refining business at Greenport, Long Island, with his brother and another partner, under the firm name of Havemeyer Brothers & Co. Here he remained until 1880, when his health again declined. During the greater part of his life Mr. Havemeyer was identified with many benevolent societies, including the New York Port Society, Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, American Bible Society,

New York Sabbath School Society and others. He was active in Young Men's Christian Association work in New York, and organized and was the first president of an affiliated society of the same at Yonkers. He was director of several railroad corporations and a trustee of the Continental Trust Company of New York.

WALTER QUINTIN GRESHAM, an eminent American statesman and jurist, was born March 17, 1833, near Corydon, Harrison county, Indiana. He acquired his education in the local schools of the county and at Bloomington Academy, although he did not graduate. After leaving college he read law with Judge Porter at Corydon, and just before the war he began to take an interest in politics. Mr. Gresham was elected to the legislature from Harrison county as a Republican; previous to this the district had been represented by a Democrat. At the commencement of hostilities he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, but served in that regiment only a short time, when he was appointed colonel of the Fifty-third Indiana, and served under General Grant at the siege of Vicksburg as brigadier-general. Later he was under Sherman in the famous "March to the Sea," and commanded a division of Blair's corps at the siege of Atlanta where he was so badly wounded in the leg that he was compelled to return home. On his way home he was forced to stop at New Albany, where he remained a year before he was able to leave. He was brevetted major-general at the close of the war. While at New Albany, Mr. Gresham was appointed state agent, his duty being to pay the interest on the state debt in New York, and he ran twice for congress against ex-Speaker Kerr, but was

defeated in both cases, although he greatly reduced the Democratic majority. He was held in high esteem by President Grant, who offered him the portfolio of the interior but Mr. Gresham declined, but accepted the appointment of United States judge for Indiana to succeed David McDonald. Judge Gresham served on the United States district court bench until 1883, when he was appointed postmaster-general by President Arthur, but held that office only a few months when he was made secretary of the treasury. Near the end of President Arthur's term, Judge Gresham was appointed judge of the United States circuit court of the district composed of Indiana, Illinois and contiguous states, which he held until 1893. Judge Gresham was one of the presidential possibilities in the National Republican convention in 1888, when General Harrison was nominated, and was also mentioned for president in 1892. Later the People's party made a strenuous effort to induce him to become their candidate for president, he refusing the offer, however, and a few weeks before the election he announced that he would support Mr. Cleveland, the Democratic nominee for president. Upon the election of Mr. Cleveland in the fall of 1892, Judge Gresham was made the secretary of state, and filled that position until his death on May 28, 1895, at Washington, District of Columbia.

ELISHA B. ANDREWS, noted as an educator and college president, was born at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, January 10, 1844, his father and mother being Erastus and Elmira (Bartlett) Andrews. In 1861, he entered the service of the general government as private and non-commissioned officer in the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and in 1863 was promoted to the

rank of second lieutenant. Returning home he was prepared for college at Powers Institute and at the Wesleyan Academy, and entered Brown University. From here he was graduated in 1870. For the succeeding two years he was principal of the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, Connecticut. Completing a course at the Newton Theological Institute, he was ordained pastor of the First Baptist church at Beverly, Massachusetts, July 2, 1874. The following year he became president of the Denison University, at Granville, Ohio. In 1879 he accepted the professorship of homiletics, pastoral duties and church polity at Newton Theological Institute. In 1882 he was elected to the chair of history and political economy at Brown University. The University of Nebraska honored him with an LL. D. in 1884, and the same year Colby University conferred the degree of D. D. In 1888 he became professor of political economy and public economy at Cornell University, but the next year returned to Brown University as its president. From the time of his inauguration the college work broadened in many ways. Many timely and generous donations from friends and alumni of the college were influenced by him, and large additions made to the same.

Professor Andrews published, in 1887, "Institutes of General History," and in 1888, "Institutes of Economics."

JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, the subject of the present biography, was, during his life, one of the most distinguished chemists and scientific writers in America. He was an Englishman by birth, born at Liverpool, May 5, 1811, and was reared in his native land, receiving an excellent education, graduating at the University of London. In 1833 he came to the United States, and



WINFIELD SCOTT



S.F.B. MORSE



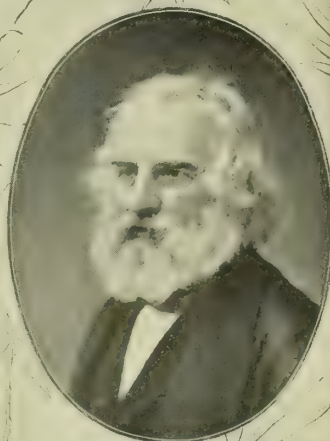
D.G. FARRAGUT



Wm. CULLEN BRYANT



WINFIELD S. HANCOCK



H.W. LONGFELLOW



ULYSES S. GRANT



ROBERT E. LEE



D.D. PORTER

settled first in Pennsylvania. He graduated in medicine at the University of Philadelphia, in 1836, and for three years following was professor of chemistry and physiology at Hampden-Sidney College. He then became professor of chemistry in the New York University, with which institution he was prominently connected for many years. It is stated on excellent authority that Professor Draper, in 1839, took the first photographic picture ever taken from life. He was a great student, and carried on many important and intricate experiments along scientific lines. He discovered many of the fundamental facts of spectrum analysis, which he published. He published a number of works of great merit, many of which are recognized as authority upon the subjects of which they treat. Among his work were: "Human Physiology, Statistical and Dynamical of the Conditions and Cause of Life in Man," "History of Intellectual Development of Europe," "History of the American Civil War," besides a number of works on chemistry, optics and mathematics. Professor Draper continued to hold a high place among the scientific scholars of America until his death, which occurred in January, 1882.

GEORGE W. PECK, ex-governor of the state of Wisconsin and a famous journalist and humorist, was born in Jefferson county, New York, September 28, 1840. When he was about three years of age his parents removed to Wisconsin, settling near Whitewater, where young Peck received his education at the public schools. At fifteen he entered the office of the "Whitewater Register," where he learned the printer's art. He helped start the "Jefferson County Republican" later on, but sold out his interest therein and set type in the office of

the "State Journal," at Madison. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry as a private, and after serving four years returned a second lieutenant. He then started the "Ripon Representative," which he sold not long after, and removing to New York, was on the staff of Mark Pomeroy's "Democrat." Going to La Crosse, later, he conducted the La Crosse branch paper, a half interest in which he bought in 1874. He next started "Peck's Sun," which four years later he removed to Milwaukee. While in La Crosse he was chief of police one year, and also chief clerk of the Democratic assembly in 1874. It was in 1878 that Mr. Peck took his paper to Milwaukee, and achieved his first permanent success, the circulation increasing to 80,000. For ten years he was regarded as one of the most original, versatile and entertaining writers in the country, and he has delineated every phase of country newspaper life, army life, domestic experience, travel and city adventure. Up to 1890 Mr. Peck took but little part in politics, but in that year was elected mayor of Milwaukee on the Democratic ticket. The following August he was elected governor of Wisconsin by a large majority, the "Bennett School Bill" figuring to a large extent in his favor.

Mr. Peck, besides many newspaper articles in his peculiar vein and numerous lectures, bubbling over with fun, is known to fame by the following books: "Peck's Bad Boy and his Pa," and "The Grocery Man and Peck's Bad Boy."

CHARLES O'CONOR, who was for many years the acknowledged leader of the legal profession of New York City, was also conceded to be one of the greatest lawyers America has produced. He was

born in New York City in 1804, his father being an educated Irish gentleman. Charles received a common-school education, and early took up the study of law, being admitted to practice in 1824. His close application and untiring energy and industry soon placed him in the front rank of the profession, and within a few years he was handling many of the most important cases. One of the first great cases he had and which gained him a wide reputation, was that of "Jack, the Fugitive Slave," in 1835, in which his masterful argument before the supreme court attracted wide attention and comment. Charles O'Connor was a Democrat all his life. He did not aspire to office-holding, however, and never held any office except that of district attorney under President Pierce's administration, which he only retained a short time. He took an active interest, however, in public questions, and was a member of the state (New York) constitutional convention in 1864. In 1868 he was nominated for the presidency by the "Extreme Democrats." His death occurred in May, 1884.

SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, a noted American officer and major-general in the Confederate army, was born in Kentucky in 1823. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1844, served in the United States infantry and was later assigned to commissary duty with the rank of captain. He served several years at frontier posts, and was assistant professor in the military academy in 1846. He was with General Scott in the Mexican war, and engaged in all the battles from Vera Cruz to the capture of the Mexican capital. He was wounded at Cherubusco and brevetted first lieutenant, and at Molino del Rey was brevetted captain. After the close of the

Mexican war he returned to West Point as assistant instructor, and was then assigned to commissary duty at New York. He resigned in 1855 and became superintendent of construction of the Chicago custom house. He was made adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel, of Illinois militia, and was colonel of Illinois volunteers raised for the Utah expedition, but was not mustered into service. In 1860 he removed to Kentucky, where he settled on a farm near Louisville and became inspector-general in command of the Kentucky Home Guards. At the opening of the Civil war he joined the Confederate army, and was given command at Bowling Green, Kentucky, which he was compelled to abandon after the capture of Fort Henry. He then retired to Fort Donelson, and was there captured with sixteen thousand men, and an immense store of provisions, by General Grant, in February, 1862. He was held as a prisoner of war at Fort Warren until August of that year. He commanded a division of Hardee's corps in Bragg's Army of the Tennessee, and was afterward assigned to the third division and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, and Murfreesboro. He was with Kirby Smith when that general surrendered his army to General Canby in May, 1865. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the vice-presidency on the Gold Democratic ticket with Senator John M. Palmer in 1896.

SIMON KENTON, one of the famous pioneers and scouts whose names fill the pages of the early history of our country, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, April 3, 1755. In consequence of an affray, at the age of eighteen, young Kenton went to Kentucky, then the "Dark and Bloody Ground," and became associated with Daniel Boone and other pioneers of that region.

For a short time he acted as a scout and spy for Lord Dunmore, the British governor of Virginia, but afterward taking the side of the struggling colonists, participated in the war for independence west of the Alleghanies. In 1784 he returned to Virginia, but did not remain there long, going back with his family to Kentucky. From that time until 1793 he participated in all the combats and battles of that time, and until "Mad Anthony" Wayne swept the Valley of the Ohio, and settled the supremacy of the whites in that region. Kenton laid claim to large tracts of land in the new country he had helped to open up, but through ignorance of law, and the growing value of the land, lost it all and was reduced to poverty. During the war with England in 1812-15, Kenton took part in the invasion of Canada with the Kentucky troops and participated in the battle of the Thames. He finally had land granted him by the legislature of Kentucky, and received a pension from the United States government. He died in Logan county, Ohio, April 29, 1836.

ELIHU BENJAMIN WASHBURNE, an American statesman of eminence, was born in Livermore, Maine, September 23, 1816. He learned the trade of printer, but abandoned that calling at the age of eighteen and entered the Kent's Hill Academy at Reading, Maine, and then took up the study of law, reading in Hallowell, Boston, and at the Harvard Law School. He began practice at Galena, Illinois, in 1840. He was elected to congress in 1852, and represented his district in that body continuously until March, 1869, and at the time of his retirement he had served a greater number of consecutive terms than any other member of the house. In 1873 President Grant ap-

pointed him secretary of state, which position he resigned to accept that of minister to France. During the Franco-Prussian war, including the siege of Paris and the reign of the Commune, Mr. Washburne remained at his post, protecting the lives and property of his countrymen, as well as that of other foreign residents in Paris, while the ministers of all other powers abandoned their posts at a time when they were most needed. As far as possible he extended protection to unfortunate German residents, who were the particular objects of hatred of the populace, and his firmness and the success which attended his efforts won the admiration of all Europe. Mr. Washburne died at Chicago, Illinois, October 22, 1887.

WILLIAM CRAMP, one of the most extensive shipbuilders of this country, was born in Kensington, then a suburb, now a part of Philadelphia, in 1806. He received a thorough English education, and when he left school was associated with Samuel Grice, one of the most eminent naval architects of his day. In 1830, having mastered all the details of shipbuilding, Mr. Cramp engaged in business on his own account. By reason of ability and excellent work he prospered from the start, until now, in the hands of his sons, under the name of William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, it has become the most complete shipbuilding plant and naval arsenal in the western hemisphere, and fully equal to any in the world. As Mr. Cramp's sons attained manhood they learned their father's profession, and were admitted to a partnership. In 1872 the firm was incorporated under the title given above. Until 1860 wood was used in building vessels, although pace was kept with all advances in the art of shipbuilding. At the opening of

the war came an unexpected demand for war vessels, which they promptly met. The sea-going ironclad "New Ironsides" was built by them in 1862, followed by a number of formidable ironclads and the cruiser "Chattanooga." They subsequently built several war vessels for the Russian and other governments which added to their reputation. When the American steamship line was established in 1870, the Cramps were commissioned to build for it four first-class iron steamships, the "Pennsylvania," "Ohio," "Indiana" and "Illinois," which they turned out in rapid order, some of the finest specimens of the naval architecture of their day. William Cramp remained at the head of the great company he had founded until his death, which occurred January 6, 1879.

Charles H. Cramp, the successor of his father as head of the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, was born in Philadelphia May 9, 1829, and received an excellent education in his native city, which he sedulously sought to supplement by close study until he became an authority on general subjects and the best naval architect on the western hemisphere. Many of the best vessels of our new navy were built by this immense concern.

WASHINGTON ALLSTON, probably the greatest American painter, was born in South Carolina in 1779. He was sent to school at the age of seven years at Newport, Rhode Island, where he met Edward Malbone, two years his senior, and who later became a painter of note. The friendship that sprang up between them undoubtedly influenced young Allston in the choice of a profession. He graduated from Harvard in 1800, and went to England the

following year, after pursuing his studies for a year under his friend Malbone at his home in South Carolina. He became a student at the Royal Academy where the great American, Benjamin West, presided, and who became his intimate friend. Allston later went to Paris, and then to Italy, where four years were spent, mostly at Rome. In 1809 he returned to America, but soon after returned to London, having married in the meantime a sister of Dr. Channing. In a short time his first great work appeared, "The Dead Man Restored to Life by the Bones of Elisha," which took the British Association prize and firmly established his reputation. Other paintings followed in quick succession, the greatest among which were "Uriel in the Center of the Sun," "Saint Peter Liberated by the Angel," and "Jacob's Dream," supplemented by many smaller pieces. Hard work, and grief at the death of his wife began to tell upon his health, and he left London in 1818 for America. The same year he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. During the next few years he painted "Jeremiah," "Witch of Endor," and "Beatrice." In 1830 Allston married a daughter of Judge Dana, and went to Cambridge, which was his home until his death. Here he produced the "Vision of the Bloody Hand," "Rosalie," and many less noted pieces, and had given one week of labor to his unfinished masterpiece, "Belshazzar's Feast," when death ended his career July 9, 1843.

JOHN ROACH, ship builder and manufacturer, whose career was a marvel of industrial labor, and who impressed his individuality and genius upon the times in which he lived more, perhaps, than any other manufacturer in America. He was born at Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ire-

land, December 25, 1815, the son of a wealthy merchant. He attended school until he was thirteen, when his father became financially embarrassed and failed and shortly after died; John determined to come to America and carve out a fortune for himself. He landed in New York at the age of sixteen, and soon obtained employment at the Howell Iron Works in New Jersey, at twenty-five cents a day. He soon made himself a place in the world, and at the end of three years had saved some twelve hundred dollars, which he lost by the failure of his employer, in whose hands it was left. Returning to New York he began to learn how to make castings for marine engines and ship work. Having again accumulated one thousand dollars, in company with three fellow workmen, he purchased a small foundry in New York, but soon became sole proprietor. At the end of four years he had saved thirty thousand dollars, besides enlarging his works. In 1856 his works were destroyed by a boiler explosion, and being unable to collect the insurance, was left, after paying his debts, without a dollar. However, his credit and reputation for integrity was good, and he built the Etna Iron Works, giving it capacity to construct larger marine engines than any previously built in this country. Here he turned out immense engines for the steam ram Dunderberg, for the war vessels Winooski and Neshaning, and other large vessels. To accommodate his increasing business, Mr. Roach, in 1869, purchased the Morgan Iron Works, one of the largest in New York, and shortly after several others. In 1871 he bought the Chester ship yards, which he added to largely, erecting a rolling mill and blast furnace, and providing every facility for building a ship out of the ore and timber. This immense

plant covered a large area, was valued at several millions of dollars, and was known as the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works, of which Mr. Roach was the principal owner. He built a large percentage of the iron vessels now flying the American flag, the bulk of his business being for private parties. In 1875 he built the sectional dry docks at Pensacola. He, about this time, drew the attention of the government to the use of compound marine engines, and thus was the means of improving the speed and economy of the vessels of our new navy. In 1883 Mr. Roach commenced work on the three cruisers for the government, the "Chicago," "Boston" and "Atlanta," and the dispatch boat "Dolphin." For some cause the secretary of the navy refused to receive the latter and decided that Mr. Roach's contract would not hold. This embarrassed Mr. Roach, as a large amount of his capital was involved in these contracts, and for the protection of bondsmen and creditors, July 18, 1885, he made an assignment, but the financial trouble broke down his strong constitution, and January 10, 1887, he died. His son, John B. Roach, succeeded to the shipbuilding interests, while Stephen W. Roach inherited the Morgan Iron Works at New York.

JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, one of the two great painters who laid the foundation of true American art, was born in Boston in 1737, one year earlier than his great contemporary, Benjamin West. His education was limited to the common schools of that time, and his training in art he obtained by his own observation and experiments solely. When he was about seventeen years old he had mapped out his future, however, by choosing painting as his pro-

fession. If he ever studied under any teacher in his early efforts, we have no authentic account of it, and tradition credits the young artist's wonderful success entirely to his own talent and untiring effort. It is almost incredible that at the age of twenty-three years his income from his works aggregated fifteen hundred dollars per annum, a very great sum in those days. In 1774 he went to Europe in search of material for study, which was so rare in his native land. After some time spent in Italy he finally took up his permanent residence in England. In 1783 he was made a member of the Royal Academy, and later his son had the high honor of becoming lord chancellor of England and Lord Lyndhurst.

Many specimens of Copley's work are to be found in the Memorial Hall at Harvard and in the Boston Museum, as well as a few of the works upon which he modeled his style. Copley was essentially a portrait painter, though his historical paintings attained great celebrity, his masterpiece being his "Death of Major Pierson," though that distinction has by some been given to his "Death of Chatham." It is said that he never saw a good picture until he was thirty-five years old, yet his portraits prior to that period are regarded as rare specimens. He died in 1815.

HENRY B. PLANT, one of the greatest railroad men of the country, became famous as president of the Plant system of railway and steamer lines, and also the Southern & Texas Express Co. He was born in October, 1819, at Branford, Connecticut, and entered the railroad service in 1844, serving as express messenger on the Hartford & New Haven Railroad until 1853, during which time he had entire charge of the express business of that road.

He went south in 1853 and established express lines on various southern railways, and in 1861 organized the Southern Express Co., and became its president. In 1879 he purchased, with others, the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad of Georgia, and later reorganized the Savannah, Florida & Western Railroad, of which he became president. He purchased and rebuilt, in 1880, the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, now Charleston & Savannah. Not long after this he organized the Plant Investment Co., to control these railroads and advance their interests generally, and later established a steamboat line on the St. John's river, in Florida. From 1853 until 1860 he was general superintendent of the southern division of the Adams Express Co., and in 1867 became president of the Texas Express Co. The "Plant system" of railway, steamer and steamship lines is one of the greatest business corporations of the southern states.

WADE HAMPTON, a noted Confederate officer, was born at Columbia, South Carolina, in 1818. He graduated from the South Carolina College, took an active part in politics, and was twice elected to the legislature of his state. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, and commanded the "Hampton Legion" at the first battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861. He did meritorious service, was wounded, and promoted to brigadier-general. He commanded a brigade at Seven Pines, in 1862, and was again wounded. He was engaged in the battle of Antietam in September of the same year, and participated in the raid into Pennsylvania in October. In 1863 he was with Lee at Gettysburg, where he was wounded for the third time. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and commanded a troop of cavalry in Lee's

army during 1864, and was in numerous engagements. In 1865 he was in South Carolina, and commanded the cavalry rear guard of the Confederate army in its stubborn retreat before General Sherman on his advance toward Richmond.

After the war Hampton took an active part in politics, and was a prominent figure at the Democratic national convention in 1868, which nominated Seymour and Blair for president and vice-president. He was governor of South Carolina, and took his seat in the United States senate in 1879, where he became a conspicuous figure in national affairs.

NIKOLA TESLA, one of the most celebrated electricians America has known, was born in 1857, at Smiljau, Lika, Servia. He descended from an old and representative family of that country. His father was a minister of the Greek church, of high rank, while his mother was a woman of remarkable skill in the construction of looms, churns and the machinery required in a rural home. Nikola received early education in the public schools of Gospich, when he was sent to the higher "Real Schule" at Karlstadt, where, after a three years' course, he graduated in 1873. He devoted himself to experiments in electricity and magnetism, to the chagrin of his father, who had destined him for the ministry, but giving way to the boy's evident genius he was allowed to continue his studies in the polytechnic school at Gratz. He inherited a wonderful intuition which enabled him to see through the intricacies of machinery, and despite his instructor's demonstration that a dynamo could not be operated without commutators or brushes, began experiments which finally resulted in his rotating field motors. After the study

of languages at Prague and Buda-Pesth, he became associated with M. Puskas, who had introduced the telephone into Hungary. He invented several improvements, but being unable to reap the necessary benefit from them, he, in search of a wider field, went to Paris, where he found employment with one of the electric lighting companies as electrical engineer. Soon he set his face westward, and coming to the United States for a time found congenial employment with Thomas A. Edison. Finding it impossible, overshadowed as he was, to carry out his own ideas he left the Edison works to join a company formed to place his own inventions on the market. He perfected his rotary field principle, adapting it to circuits then in operation. It is said of him that some of his proved theories will change the entire electrical science. It would, in an article of this length, be impossible to explain all that Tesla accomplished for the practical side of electrical engineering. His discoveries formed the basis of the attempt to utilize the water power of Niagara Falls. His work ranges far beyond the vast department of polyphase currents and high potential lighting and includes many inventions in arc lighting, transformers, pyro and thermo-magnetic motors, new forms of incandescent lamps, unipolar dynamos and many others.

CHARLES B. LEWIS won fame as an American humorist under the name of "M. Quad." It is said he owes his celebrity originally to the fact that he was once mixed up in a boiler explosion on the Ohio river, and the impressions he received from the event he set up from his case when he was in the composing room of an obscure Michigan paper. His style possesses a peculiar quaintness, and there runs through

it a vein of philosophy. Mr. Lewis was born in 1844, near a town called Liverpool, Ohio. He was, however, raised in Lansing, Michigan, where he spent a year in an agricultural college, going from there to the composing room of the "Lansing Democrat." At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the service, remained during the entire war, and then returned to Lansing. The explosion of the boiler that "blew him into fame," took place two years later, while he was on his way south. When he recovered physically, he brought suit for damages against the steamboat company, which he gained, and was awarded a verdict of twelve thousand dollars for injuries received. It was while he was employed by the "Jacksonian" of Pontiac, Mich., that he set up his account of how he felt while being blown up. He says that he signed it "M Quad," because "a bourgeoisie em quad is useless except in its own line—it won't justify with any other type." Soon after, because of the celebrity he attained by this screed, Mr. Lewis secured a place on the staff of the "Detroit Free Press," and made for that paper a wide reputation. His sketches of the "Lime Kiln Club" and "Brudder Gardner" are perhaps the best known of his humorous writings.

HIRAM S. MAXIM, the famous inventor, was born in Sangersville, Maine, February 5, 1840, the son of Isaac W. and Harriet B. Maxim. The town of his birth was but a small place, in the woods, on the confines of civilization, and the family endured many hardships. They were without means and entirely dependent on themselves to make out of raw materials all they needed. The mother was an expert spinner, weaver, dyer and seamstress and the father a trapper, tanner,

millers, blacksmith, carpenter, mason and farmer. Amid such surroundings young Maxim gave early promise of remarkable aptitude. With the universal Yankee jack-knife the products of his skill excited the wonder and interest of the locality. His parents did not encourage his latent genius but apprenticed him to a coach builder. Four years he labored at this uncongenial trade but at the end of that time he forsook it and entered a machine shop at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Soon mastering the details of that business and that of mechanical drawing, he went to Boston as the foreman of the philosophical instrument manufactory. From thence he went to New York and with the Novelty Iron Works Shipbuilding Co. he gained experience in those trades. His inventions up to this time consisted of improvements in steam engines, and an automatic gas machine, which came into general use. In 1877 he turned his attention to electricity, and in 1878 produced an incandescent lamp, that would burn 1,000 hours. He was the first to design a process for flashing electric carbons, and the first to "standardize" carbons for electric lighting. In 1880 he visited Europe and exhibiting, at the Paris Exposition of 1881, a self-regulating machine, was decorated with the Legion of Honor. In 1883 he returned to London as the European representative of the United States Electric Light Co. An incident of his boyhood, in which the recoil of a rifle was noticed by him, and the apparent loss of power shown, in 1881-2 prompted the invention of a gun which utilizes the recoil to automatically load and fire seven hundred and seventy shots per minute. The Maxim-Nordenfelt Gun Co., with a capital of nine million dollars, grew from this. In 1883 he patented his electric training gear for large guns. And later turned his attention to fly-

ing machines, which he claimed were not an impossibility. He took out over one hundred patents for smokeless gunpowder, and for petroleum and other motors and autocycles.

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER, one of America's very greatest financiers and philanthropists, was born in Richford, Tioga county, New York, July 8, 1839. He received a common-school education in his native place, and in 1853, when his parents removed to Cleveland, Ohio, he entered the high school of that city. After a two-years' course of diligent work, he entered the commission and forwarding house of Hewitt & Tuttle, of Cleveland, remaining with the firm some years, and then began business for himself, forming a partnership with Morris B. Clark. Mr. Rockefeller was then but nineteen years of age, and during the year 1860, in connection with others, they started the oil refining business, under the firm name of Andrews, Clark & Co. Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Andrews purchased the interest of their associates, and, after taking William Rockefeller into the firm, established offices in Cleveland under the name of William Rockefeller & Co. Shortly after this the house of Rockefeller & Co. was established in New York for the purpose of finding a market for their products, and two years later all the refining companies were consolidated under the firm name of Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler. This firm was succeeded in 1870 by the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, said to be the most gigantic business corporation of modern times. John D. Rockefeller's fortune has been variously estimated at from one hundred million to two hundred million dollars.

Mr. Rockefeller's philanthropy manifested itself principally through the American Baptist Educational Society. He donated

the building for the Spelman Institute at Atlanta, Georgia, a school for the instruction of negroes. His other gifts were to the University of Rochester, Cook Academy, Peddie Institute, and Vassar College, besides smaller gifts to many institutions throughout the country. His princely donations, however, were to the University of Chicago. His first gift to this institution was a conditional offer of six hundred thousand dollars in 1889, and when this amount was paid he added one million more. During 1892 he made it two gifts of one million each, and all told, his donations to this one institution aggregated between seven and eight millions of dollars.

JOHN M. PALMER.—For over a third of a century this gentleman occupied a prominent place in the political world, both in the state of Illinois and on the broader platform of national issues.

Mr. Palmer was born at Eagle Creek, Scott county, Kentucky, September 13, 1817. The family subsequently removed to Christian county, in the same state, where he acquired a common-school education, and made his home until 1831. His father was opposed to slavery, and in the latter year removed to Illinois and settled near Alton. In 1834 John entered Alton College, organized on the manual-labor plan, but his funds failing, abandoned it and entered a cooper shop. He subsequently was engaged in peddling, and teaching a district school near Canton. In 1838 he began the study of law, and the following year removed to Carlinville, where, in December of that year, he was admitted to the bar. He was shortly after defeated for county clerk. In 1843 he was elected probate judge. In the constitutional convention of 1847, Mr. Palmer was a delegate, and from 1849 to

1851 he was county judge. In 1852 he became a member of the state senate, but not being with his party on the slavery question he resigned that office in 1854. In 1856 Mr. Palmer was chairman of the first Republican state convention held in Illinois, and the same year was a delegate to the national convention. In 1860 he was an elector on the Lincoln ticket, and on the breaking out of the war entered the service as colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, but was shortly after brevetted brigadier-general. In August, 1862, he organized the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, but in September he was placed in command of the first division of the Army of the Mississippi, afterward was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1865 he was assigned to the military administration in Kentucky. In 1867 General Palmer was elected governor of Illinois and served four years. In 1872 he went with the Liberal Republicans, who supported Horace Greeley, after which time he was identified with the Democratic party. In 1890 he was elected United States senator from Illinois, and served as such for six years. In 1896, on the adoption of the silver plank in the platform of the Democratic party, General Palmer consented to lead, as presidential candidate, the National Democrats, or Gold Democracy.

WILLIAM H. BEARD, the humorist among American painters, was born at Painesville, Ohio, in 1821. His father, James H. Beard, was also a painter of national reputation. William H. Beard began his career as a traveling portrait painter. He pursued his studies in New York, and later removed to Buffalo, where he achieved reputation. He then went to

Italy and after a short stay returned to New York and opened a studio. One of his earliest paintings was a small picture called "Cat and Kittens," which was placed in the National Academy on exhibition. Among his best productions are "Raining Cats and Dogs," "The Dance of Silenus," "Bears on a Bender," "Bulls and Bears," "Who!" "Grimalkin's Dream," "Little Red Riding Hood," "The Guardian of the Flag." His animal pictures convey the most ludicrous and satirical ideas, and the intelligent, human expression in their faces is most comical. Some artists and critics have refused to give Mr. Beard a place among the first circles in art, solely on account of the class of subjects he has chosen.

W W. CORCORAN, the noted philanthropist, was born at Georgetown, District of Columbia, December 27, 1798. At the age of twenty-five he entered the banking business in Washington, and in time became very wealthy. He was noted for his magnificent donations to charity. Oak Hill cemetery was donated to Georgetown in 1847, and ten years later the Corcoran Art Gallery, Temple of Art, was presented to the city of Washington. The uncompleted building was utilized by the government as quartermaster's headquarters during the war. The building was completed after the war at a cost of a million and a half dollars, all the gift of Mr. Corcoran. The Louise Home for Women is another noble charity to his credit. Its object is the care of women of gentle breeding who in declining years are without means of support. In addition to this he gave liberally to many worthy institutions of learning and charity. He died at Washington February 24, 1888.

ALBERT BIERSTADT, the noted painter of American landscape, was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, in 1829, and was brought to America by his parents at the age of two years. He received his early education here, but returned to Dusseldorf to study painting, and also went to Rome. On his return to America he accompanied Lander's expedition across the continent, in 1858, and soon after produced his most popular work, "The Rocky Mountains—Lander's Peak." Its boldness and grandeur were so unusual that it made him famous. The picture sold for twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1867 Mr. Bierstadt went to Europe, with a government commission, and gathered materials for his great historical work, "Discovery of the North River by Hendrik Hudson." Others of his great works were "Storm in the Rocky Mountains," "Valley of the Yosemite," "North Fork of the Platte," "Diamond Pool," "Mount Hood," "Mount Rosalie," and "The Sierra Nevada Mountains." His "Estes Park" sold for fifteen thousand dollars, and "Mount Rosalie" brought thirty-five thousand dollars. His smaller Rocky mountain scenes, however, are vastly superior to his larger works in execution and coloring.

ADDISON CAMMACK, a famous millionaire Wall street speculator, was born in Kentucky. When sixteen years old he ran away from home and went to New Orleans, where he went to work in a shipping house. He outlived and outworked all the partners, and became the head of the firm before the opening of the war. At that time he fitted out small vessels and engaged in running the blockade of southern ports and carrying ammunition, merchandise, etc., to the southern people. This

made him a fortune. At the close of the war he quit business and went to New York. For two years he did not enter any active business, but seemed to be simply an on-looker in the great speculative center of America. He was observing keenly the methods and financial machinery, however, and when, in 1867, he formed a partnership with the popular Charles J. Osborne, the firm began to prosper. He never had an office on the street, but wandered into the various brokers' offices and placed his orders as he saw fit. In 1873 he dissolved his partnership with Osborne and operated alone. He joined a band of speculative conspirators known as the "Twenty-third party," and was the ruling spirit in that organization for the control of the stock market. He was always on the "bear" side and the only serious obstacle he ever encountered was the persistent boom in industrial stocks, particularly sugar, engineered by James R. Keane. Mr. Cammack fought Keane for two years, and during the time is said to have lost no less than two million dollars before he abandoned the fight.

WALT. WHITMAN.—Foremost among the lesser poets of the latter part of the nineteenth century, the gentleman whose name adorns the head of this article takes a conspicuous place.

Whitman was born at West Hills, Long Island, New York, May 13, 1809. In the schools of Brooklyn he laid the foundation of his education, and early in life learned the printer's trade. For a time he taught country schools in his native state. In 1846-7 he was editor of the "Brooklyn Eagle," but in 1848-9 was on the editorial staff of the "Crescent," of New Orleans. He made an extended tour throughout the United States and Canada, and returned to

Brooklyn, where, in 1850, he published the "Freeman." For some years succeeding this he was engaged as carpenter and builder. During the Civil war, Whitman acted as a volunteer nurse in the hospitals at Washington and vicinity and from the close of hostilities until 1873 he was employed in various clerkships in the government offices in the nation's capital. In the latter year he was stricken with paralysis as a result of his labors in the hospital, it is said, and being partially disabled lived for many years at Camden, New Jersey.

The first edition of the work which was to bring him fame, "Leaves of Grass," was published in 1855 and was but a small volume of about ninety-four pages. Seven or eight editions of "Leaves of Grass" have been issued, each enlarged and enriched with new poems. "Drum Taps," at first a separate publication, has been incorporated with the others. This volume and one prose writing entitled "Specimen Days and Collect," constituted his whole work.

Walt. Whitman died at Camden, New Jersey, March 26, 1892.

HENRY DUPONT, who became celebrated as America's greatest manufacturer of gunpowder, was a native of Delaware, born August 8, 1812. He received his education in its higher branches at the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated and entered the army as second lieutenant of artillery in 1833. In 1834 he resigned and became proprietor of the extensive gunpowder manufacturing plant that bears his name, near Wilmington, Delaware. His large business interests interfered with his taking any active participation in political life, although for many years he served as adjutant-general of his native state, and

during the war as major-general commanding the Home Guards. He died August 8, 1889. His son, Henry A. Dupont, also was a native of Delaware, and was born July 30, 1838. After graduating from West Point in 1861, he entered the army as second lieutenant of engineers. Shortly after he was transferred to the Fifth Artillery as first lieutenant. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1864, serving in camp and garrison most of the time. He was in command of a battery in the campaign of 1863-4. As chief of artillery of the army of West Virginia, he figured until the close of the war, being in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, besides many minor engagements. He afterward acted as instructor in the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, and on special duty at West Point. He resigned from the army March 1, 1875.

WILLIAM DEERING, one of the famous manufacturers of America, and also a philanthropist and patron of education, was born in Maine in 1826. His ancestors were English, having settled in New England in 1634. Early in life it was William's intention to become a physician, and after completing his common-school education, when about eighteen years of age, he began an apprenticeship with a physician. A short time later, however, at the request of his father, he took charge of his father's business interests, which included a woolen mill, retail store and grist mill, after which he became agent for a dry goods commission house in Portland, where he was married. Later he became partner in the firm, and removed to New York. The business prospered, and after a number of years, on account of failing health, Mr. Deering sold his interest to his partner, a Mr. Milner. The

business has since made Mr. Milner a millionaire many times over. A few years later Mr. Deering located in Chicago. His beginning in the manufacture of reapers, which has since made his name famous, was somewhat of an accident. He had loaned money to a man in that business, and in 1878 was compelled to buy out the business to protect his interests. The business developed rapidly and grew to immense proportions. The factories now cover sixty-two acres of ground and employ many thousands of men.

JOHN McALLISTER SCHOFIELD, an American general, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, September 29, 1831. He graduated at West Point in 1853, and was for five years assistant professor of natural philosophy in that institution. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service as major of the First Missouri Volunteers, and was appointed chief of staff by General Lyon, under whom he fought at the battle of Wilson's Creek. In November, 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and was placed in command of the Missouri militia until November, 1862, and of the army of the frontier from that time until 1863. In 1862 he was made major-general of volunteers, and was placed in command of the Department of the Missouri, and in 1864 of the Department of the Ohio. During the campaign through Georgia General Schofield was in command of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and was engaged in most of the fighting of that famous campaign. November 30, 1864, he defeated Hood's army at Franklin, Tennessee, and then joined General Thomas at Nashville. He took part in the battle of Nashville, where Hood's army was destroyed. In January, 1865, he led his corps into North Carolina, captured

Wilmington, fought the battle of Kingston, and joined General Sherman at Goldsboro March 22, 1865. He executed the details of the capitulation of General Johnston to Sherman, which practically closed the war.

In June, 1868, General Schofield succeeded Edwin M. Stanton as secretary of war, but was the next year appointed major-general of the United States army, and ordered to the Department of the Missouri. From 1870 to 1876 he was in command of the Department of the Pacific; from 1876 to 1881 superintendent of the West Point Military Academy; in 1883 he was in charge of the Department of the Missouri, and in 1886 of the division of the Atlantic. In 1888 he became general-in-chief of the United States army, and in February, 1895, was appointed lieutenant-general by President Cleveland, that rank having been revived by congress. In September, 1895, he was retired from active service.

LEWIS WALLACE, an American general and famous author, was born in Brookville, Indiana, April 10, 1827. He served in the Mexican war as first lieutenant of a company of Indiana Volunteers. After his return from Mexico he was admitted to the bar, and practiced law in Covington and Crawfordsville, Indiana, until 1861. At the opening of the war he was appointed adjutant-general of Indiana, and soon after became colonel of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers. He defeated a force of Confederates at Romney, West Virginia, and was made brigadier-general in September, 1861. At the capture of Fort Donelson in 1862 he commanded a division, and was engaged in the second day's fight at Shiloh. In 1863 his defenses about Cincinnati saved that city from capture by Kirby Smith. At Monocacy in July, 1864, he was defeated, but

his resistance delayed the advance of General Early and thus saved Washington from capture.

General Wallace was a member of the court that tried the assassins of President Lincoln, and also of that before whom Captain Henry Wirtz, who had charge of the Andersonville prison, was tried. In 1881 General Wallace was sent as minister to Turkey. When not in official service he devoted much of his time to literature. Among his better known works are his "Fair God," "Ben Hur," "Prince of India," and a "Life of Benjamin Harrison."

THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD, an American statesman and diplomat, was born at Wilmington, Delaware, October 29, 1828. He obtained his education at an Episcopal academy at Flushing, Long Island, and after a short service in a mercantile house in New York, he returned to Wilmington and entered his father's law office to prepare himself for the practice of that profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1851. He was appointed to the office of United States district attorney for the state of Delaware, serving one year. In 1869 he was elected to the United States senate, and continuously represented his state in that body until 1885, and in 1881, when Chester A. Arthur entered the presidential chair, Mr. Bayard was chosen president *pro tempore* of the senate. He had also served on the famous electoral commission that decided the Hayes-Tilden contest in 1876-7. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed Mr. Bayard secretary of state. At the beginning of Cleveland's second term, in 1893, Mr. Bayard was selected for the post of ambassador at the court of St. James, London, and was the first to hold that rank in American diplomacy, serving until the beginning of the McKinley admin-

istration. The questions for adjustment at that time between the two governments were the Behring Sea controversy and the Venezuelan boundary question. He was very popular in England because of his tariff views, and because of his criticism of the protective policy of the United States in his public speeches delivered in London, Edinburgh and other places, he received, in March, 1896, a vote of censure in the lower house of congress.

JOHAN WORK GARRETT, for so many years at the head of the great Baltimore & Ohio railroad system, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 31, 1820. His father, Robert Garrett, an enterprising merchant, had amassed a large fortune from a small beginning. The son entered Lafayette College in 1834, but left the following year and entered his father's counting room, and in 1839 became a partner. John W. Garrett took a great interest in the development of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He was elected one of the directors in 1857, and was its president from 1858 until his death. When he took charge of the road it was in an embarrassed condition, but within a year, for the first time in its existence, it paid a dividend, the increase in its net gains being \$725,385. After the war, during which the road suffered much damage from the Confederates, numerous branches and connecting roads were built or acquired, until it reached colossal proportions. Mr. Garrett was also active in securing a regular line of steamers between Baltimore and Bremen, and between the same port and Liverpool. He was one of the most active trustees of Johns Hopkins University, and a liberal contributor to the Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore. He died September 26, 1884.

Robert Garrett, the son of John W. Garrett, was born in Baltimore April 9, 1847, and graduated from Princeton in 1867. He received a business education in the banking house of his father, and in 1871 became president of the Valley Railroad of Virginia. He was made third vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1879, and first vice-president in 1881. He succeeded his father as president in 1884. Robert Garrett died July 29, 1896.

CARL SCHURZ, a noted German-American statesman, was born in Liblar, Prussia, March 2, 1829. He studied at the University of Bonn, and in 1849 was engaged in an attempt to excite an insurrection at that place. After the surrender of Rastadt by the revolutionists, in the defense of which Schurz took part, he decided to emigrate to America. He resided in Philadelphia three years, and then settled in Watertown, Wisconsin, and in 1859 removed to Milwaukee, where he practiced law. On the organization of the Republican party he became a leader of the German element and entered the campaign for Lincoln in 1860. He was appointed minister to Spain in 1861, but resigned in December of that year to enter the army. He was appointed brigadier-general in 1862, and participated in the second battle of Bull Run, and also at Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg he had temporary command of the Eleventh Army Corps, and also took part in the battle of Chattanooga.

After the war he located at St. Louis, and in 1869 was elected United States senator from Missouri. He supported Horace Greeley for the presidency in 1872, and in the campaign of 1876, having removed to New York, he supported Hayes and the Republican ticket, and was appointed secre-

tary of the interior in 1877. In 1881 he became editor of the "New York Evening Post," and in 1884 was prominent in his opposition to James G. Blaine, and became a leader of the "Mugwumps," thus assisting in the election of Cleveland. In the presidential campaign of 1896 his forcible speeches in the interest of sound money wielded an immense influence. Mr. Schurz wrote a "Life of Henry Clay," said to be the best biography ever published of that eminent statesman.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, an American statesman of national reputation, was born in Richmond, Vermont, February 1, 1828. His education was obtained in the public schools and from the instructions of a private tutor. He was admitted to the bar, practiced law, and served in the state legislature from 1854 to 1859, during three years of that time being speaker of the lower house. He was elected to the state senate and acted as president *pro tempore* of that body in 1861 and 1862. He became prominent for his activity in the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson, and was appointed to the United States senate to fill out the unexpired term of Solomon Foot, entering that body in 1866. He was re-elected to the senate four times, and served on the electoral commission in 1877. He became president *pro tempore* of the senate after the death of President Garfield, and was the author of the bill which put an end to the practice of polygamy in the territory of Utah. In November, 1891, owing to impaired health, he retired from the senate and again resumed the practice of law.

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR, a prominent political leader, statesman and jurist, was born in Putnam county, Georgia, Sep-

tember 17, 1825. He graduated from Emory College in 1845, studied law at Macon under Hon. A. H. Chappell, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He moved to Oxford, Mississippi, in 1849, and was elected to a professorship in the State University. He resigned the next year and returned to Covington, Georgia, and resumed the practice of law. In 1853 he was elected to the Georgia Legislature, and in 1854 he removed to his plantation in Lafayette county, Mississippi, and was elected to represent his district in the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth congresses. He resigned in 1860, and was sent as a delegate to the secession convention of the state. He entered the Confederate service in 1861 as lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment, and was soon after made colonel. In 1863 President Davis appointed him to an important diplomatic mission to Russia. In 1866 he was elected professor of political economy and social science in the State University, and was soon afterward transferred to the professorship of the law department. He represented his district in the forty-third and forty-fourth congresses, and was elected United States senator from Mississippi in 1877, and re-elected in 1882. In 1885, before the expiration of his term, he was appointed by President Cleveland as secretary of the interior, which position he held until his appointment as associate justice of the United States supreme court, in 1888, in which capacity he served until his death, January 23, 1894.

BENJAMIN PENHALLOW SHILLABER won fame in the world of humorists under the name of "Mrs. Partington." He was born in 1841 at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and started out in life as a printer. Mr. Shillaber went to Dover,

where he secured employment in a printing office, and from there he went to Demerara, Guiana, where he was employed as a compositor in 1835-37. In 1840 he became connected with the "Boston Post," and acquired quite a reputation as a humorist by his "Sayings of Mrs. Partington." He remained as editor of the paper until 1850, when he printed and edited a paper of his own called the "Pathfinder," which he continued until 1852. Mr. Shillaber became editor and proprietor of the "Carpet Bag," which he conducted during 1850-52, and then returned to the "Boston Post," with which he was connected until 1856. During the same time he was one of the editors of the "Saturday Evening Gazette," and continued in this line after he severed his connection with the "Post," for ten years. After 1866 Mr. Shillaber wrote for various newspapers and periodicals, and during his life published the following books: "Rhymes with Reason and Without," "Poems," "Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington," "Knitting Work," and others. His death occurred at Chelsea, Massachusetts, November 25, 1890.

EASTMAN JOHNSON stands first among painters of American country life. He was born in Lovell, Maine, in 1824, and began his work in drawing at the age of eighteen years. His first works were portraits, and, as he took up his residence in Washington, the most famous men of the nation were his subjects. In 1846 he went to Boston, and there made crayon portraits of Longfellow, Emerson, Sumner, Hawthorne and other noted men. In 1849 he went to Europe. He studied at Dusseldorf, Germany; spent a year at the Royal Academy, and thence to The Hague, where he spent four years, producing there his first pictures

of consequence, "The Card-Players" and "The Savoyard." He then went to Paris, but was called home, after an absence from America of six years. He lived some time in Washington, and then spent two years among the Indians of Lake Superior. In 1858 he produced his famous picture, "The Old Kentucky Home." He took up his permanent residence at New York at that time. His "Sunday Morning in Virginia" is a work of equal merit. He was especially successful in coloring, a master of drawing, and the expression conveys with precision the thought of the artist. His portrayal of family life and child life is unequalled. Among his other great works are "The Confab," "Crossing a Stream," "Chimney Sweep," "Old Stage Coach," "The New Bonnet," "The Drummer Boy," "Childhood of Lincoln," and a great variety of equally familiar subjects.

PIERCE GUSTAVE TOUTANT BEAUREGARD, one of the most distinguished generals in the Confederate army, was born near New Orleans, Louisiana, May 28, 1818. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1838, and was made second lieutenant of engineers. He was with General Scott in Mexico, and distinguished himself at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and the battles near the City of Mexico, for which he was twice brevetted. After the Mexican war closed he was placed in charge of defenses about New Orleans, and in 1860 was appointed superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point. He held this position but a few months, when he resigned February 20, 1861, and accepted a commission of brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He directed the attack on Fort Sumter, the first engagement of the Civil war. He was

in command of the Confederates at the first battle of Bull Run, and for this victory was made general. In 1862 he was placed in command of the Army of the Mississippi, and planned the attack upon General Grant at Shiloh, and upon the death of General Johnston he took command of the army and was only defeated by the timely arrival of General Buell with reinforcements. He commanded at Charleston and successfully defended that city against the combined attack by land and sea in 1863. In 1864 he was in command in Virginia, defeating General Butler, and resisting Grant's attack upon Petersburg until reinforced from Richmond. During the long siege which followed he was sent to check General Sherman's march to the sea, and was with General Joseph E. Johnston when that general surrendered in 1865. After the close of the war he was largely interested in railroad management. In 1866 he was offered chief command of the Army of Roumania, and in 1869, that of the Army of Egypt. He declined these offers. His death occurred February 20, 1893.

HENRY GEORGE, one of America's most celebrated political economists, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1839. He received a common-school education and entered the high school in 1853, and then went into a mercantile office. He made several voyages on the sea, and settled in California in 1858. He then worked at the printer's trade for a number of years, which he left to follow the editorial profession. He edited in succession several daily newspapers, and attracted attention by a number of strong essays and speeches on political and social questions. In 1871 he edited a pamphlet, entitled "Our Land and Policy," in which he outlined a

theory, which has since made him so widely known. This was developed in "Progress and Poverty," a book which soon attained a large circulation on both sides of the Atlantic, which has been extensively translated. In 1880 Mr. George located in New York, where he made his home, though he frequently addressed audiences in Great Britain, Ireland, Australia, and throughout the United States. In 1886 he was nominated by the labor organizations for mayor of New York, and made a campaign notable for its development of unexpected power. In 1887 he was candidate of the Union Labor party for secretary of state of New York. These campaigns served to formulate the idea of a single tax and popularize the Australian ballot system. Mr. George became a free trader in 1888, and in 1892 supported the election of Grover Cleveland. His political and economic ideas, known as the "single tax," have a large and growing support, but are not confined to this country alone. He wrote numerous miscellaneous articles in support of his principles, and also published: "The Land Question," "Social Problems," "Protection or Free Trade," "The Condition of Labor, an Open Letter to Pope Leo XIII.," and "Perplexed Philosopher."

THOMAS ALEXANDER SCOTT.—This name is indissolubly connected with the history and development of the railway systems of the United States. Mr. Scott was born December 28, 1823, at London, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He was first regularly employed by Major James Patton, the collector of tolls on the state road between Philadelphia and Columbia, Pennsylvania. He entered into the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1850, and went through all the different branches of work until he had mastered all the details

of the office work, and in 1858 he was appointed general superintendent. Mr. Scott was the next year chosen vice-president of the road. This position at once brought him before the public, and the enterprise and ability displayed by him in its management marked him as a leader among the railroad men of the country. At the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861, Mr. Scott was selected by Governor Curtin as a member of his staff, and placed in charge of the equipment and forwarding of the state troops to the seat of war. On April 27, 1861, the secretary of war desired to establish a new line of road between the national capital and Philadelphia, for the more expeditious transportation of troops. He called upon Mr. Scott to direct this work, and the road by the way of Annapolis and Perryville was completed in a marvelously short space of time. On May 3, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of volunteers, and on the 23d of the same month the government railroads and telegraph lines were placed in his charge. Mr. Scott was the first assistant secretary of war ever appointed, and he took charge of this new post August 1, 1861. In January, 1862, he was directed to organize transportation in the northwest, and in March he performed the same service on the western rivers. He resigned June 1, 1862, and resumed his direction of affairs on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Colonel Scott directed the policy that secured to his road the control of the western roads, and became the president of the new company to operate these lines in 1871. For one year, from March, 1871, he was president of the Union Pacific Railroad, and in 1874 he succeeded to the presidency of the Pennsylvania Company. He projected the Texas Pacific Railroad and was for many years its president. Colonel Scott's health failed

him and he resigned the presidency of the road June 1, 1880, and died at his home in Darby, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1881.

ROBERT TOOMBS, an American statesman of note, was born in Wilkes county, Georgia, July 2, 1810. He attended the University of Georgia, and graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, and then took a law course at the University of Virginia. In 1830, before he had attained his majority, he was admitted to the bar by special act of the legislature, and rose rapidly in his profession, attracting the attention of the leading statesmen and judges of that time. He raised a volunteer company for the Creek war, and served as captain to the close. He was elected to the state legislature in 1837, re-elected in 1842, and in 1844 was elected to congress. He had been brought up as a Jeffersonian Democrat, but voted for Harrison in 1840 and for Clay in 1844. He made his first speech in congress on the Oregon question, and immediately took rank with the greatest debaters of that body. In 1853 he was elected to the United States senate, and again in 1859, but when his native state seceded he resigned his seat in the senate and was elected to the Confederate congress. It is stated on the best authority that had it not been for a misunderstanding which could not be explained till too late he would have been elected president of the Confederacy. He was appointed secretary of state by President Davis, but resigned after a few months and was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He won distinction at the second battle of Bull Run and at Sharpsburg, but resigned his commission soon after and returned to Georgia. He organized the militia of Georgia to resist Sherman, and was made

brigadier-general of the state troops. He left the country at the close of the war and did not return until 1867. He died December 15, 1885.

AUSTIN CORBIN, one of the greatest railway magnates of the United States, was born July 11, 1827, at Newport, New Hampshire. He studied law with Chief Justice Cushing and Governor Ralph Metcalf, and later took a course in the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1849. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced law, with Governor Metcalf as his partner, until October 12, 1851. Mr. Corbin then removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained until 1865. In 1854 he was a partner in the banking firm of Macklot & Corbin, and later he organized the First National bank of Davenport, Iowa, which commenced business June 29, 1863, and which was the first national bank open for business in the United States. Mr. Corbin sold out his business in the Davenport bank, and removed to New York in 1865 and commenced business with partners under the style of Corbin Banking Company. Soon after his removal to New York he became interested in railroads, and became one of the leading railroad men of the country. The development of the west half of Coney Island as a summer resort first brought him into general prominence. He built a railroad from New York to the island, and built great hotels on its ocean front. He next turned his attention to Long Island, and secured all the railroads and consolidated them under one management, became president of the system, and under his control Long Island became the great ocean suburb of New York. His latest public achievement was the rehabilitation of the Reading Railroad, of Pennsylvania, and

during the same time he and his friends purchased the controlling interest of the New Jersey Central Railroad. He took it out of the hands of the receiver, and in three years had it on a dividend-paying basis. Mr. Corbin's death occurred June 4, 1896.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, SR., was one of the greatest journalists of America in his day. He was born September 1, 1795, at New Mill, near Keith, Scotland. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Aberdeen to study for the priesthood, but, convinced that he was mistaken in his vocation, he determined to emigrate. He landed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1819, where he attempted to earn a living by teaching bookkeeping. Failing in this he went to Boston and found employment as a proof reader. Mr. Bennett went to New York about 1822 and wrote for the newspapers. Later on he became assistant editor in the office of the "Charleston Courier," but returned to New York in 1824 and endeavored to start a commercial school, but was unsuccessful in this, and again returned to newspaper work. He continued in newspaper work with varying success until, at his suggestion, the "Enquirer" was consolidated with another paper, and became the "Courier and Enquirer," with James Watson Webb as editor and Mr. Bennett for assistant. At this time this was the leading American newspaper. He, however, severed his connection with this newspaper and tried, without success, other ventures in the line of journalism until May 6, 1835, when he issued the first number of the "New York Herald." Mr. Bennett wrote the entire paper, and made up for lack of news by his own imagination. The paper became popu-

lar, and in 1838 he engaged European journalists as regular correspondents. In 1841 the income derived from his paper was at least one hundred thousand dollars. During the Civil war the "Herald" had on its staff sixty-three war correspondents and the circulation was doubled. Mr. Bennett was interested with John W. Mackay in that great enterprise which is now known as the Mackay-Bennett Cable. He had collected for use in his paper over fifty thousand biographies, sketches and all manner of information regarding every well-known man, which are still kept in the archives of the "Herald" office. He died in the city of New York in 1872, and left to his son, James Gordon, Jr., one of the greatest and most profitable journals in the United States, or even in the world.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, a noted American, won distinction in the field of literature, in which he attained a world-wide reputation. He was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 29, 1809. He received a collegiate education and graduated from Harvard in 1829, at the age of twenty, and took up the study of law and later studied medicine. Dr. Holmes attended several years in the hospitals of Europe and received his degree in 1836. He became professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth in 1838, and remained there until 1847, when he was called to the Massachusetts Medical School at Boston to occupy the same chair, which position he resigned in 1882. The first collected edition of his poems appeared in 1836, and his "Phi Beta Kappa Poems," "Poetry," in 1836; "Terpsichore," in 1843; "Urania," in 1846, and "Astræa," won for him many fresh laurels. His series of papers in the "Atlantic Monthly," were:

"Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "Professor at the Breakfast Table," "Poet at the Breakfast Table," and are a series of masterly wit, humor and pathos. Among his medical papers and addresses, are: "Currents and Counter-currents in the Medical Science," and "Borderland in Some Provinces of Medical Science." Mr. Holmes edited quite a number of works, of which we quote the following: "Else Venner," "Songs in Many Keys," "Soundings from the Atlantic," "Humorous Poems," "The Guardian Angel," "Mechanism in Thoughts and Morals," "Songs of Many Seasons," "John L. Motley"—a memoir, "The Iron Gate and Other Poems," "Ralph Waldo Emerson," "A Moral Antipathy." Dr. Holmes visited England for the second time, and while there the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. His death occurred October 7, 1894.

RUFUS CHOATE, one of the most eminent of America's great lawyers, was born October 1, 1799, at Essex, Massachusetts. He entered Dartmouth in 1815, and after taking his degree he remained as a teacher in the college for one year. He took up the study of law in Cambridge, and subsequently studied under the distinguished lawyer, Mr. Wirt, who was then United States attorney-general at Washington. Mr. Choate began the practice of law in Danvers, Massachusetts, and from there he went to Salem, and afterwards to Boston, Massachusetts. While living at Salem he was elected to congress in 1832, and later, in 1841, he was chosen United States senator to succeed Daniel Webster, Mr. Webster having been appointed secretary of state under William Henry Harrison.

After the death of Webster, Mr. Choate

was the acknowledged leader of the Massachusetts bar, and was looked upon by the younger members of the profession with an affection that almost amounted to a reverence. Mr. Choate's powers as an orator were of the rarest order, and his genius made it possible for him to enchant and interest his listeners, even while discussing the most ordinary theme. He was not merely eloquent on the subjects that were calculated to touch the feelings and stir the passions of his audience in themselves, but could at all times command their attention. He retired from active life in 1858, and was on his way to Europe, his physician having ordered a sea voyage for his health, but had only reached Halifax, Nova Scotia, when he died, July 13, 1858.

DWIGHT L. MOODY, one of the most noted and effective pulpit orators and evangelists America has produced, was born in Northfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, February 5, 1837. He received but a meager education and worked on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he became clerk in a boot and shoe store in Boston. Soon after this he joined the Congregational church and went to Chicago, where he zealously engaged in missionary work among the poor classes. He met with great success, and in less than a year he built up a Sunday-school which numbered over one thousand children. When the war broke out he became connected with what was known as the "Christian Commission," and later became city missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Chicago. A church was built there for his converts and he became its unordained pastor. In the Chicago fire of 1871 the church and Mr. Moody's house and furniture, which had been given him, were destroyed. The

church edifice was afterward replaced by a new church erected on the site of the old one. In 1873, accompanied by Ira D. Sankey, Mr. Moody went to Europe and excited great religious awakenings throughout England, Ireland and Scotland. In 1875 they returned to America and held large meetings in various cities. They afterward made another visit to Great Britain for the same purpose, meeting with great success, returning to the United States in 1884. Mr. Moody afterward continued his evangelistic work, meeting everywhere with a warm reception and success. Mr. Moody produced a number of works, some of which had a wide circulation.

JOHAN PIERPONT MORGAN, a financier of world-wide reputation, and famous as the head of one of the largest banking houses in the world, was born April 17, 1837, at Hartford, Connecticut. He received his early education in the English high school, in Boston, and later supplemented this with a course in the University of Göttingen, Germany. He returned to the United States, in 1857, and entered the banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, and, in 1860, he became agent and attorney, in the United States, for George Peabody & Co., of London. He became the junior partner in the banking firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co., in 1864, and that of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in 1871. This house was among the chief negotiators of railroad bonds, and was active in the reorganization of the West Shore Railroad, and its absorption by the New York Central Railroad. It was conspicuous in the reorganization of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, in 1887, which a syndicate of capitalists, formed by Mr. Morgan, placed on a sound financial basis. After that time

many other lines of railroad and gigantic financial enterprises were brought under Mr. Morgan's control, and in some respects it may be said he became the foremost financier of the century.

THOMAS BRACKETT REED, one of the most eminent of American statesmen, was born October 18, 1839, at Portland, Maine, where he received his early education in the common schools of the city, and prepared himself for college. Mr. Reed graduated from Bowdoin College in 1860, and won one of the highest honors of the college, the prize for excellence in English composition. The following four years were spent by him in teaching and in the study of law. Before his admission to the bar, however, he was acting assistant paymaster in the United States navy, and served on the "tin-clad" *Sybil*, which patrolled the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi rivers. After his discharge in 1865, he returned to Portland, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession. He entered into political life, and in 1868 was elected to the legislature of Maine as a Republican, and in 1869 he was re-elected to the house, and in 1870 was made state senator, from which he passed to attorney-general of the state. He retired from this office in 1873, and until 1877 he was solicitor for the city of Portland. In 1876 he was elected to the forty-fifth congress, which assembled in 1877. Mr. Reed sprung into prominence in that body by one of the first speeches which he delivered, and his long service in congress, coupled with his ability, gave him a national reputation. His influence each year became more strongly marked, and the leadership of his party was finally conceded to him, and in the forty-ninth and fiftieth

congresses the complimentary nomination for the speakership was tendered him by the Republicans. That party having obtained the ascendancy in the fifty-first congress he was elected speaker on the first ballot, and he was again chosen speaker of the fifty-fourth and fifth-fifth congresses. As a writer, Mr. Reed contributed largely to the magazines and periodicals, and his book upon parliamentary rules is generally recognized as authority on that subject.

CLARA BARTON is a celebrated character among what might be termed as the highest grade of philanthropists America has produced. She was born on a farm at Oxford, Massachusetts, a daughter of Captain Stephen Barton, and was educated at Clinton, New York. She engaged in teaching early in life, and founded a free school at Bordentown, the first in New Jersey. She opened with six pupils, but the attendance had grown to six hundred up to 1854, when she went to Washington. She was appointed clerk in the patent department, and remained there until the outbreak of the Civil war, when she resigned her position and devoted herself to the alleviation of the sufferings of the soldiers, serving, not in the hospitals, but on the battle field. She was present at a number of battles, and after the war closed she originated, and for some time carried on at her own expense, the search for missing soldiers. She then for several years devoted her time to lecturing on "Incidents of the War." About 1868 she went to Europe for her health, and settled in Switzerland, but on the outbreak of the Franco-German war she accepted the invitation of the grand duchess of Baden to aid in the establishment of her hospitals, and Miss Barton afterward followed the German army. She was deco-

rated with the golden cross by the grand duke of Baden, and with the iron cross by the emperor of Germany. She also served for many years as president of the famous Red Cross Society and attained a world-wide reputation.

CARDINAL JAMES GIBBONS, one of the most eminent Catholic clergymen in America, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 23, 1834. He was given a thorough education, graduated at St. Charles College, Maryland, in 1857, and studied theology in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1861 he became pastor of St. Bridget's church in Baltimore, and in 1868 was consecrated vicar apostolic of North Carolina. In 1872 our subject became bishop of Richmond, Virginia, and five years later was made archbishop of Baltimore. On the 30th of June, 1886, he was admitted to the full degree of cardinal and primate of the American Catholic church. He was a fluent writer, and his book, "Faith of Our Fathers," had a wide circulation.

CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW.—This name is, without doubt, one of the most widely known in the United States. Mr. Depew was born April 23, 1834, at Peekskill, New York, the home of the Depew family for two hundred years. He attended the common schools of his native place, where he prepared himself to enter college. He began his collegiate course at Yale at the age of eighteen and graduated in 1856. He early took an active interest in politics and joined the Republican party at its formation. He then took up the study of law and went into the office of the Hon. William Nelson, of Peekskill, for that purpose, and in 1858 he was admitted to the bar.

He was sent as a delegate by the new party to the Republican state convention of that year. He began the practice of his profession in 1859, but though he was a good worker, his attention was detracted by the campaign of 1860, in which he took an active part. During this campaign he gained his first laurels as a public speaker. Mr. Depew was elected assemblyman in 1862 from a Democratic district. In 1863 he secured the nomination for secretary of state, and gained that post by a majority of thirty thousand. In 1866 he left the field of politics and entered into the active practice of his law business as attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Company, and in 1869 when this road was consolidated with the New York Central, and called the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, he was appointed the attorney for the new road. His rise in the railroad business was rapid, and ten years after his entrance into the Vanderbilt system as attorney for a single line, he was the general counsel for one of the largest railroad systems in the world. He was also a director in the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul & Omaha, West Shore, and Nickel Plate railroad companies. In 1874 Mr. Depew was made regent of the State University, and a member of the commission appointed to superintend the erection of the capitol at Albany. In 1882, on the resignation of W. H. Vanderbilt from the presidency of the New York Central and the accession to that office by James H. Rutter, Mr. Depew was made second vice-president, and held that position until the death of Mr. Rutter in 1885. In this year Mr. Depew became the executive head of this great corporation. Mr. Depew's greatest fame grew from his ability

and eloquence as an orator and "after-dinner speaker," and it has been said by eminent critics that this country has never produced his equal in wit, fluency and eloquence.

PHILIP KEARNEY.—Among the most dashing and brilliant commanders in the United States service, few have outshone the talented officer whose name heads this sketch. He was born in New York City, June 2, 1815, and was of Irish ancestry and imbued with all the dash and bravery of the Celtic race. He graduated from Columbia College and studied law, but in 1837 accepted a commission as lieutenant in the First United States Dragoons, of which his uncle, Stephen W. Kearney, was then colonel. He was sent by the government, soon after, to Europe to examine and report upon the tactics of the French cavalry. There he attended the Polytechnic School, at Samur, and subsequently served as a volunteer in Algiers, winning the cross of the Legion of Honor. He returned to the United States in 1840, and on the staff of General Scott, in the Mexican war, served with great gallantry. He was made a captain of dragoons in 1846 and made major for services at Contreras and Cherubusco. In the final assault on the City of Mexico, at the San Antonio Gate, Kearney lost an arm. He subsequently served in California and the Pacific coast. In 1851 he resigned his commission and went to Europe, where he resumed his military studies. In the Italian war, in 1859, he served as a volunteer on the staff of General Maurier, of the French army, and took part in the battles of Solferino and Magenta, and for bravery was, for the second time, decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. On the opening of the Civil war he hastened home, and, offering his services to the general gov-

ernment, was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of a brigade of New Jersey troops. In the campaign under McClellan he commanded a division, and at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks his services were valuable and brilliant, as well as in subsequent engagements. At Harrison's Landing he was made major-general of volunteers. In the second battle of Bull Run he was conspicuous, and at the battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862, while leading in advance of his troops, General Kearney was shot and killed.

RUSSELL SAGE, one of the financial giants of the present century and for more than an average generation one of the most conspicuous and celebrated of Americans, was born in a frontier hamlet in central New York in August, 1816. While Russell was still a boy an elder brother, Henry Risley Sage, established a small grocery store at Troy, New York, and here Russell found his first employment, as errand boy. He served a five-years apprenticeship, and then joined another brother, Elisha M. Sage, in a new venture in the same line, which proved profitable, at least for Russell, who soon became its sole owner. Next he formed the partnership of Sage & Bates, and greatly extended his field of operations. At twenty-five he had, by his own exertions, amassed what was, in those days, a considerable fortune, being worth about seventy-five thousand dollars. He had acquired an influence in local politics, and four years later his party, the Whigs, elected him to the aldermanic board of Troy and to the treasuryship of Rensselaer county. In 1848 he was a prominent member of the New York delegation to the Whig convention at Philadelphia, casting his first votes for Henry Clay, but joining the "stampede" which

nominated Zachary Taylor. In 1850 the Whigs of Troy nominated him for congress, but he was not elected—a failure which he retrieved two years later, and in 1854 he was re-elected by a sweeping majority. At Washington he ranked high in influence and ability. Fame as a speaker and as a political leader was within his grasp, when he gave up public life, declined a renomination to congress, and went back to Troy to devote himself to his private business. Six years later, in 1863, he removed to New York and plunged into the arena of Wall street. A man of boundless energy and tireless pertinacity, with wonderful judgment of men and things, he soon took his place as a king in finance, and, it is said, during the latter part of his life he controlled more ready money than any other single individual on this continent.

ROGER QUARLES MILLS, a noted United States senator and famous as the father of the "Mills tariff bill," was born in Todd county, Kentucky, March 30, 1832. He received a liberal education in the common schools, and removed to Palestine, Texas, in 1849. He took up the study of law, and supported himself by serving as an assistant in the post-office, and in the offices of the court clerks. In 1850 he was elected engrossing clerk of the Texas house of representatives, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar, while still a minor, by special act of the legislature. He then settled at Corsicana, Texas, and began the active practice of his profession. He was elected to the state legislature in 1859, and in 1872 he was elected to congress from the state at large, as a Democrat. After his first election he was continuously returned to congress until he resigned to accept the position of United States senator, to which he

was elected March 23, 1892, to succeed Hon. Horace Chilton. He took his seat in the senate March 30, 1892; was afterward re-elected and ranked among the most useful and prominent members of that body. In 1876 he opposed the creation of the electoral commission, and in 1887 canvassed the state of Texas against the adoption of a prohibition amendment to its constitution, which was defeated. He introduced into the house of representatives the bill that was known as the "Mills Bill," reducing duties on imports, and extending the free list. The bill passed the house on July 21, 1888, and made the name of "Mills" famous throughout the entire country.

HAZEN S. PINGREE, the celebrated Michigan political leader, was born in Maine in 1842. Up to fourteen years of age he worked hard on the stony ground of his father's small farm. Attending school in the winter, he gained a fair education, and when not laboring on the farm, he found employment in the cotton mills in the vicinity. He resolved to find more steady work, and accordingly went to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, where he entered a shoe factory, but on the outbreak of the war he enlisted at once and was enrolled in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. He participated in the battle of Bull Run, which was his initial fight, and served creditably his early term of service, at the expiration of which he re-enlisted. He fought in the battles of Fredricksburg, Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor. In 1864 he was captured by Mosby, and spent five months at Andersonville, Georgia, as a prisoner, but escaped at the end of that time. He re-entered the service and participated in the battles of Fort Fisher, Boyden, and Sailor's Creek. He

was honorably mustered out of service, and in 1866 went to Detroit, Michigan, where he made use of his former experience in a shoe factory, and found work. Later he formed a partnership with another workman and started a small factory, which has since become a large establishment. Mr. Pingree made his entrance into politics in 1889, in which year he was elected by a surprisingly large majority as a Republican to the mayoralty of Detroit, in which office he was the incumbent during four consecutive terms. In November, 1896, he was elected governor of the state of Michigan. While mayor of Detroit, Mr. Pingree originated and put into execution the idea of allowing the poor people of the city the use of vacant city lands and lots for the purpose of raising potatoes. The idea was enthusiastically adopted by thousands of poor families, attracted wide attention, and gave its author a national reputation as "Potato-patch Pingree."

THOMAS ANDREW HENDRICKS, an eminent American statesman and a Democratic politician of national fame, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819. In 1822 he removed, with his father, to Shelby county, Indiana. He graduated from the South Hanover College in 1841, and two years later was admitted to the bar. In 1851 he was chosen a member of the state constitutional convention, and took a leading part in the deliberations of that body. He was elected to congress in 1851, and after serving two terms was appointed commissioner of the United States general land-office. In 1863 he was elected to the United States senate, where his distinguished services commanded the respect of all parties. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1872, serving four years, and in

1876 was nominated by the Democrats as candidate for the vice-presidency with Tilden. The returns in a number of states were contested, and resulted in the appointment of the famous electoral commission, which decided in favor of the Republican candidates. In 1884 Mr. Hendricks was again nominated as candidate for the vice-presidency, by the Democratic party, on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, was elected, and served about six months. He died at Indianapolis, November 25, 1885. He was regarded as one of the brainiest men in the party, and his integrity was never questioned, even by his political opponents.

GARRETT A. HOBART, one of the many able men who have held the high office of vice-president of the United States, was born June 3, 1844, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, and in 1860 entered the sophomore class at Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1863 at the age of nineteen. He then taught school until he entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle, of Paterson, New Jersey, with whom he studied law, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar. He immediately began the active practice of his profession in the office of the above named gentleman. He became interested in political life, and espoused the cause of the Republican party, and in 1865 held his first office, serving as clerk for the grand jury. He was also city counsel of Paterson in 1871, and in May, 1872, was elected counsel for the board of chosen freeholders. He entered the state legislature in 1873, and was re-elected to the assembly in 1874. Mr. Hobart was made speaker of the assembly in 1876, and in 1879 was elected to the state senate. After serving three years in the same, he was elected president of that body in 1881,

and the following year was re-elected to that office. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1876 and 1880, and was elected a member of the national committee in 1884, which position he occupied continuously until 1896. He was then nominated for vice-president by the Republican national convention, and was elected to that office in the fall of 1896 on the ticket with William McKinley.

WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART, noted as a political leader and senator, was born in Lyons, Wayne county, New York, August 9, 1827, and removed with his parents while still a small child to Mesopotamia township, Trumbull county, Ohio. He attended the Lyons Union school and Farmington Academy, where he obtained his education. Later he taught mathematics in the former school, while yet a pupil, and with the little money thus earned and the assistance of James C. Smith, one of the judges of the supreme court of New York, he entered Yale College. He remained there until the winter of 1849-50, when, attracted by the gold discoveries in California he wended his way thither. He arrived at San Francisco in May, 1850, and later engaged in mining with pick and shovel in Nevada county. In this way he accumulated some money, and in the spring of 1852 he took up the study of law under John R. McConnell. The following December he was appointed district attorney, to which office he was chosen at the general election of the next year. In 1854 he was appointed attorney-general of California, and in 1860 he removed to Virginia City, Nevada, where he largely engaged in early mining litigation. Mr. Stewart was also interested in the development of the "Comstock lode," and in 1861 was chosen a

member of the territorial council. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention in 1863, and was elected United States senator in 1864, and re-elected in 1869. At the expiration of his term in 1875, he resumed the practice of law in Nevada, California, and the Pacific coast generally. He was thus engaged when he was elected again to the United States senate as a Republican in 1887 to succeed the late James G. Fair, a Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1887. On the expiration of his term he was again re-elected and became one of the leaders of his party in congress. His ability as an orator, and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions, gained him a national reputation.

GEORGE GRAHAM VEST, for many years a prominent member of the United States senate, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, December 6, 1848. He graduated from Center College in 1868, and from the law department of the Transylvania University of Lexington, Kentucky, in 1853. In the same year he removed to Missouri and began the practice of his profession. In 1860 he was an elector on the Democratic ticket, and was a member of the lower house of the Missouri legislature in 1860-61. He was elected to the Confederate congress, serving two years in the lower house and one in the senate. He then resumed the practice of law, and in 1879 was elected to the senate of the United States to succeed James Shields. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891 and 1897. His many years of service in the National congress, coupled with his ability as a speaker and the active part he took in the discussion of public questions, gave him a wide reputation.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, a noted American statesman, whose name is indissolubly connected with the history of this country, was born in Paris, Maine, August 27, 1809. He learned the printer's trade and followed that calling for several years. He then studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1833. He was elected to the legislature of the state of Maine, where he was several times chosen speaker of the lower house. He was elected to congress by the Democrats in 1843, and re-elected in 1845. In 1848 he was chosen to the United States senate and served in that body until 1861. He was elected governor of Maine in 1857 on the Republican ticket, but resigned when re-elected to the United States senate the same year. He was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Lincoln in 1860, and inaugurated in March, 1861. In 1865 he was appointed collector of the port of Boston. Beginning with 1869 he served two six-year terms in the United States senate, and was then appointed by President Garfield as minister to Spain in 1881. His death occurred July 4, 1891.

ISHAM G. HARRIS, famous as Confederate war governor of Tennessee, and distinguished by his twenty years of service in the senate of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Tennessee, and educated at the Academy of Winchester. He then took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Paris, Tennessee, in 1841. He was elected to the state legislature in 1847, was a candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1848, and the next year was elected to congress from his district, and re-elected in 1851. In 1853 he was renominated by the Democrats of his

district, but declined, and removed to Memphis, where he took up the practice of law. He was a presidential elector-at-large from Tennessee in 1856, and was elected governor of the state the next year, and again in 1859, and in 1861. He was driven from Nashville by the advance of the Union armies, and for the last three years of the war acted as aid upon the staff of the commanding general of the Confederate army of Tennessee. After the war he went to Liverpool, England, where he became a merchant, but returned to Memphis in 1867, and resumed the practice of law. In 1877 he was elected to the United States senate, to which position he was successively re-elected until his death in 1897.

NELSON DINGLEY, JR., for nearly a quarter of a century one of the leaders in congress and framer of the famous "Dingley tariff bill," was born in Durham, Maine, in 1832. His father as well as all his ancestors, were farmers, merchants and mechanics and of English descent. Young Dingley was given the advantages first of the common schools and in vacations helped his father in the store and on the farm. When twelve years of age he attended high school and at seventeen was teaching in a country school district and preparing himself for college. The following year he entered Waterville Academy and in 1851 entered Colby University. After a year and a half in this institution he entered Dartmouth College and was graduated in 1855 with high rank as a scholar, debater and writer. He next studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. But instead of practicing his profession he purchased the "Lewistown (Me.) Journal," which became famous throughout the New England states as a leader in the advocacy of Repub-

lican principles. About the same time Mr. Dingley began his political career, although ever after continuing at the head of the newspaper. He was soon elected to the state legislature and afterward to the lower house of congress, where he became a prominent national character. He also served two terms as governor of Maine.

OLIVER PERRY MORTON, a distinguished American statesman, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 4, 1823. His early education was by private teaching and a course at the Wayne County Seminary. At the age of twenty years he entered the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and at the end of two years quit the college, began the study of law in the office of John Newman, of Centerville, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1847.

Mr. Morton was elected judge on the Democratic ticket, in 1852, but on the passage of the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill" he severed his connection with that party, and soon became a prominent leader of the Republicans. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1861, and as war governor became well known throughout the country. He received a paralytic stroke in 1865, which partially deprived him of the use of his limbs. He was chosen to the United States senate from Indiana, in 1867, and wielded great influence in that body until the time of his death, November 1, 1877.

JOHN B. GORDON, a brilliant Confederate officer and noted senator of the United States, was born in Upson county, Georgia, February 6, 1832. He graduated from the State University, studied law, and took up the practice of his profession. At the beginning of the war he entered the Confederate service as captain of infantry, and rapidly

rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, commanding one wing of the Confederate army at the close of the war. In 1868 he was Democratic candidate for governor of Georgia, and it is said was elected by a large majority, but his opponent was given the office. He was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions in 1868 and 1872, and a presidential elector both years. In 1873 he was elected to the United States senate. In 1886 he was elected governor of Georgia, and re-elected in 1888. He was again elected to the United States senate in 1890, serving until 1897, when he was succeeded by A. S. Clay. He was regarded as a leader of the southern Democracy, and noted for his fiery eloquence.

STEPHEN JOHNSON FIELD, an illustrious associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, was born at Haddam, Connecticut, November 4, 1816, being one of the noted sons of Rev. D. D. Field. He graduated from Williams College in 1837, took up the study of law with his brother, David Dudley Field, becoming his partner upon admission to the bar. He went to California in 1849, and at once began to take an active interest in the political affairs of that state. He was elected alcalde of Marysville, in 1850, and in the autumn of the same year was elected to the state legislature. In 1857 he was elected judge of the supreme court of the state, and two years afterwards became its chief justice. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. During his incumbency, in 1873, he was appointed by the governor of California one of a commission to examine the codes of the state and for the preparation of amendments to the same for submission to the legislature.

In 1877 he was one of the famous electoral commission of fifteen members, and voted as one of the seven favoring the election of Tilden to the presidency. In 1880 a large portion of the Democratic party favored his nomination as candidate for the presidency. He retired in the fall of 1897, having served a greater number of years on the supreme bench than any of his associates or predecessors, Chief Justice Marshall coming next in length of service.

JOHN T. MORGAN, whose services in the United States senate brought him into national prominence, was born in Athens, Tennessee, June 20, 1824. At the age of nine years he emigrated to Alabama, where he made his permanent home, and where he received an academic education. He then took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He took a leading part in local politics, was a presidential elector in 1860, casting his ballot for Breckenridge and Lane, and in 1861 was a delegate to the state convention which passed the ordinance of secession. In May, of the same year, he joined the Confederate army as a private in Company I, Cahawba Rifles, and was soon after made major and then lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Regiment. In 1862 he was commissioned colonel, and soon after made brigadier-general and assigned to the command of a brigade in Virginia. He resigned to join his old regiment whose colonel had been killed. He was soon afterward again made brigadier-general and given command of the brigade that included his regiment.

After the war he returned to the practice of law, and continued it up to the time of his election to the United States senate, in 1877. He was a presidential elector in 1876 and cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks.

He was re-elected to the senate in 1883, and again in 1889, and 1895. His speeches and the measures he introduced, marked as they were by an intense Americanism, brought him into national prominence.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, the twenty-fifth president of the United States, was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, January 29, 1844. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and received his early education in a Methodist academy in the small village of Poland, Ohio. At the outbreak of the war Mr. McKinley was teaching school, earning twenty-five dollars per month. As soon as Fort Sumter was fired upon he enlisted in a company that was formed in Poland, which was inspected and mustered in by General John C. Fremont, who at first objected to Mr. McKinley, as being too young, but upon examination he was finally accepted. Mr. McKinley was seventeen when the war broke out but did not look his age. He served in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry throughout the war, was promoted from sergeant to captain, for good conduct on the field, and at the close of the war, for meritorious services, he was brevetted major. After leaving the army Major McKinley took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, and in 1869 he took his initiation into politics, being elected prosecuting attorney of his county as a Republican, although the district was usually Democratic. In 1876 he was elected to congress, and in a call upon the President-elect, Mr. Hayes, to whom he went for advice upon the way he should shape his career, he was told that to achieve fame and success he must take one special line and stick to it. Mr. McKinley chose tariff legislation and he became an authority in regard to import duties. He was a member of congress for

many years, became chairman of the ways and means committee, and later he advocated the famous tariff bill that bore his name, which was passed in 1890. In the next election the Republican party was overwhelmingly defeated through the country, and the Democrats secured more than a two thirds majority in the lower house, and also had control of the senate, Mr. McKinley being defeated in his own district by a small majority. He was elected governor of Ohio in 1891 by a plurality of twenty-one thousand, five hundred and eleven, and two years later he was re-elected by the still greater plurality of eighty thousand, nine hundred and ninety-five. He was a delegate-at-large to the Minneapolis Republican convention in 1892, and was instructed to support the nomination of Mr. Harrison. He was chairman of the convention, and was the only man from Ohio to vote for Mr. Harrison upon the roll call. In November, 1892, a number of prominent politicians gathered in New York to discuss the political situation, and decided that the result of the election had put an end to McKinley and McKinleyism. But in less than four years from that date Mr. McKinley was nominated for the presidency against the combined opposition of half a dozen rival candidates. Much of the credit for his success was due to Mark A. Hanna, of Cleveland, afterward chairman of the Republican national committee. At the election which occurred in November, 1896, Mr. McKinley was elected president of the United States by an enormous majority, on a gold standard and protective tariff platform. He was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1897, and called a special session of congress, to which was submitted a bill for tariff reform, which was passed in the latter part of July of that year.

CINCINNATUS HEINE MILLER, known in the literary world as Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras," was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1841. When only about thirteen years of age he ran away from home and went to the mining regions in California and along the Pacific coast. Some time afterward he was taken prisoner by the Modoc Indians and lived with them for five years. He learned their language and gained great influence with them, fighting in their wars, and in all modes of living became as one of them. In 1858 he left the Indians and went to San Francisco, where he studied law, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar in Oregon. In 1866 he was elected a county judge in Oregon and served four years. Early in the seventies he began devoting a good deal of time to literary pursuits, and about 1874 he settled in Washington, D. C. He wrote many poems and dramas that attracted considerable attention and won him an extended reputation. Among his productions may be mentioned "Pacific Poems," "Songs of the Sierras," "Songs of the Sun Lands," "Ships in the Desert," "Adrienne, a Dream of Italy," "Danites," "Unwritten History," "First Families of the Sierras" (a novel), "One Fair Woman" (a novel), "Songs of Italy," "Shadows of Shasta," "The Gold-Seekers of the Sierras," and a number of others.

GEORGE FREDERICK ROOT, a noted music publisher and composer, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on August 30, 1820. While working on his father's farm he found time to learn, unaided, several musical instruments, and in his eighteenth year he went to Boston, where he soon found employment as a teacher of music. From 1839

until 1844 he gave instructions in music in the public schools of that city, and was also director of music in two churches. Mr. Root then went to New York and taught music in the various educational institutions of the city. He went to Paris in 1850 and spent one year there in study, and on his return he published his first song, "Hazel Dell." It appeared as the work of "Wurzel," which was the German equivalent of his name. He was the originator of the normal musical institutions, and when the first one was started in New York he was one of the faculty. He removed to Chicago, Illinois, in 1860, and established the firm of Root & Cady, and engaged in the publication of music. He received, in 1872, the degree of "Doctor of Music" from the University of Chicago. After the war the firm became George F. Root & Co., of Cincinnati and Chicago. Mr. Root did much to elevate the standard of music in this country by his compositions and work as a teacher. Besides his numerous songs he wrote a great deal of sacred music and published many collections of vocal and instrumental music. For many years he was the most popular song writer in America, and was one of the greatest song writers of the war. He is also well-known as an author, and his work in that line comprises: "Methods for the Piano and Organ," "Handbook on Harmony Teaching," and innumerable articles for the musical press. Among his many and most popular songs of the war time are: "Rosalie, the Prairie-flower," "Battle Cry of Freedom," "Just Before the Battle," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "The Old Folks are Gone," "A Hundred Years Ago," "Old Potomac Shore," and "There's Music in the Air." Mr. Root's cantatas include "The Flower Queen" and "The Haymakers." He died in 1896.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS

OF

GRANT COUNTY, INDIANA.



HON. R. T. ST. JOHN.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS.

HON. ROBERT THOMAS ST. JOHN.

Hon. Robert Thomas St. John, ex-judge of the forty-eighth judicial circuit, is one of the oldest and most prominent members of the Grant county bar. He is of New England parentage, but his birth took place in the state of Mississippi. His grandfather, John St. John, was a native of Connecticut, and from 1775 to 1781 served in the Revolutionary army, and made an enviable record as a soldier. He entered the army as a volunteer, was made sergeant of his company, and promoted to lieutenant, captain and major. His service was under General LaFayette, and at the battle of Monmouth he was seriously wounded, which necessitated his leaving the army. After the war he married Hannah Fitch, a daughter of Governor Fitch, of Connecticut.

Samuel St. John, father of Hon. Robert T., was a native of Connecticut, where he grew to manhood. At Saratoga, New York, he married Nancy Darling, who was also a native of Connecticut. He was a physician and surgeon, and after marriage located at Fairfield, Franklin county, Indiana, whence he went to Alabama and later to Mississippi. While in the south, he practiced medicine and, in Mississippi, also

owned a cotton plantation. He was a surgeon in the army of General Andrew Jackson and, as such, did hospital duty in time of peace at different posts. His wife's health was not good in the south, she being obliged to spend the summer months in the north; so in 1832 he sold out and removed to Ohio, thence to Indiana, and after living in Franklin and Decatur counties, settled in Marion in 1845, where he died in 1861, aged seventy-two years. His wife died in 1851, aged sixty-two years. He was prominent as a physician and as a citizen. He was a Royal Arch Mason; a charter member of the first Masonic lodge in Grant county, of which he was master several years. At his death he was one of the oldest Masons in the state, he having been made a member of the fraternity in 1817.

Dr. and Mrs. St. John reared four children, viz.: Abel F., a wagon maker, died at Colorado Springs, Colorado; Anna C. married John Speers, and died in Grant county; John D., a physician, died in Wabash county; and Robert T.

Judge R. T. St. John, whose name introduces this biography, was born east of Natchez, Miss., October 27, 1828. He attended the common schools and at the age of seventeen commenced to read law in the office of George Holland at Brookville. In

1845 he came with the family to Indiana, and when twenty-one years of age was admitted to the bar.

In 1849 he joined several others and the company made an overland trip to the gold fields of California, where he delved in the mines some two years, and then returned by way of the isthmus. He brought back health instead of gold, and so was well paid for his trip. He then engaged in the practice of his profession, met with marked success, was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and served one term.

In 1872 he was chosen a member of the State Legislature, but after serving forty days he with thirty-three others resigned, for the purpose of breaking a quorum to prevent the Democrats from defeating Oliver P. Morton for the United States Senate. He was a director and president of the board of directors of the penitentiary at Michigan City, and for six years Judge of the Forty-eighth Judicial Circuit when the circuit was composed of Grant and Blackford counties. For twenty-four years his law partner was Colonel A. Steele, the father of Major George W. Steele, Congressman from Indiana.

As a lawyer he is a close student, and always has his case carefully prepared before entering the court room. A Republican in politics, he is an active campaigner in local and state politics.

Judge St. John was married, in 1859, to Emily Ward, daughter of Willis P. Ward, a prominent contractor and large real-estate owner at Michigan City. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. St. John, viz.: Maggie, wife of William H. Charles, who is law partner of Judge St. John; Hartley W., a merchant at Marion; Bertha, a

talented musician, and Jessie, an artist of marked ability, are at home.

The Judge has a very comfortable home on the corner of Washington and Thirteenth streets, and owns other city realty.

HON. HIRAM BROWNLEE.

Hon. Hiram Brownlee, judge of the superior court of Grant and Howard counties, is a citizen of Marion residing on the same town lot where his birth took place September 13, 1849.

James Brownlee, grandfather of the judge, was of Scotch descent and a native of Pennsylvania; but settled in Fayette county, Indiana, in the early part of the nineteenth century, where he was soon recognized as a man of prominence and influence, and after the state was admitted to the Union, he was a member of the Constitutional Convention.

John Brownlee, father of Judge Brownlee, was the oldest of a family of five children. His early life was passed upon the farm, and when he grew to manhood he read law in the office of Sam Parker, of Brookville. In about 1836 he settled at Marion where for more than a half century he was a prominent member of the Grant County Bar. He was a Democrat until the war, then supported the Republican party, and for some years during the '50s he served as circuit judge by appointment. He was a charter member of the Masonic lodge at Marion, of which he was one of the first Masters. His religious connection was with the Christian church of which he was a worthy member until his death, which took place in 1891, aged seventy-four years.

The mother of Judge Brownlee bore the maiden name of Mary Weeks, and her parents, Hiram P. and Laura Weeks, were natives of the Green Mountain state. She was born in Granville, Ohio and is still living on the old homestead in Marion. By her marriage with Judge Brownlee six children were born of whom Hiram, the subject of this sketch is the oldest; Maggie, now Mrs. Gilbert Willson; Laura, now Mrs. Edward S. Lenfester; Charles, deceased; Robert, deceased; Frank and Minnie, now Mrs. C. M. Stuart.

Hiram Brownlee attended the public schools of Marion and at an early age decided to become a lawyer. His study of law was under the direction of his father, and he attended Wabash College during the years of '67 and '68; and when he attained his majority he was admitted to practice and became the law partner of his father.

He encountered the struggles that usually beset a young lawyer; but his advance was steady and he soon rose to prominence. He was associated in the firms of Brownlee & Carroll, Brownlee & Paulus and Brownlee & Cline. In politics Judge Brownlee has at all times been an active and influential worker in the ranks of the Republican party; he is recognized as an orator and his advice is often sought when experience and sound advice is desired by party leaders. He twice represented the district in the Legislature and was the caucus nominee of his party for Speaker.

By act of the Legislature the superior court between Grant and Howard counties was established, and February 11, 1897, Hiram Brownlee was appointed Judge, and in 1898 was elected to the position—he having received the nomination without oppo-

sition. On the bench he exercises due deliberation, but has no liking for unnecessary waste of time in conducting a case and so keeps the docket well cleared.

Judge Brownlee was married, in 1877, to Linnie McDowell. She died in 1896 leaving three children, viz: Louise, Bessie and Phil. He has a beautiful home on East Second street and owns other valuable real estate.

Judge Brownlee is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

HON. JAMES CHARLES.

Hon. James Charles, the present State Senator from Grant county and one of the oldest and most widely known business men of Marion, was born at St. Keverne, Cornwall, England, on the twenty-second of December, 1835, being tenth in a family of twelve children. His parents were Richard and Mary (Oates) Charles, whose lives after the year 1858 were passed in America. Richard Charles was a practical miller, having had the thorough training required in his native land, and besides operating mills at various places there working at his trade at Buffalo, New York, is well remembered here in the same connection by those familiar with the leading citizens of a generation ago. Both himself and lifetime companion sleep in the Odd Fellows Cemetery at Marion. His death occurred in 1876.

James Charles grew up as it were, in the mill, having acquired under his father's direction a thorough familiarity with all the details of milling and flour manufacture. In

1855, while in his twentieth year, he accompanied his elder brother Edward, who has been for years a popular millwright at Buffalo, New York, to the United States, joining others of the family in that city. Forty-five years ago Buffalo was one of the most important flour manufacturing cities of the Union, and in one of its large mills James soon secured a position as miller, in which capacity he continued for about three years. Though young, his ability and intelligent conduct of the work assigned him won for him an enviable esteem in the minds of his employers.

A company of Buffalo contractors had erected a mill at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and seeking for a suitable man to operate it chose young Charles, who, though in charge of it but a few months, placed it in line of a successful career. At Wabash, Indiana, where his services were sought by Enoch Thomas, of Marion, who owned a mill there, he met a man whose brother he had known in Buffalo, the personal resemblance leading him to make inquiry that led to the ripening of the friendship. This gentleman, Mr. Lapp, being interested in a mill at Marion, induced young Charles to take his place in renting the property. Armed with strong recommendations from Lapp, and with Thomas' advice, he came to Marion December of the year 1858. The proprietors, Jacob and John Secrist, who had built the mill in 1854, feared to place the responsibility of their property in the hands of so young a man, whose youthful appearance only tended to emphasize their doubts. They refused to contract, as they had intended. To prove his own confidence in his ability, James agreed to assume charge of the mill for one month without pay if his management failed in any

respect. At the end of the time the proprietors were anxious to retain him permanently, and entered into a contract that continued uninterruptedly for fourteen years. He had engaged to operate the property for one-third of the profits—a contract that proved eminently satisfactory to all concerned and by its provisions enabled him during its continuance to assume a substantial place among the prosperous citizens of the community.

Mr. Charles had invested his savings in real estate, having secured about three hundred and seventy acres of land, part of it lying adjacent to the mill property, just north of the city limits, and which, by the general growth and prosperity had become of considerable value, but 200 acres of which have been sold. His relations with the Secrist Brothers had been of the most cordial and confidential character, and he married the daughter of one of them, John, July 1, 1860.

Jacob Secrist died in 1872, after which Mr. Charles secured full control of the business by paying a cash rental until 1881, when he purchased the entire property and has continued to operate it to the present time, his sons, Harry S. and Mark E., now being associated with him, the firm being known as James Charles & Sons. Three generations have been fed from the doors of this mill, and it has come to be one of the best-known landmarks of the Mississinewa. When erected forty-six years ago, its pretensions at being the most valuable mill in this part of the State were not overdrawn. Riley Marshall had built a saw-mill in 1836 near the present mill, and for upwards of sixty years not only the pioneers but also their children and grandchildren have gathered to patiently wait their turn. Here, for forty-

two years, Mr. Charles has attended to the wants of thousands of customers, ever ready to provide the multitude with the staff of life. In 1887 the property was thoroughly overhauled, a full roller process being installed with a daily capacity of eighty barrels.

Experience has meant advancement in the conduct of the business, and while the mill has ever held a high position, its more recent reputation, won by the superior grades of flour produced, stands unexcelled by any similar property in the state of Indiana. Forty-two years of continuous attention to the one mill on the one site, entitles its venerable head to justifiable pride in being the Nestor of Indiana mill men.

In 1881 Mr. Charles returned to the mother country, where, besides revisiting the interesting scenes of youth he studied in the admirable milling system of London and other cities the progress made in the manufacture of bread stuffs. There he acquired many valuable hints, which he has since adapted to the conditions existing in his mill here.

Mr. Charles having at heart the prosperity of the community, earnestly advocated the development of the county's natural gas when it was suspected that it could be found in quantities sufficient for commercial use. The first well that penetrated the gas-bearing strata was located at Fourteenth and Boot streets in the city, and was sunk by a fund raised by popular subscription. Wells have since been put in operation at the mill property, the product being utilized to supply power for the plant in case of emergency.

Mr. Charles has retained about eight acres of his original landed estate, which have been largely platted and extensive-

ly improved, among other buildings being his own residence on north Washington street, and a large elevator used in connection with the business. Besides the above interests he still owns a valuable farm some two miles distant, and in 1888 erected the popular Charles business block in the city, a handsome two-story brick structure containing six commodious and well-lighted store rooms.

Renouncing allegiance to his native land on coming to America, he became thoroughly imbued with the spirit and value of our free institutions and at once took the steps necessary to full citizenship. The question of human slavery was then uppermost in men's minds, the leaders in his own land having already taken decided and effective stand toward its abolishment in Imperial territory, he naturally became an enthusiast for wider personal liberty, his sympathies going out in unison with the heart throbs of the thousands who were trying to escape from bondage. Many of his own personal friends were men who had played no unimportant part in the organized efforts to assist the escaped bondmen to reach a land where they were free and not in constant fear of capture. He could not withstand the appeals for help, and soon became identified with the party whose basis of existence was the termination of such unholy servitude. At no time in the history of the nation was youth and vigor, coupled with wisdom and conservativeness more needed than during the early campaigns of the Republican party; and Mr. Charles threw his weight and energy into the scale with strength inherited from a long line of Anglo-Saxon ancestors. He thus, at a critical juncture, became so interested and influential in the conduct of the party that

he was thereafter constantly in demand to assume an important place in its councils. No campaign passed without his taking part his influence by word and deed being toward a broader and higher civilization. Though never aspiring to utterance upon the public rostrum, not having had the present advantages of a liberal education, his appeals to friends in a social way were rewarded in a strengthening of his party. In 1881, he was chosen one of the county commissioners, his colleagues being Abijah C. Jay and George Needler. This was at a specially critical period of the country's progress and existing conditions demanded men of business capacity and undoubted integrity.

The new court house had been contracted for and the corner stone had been laid in June of that year, under the ancient and impressive rites of the Masonic craft. Provision had not however, been fully made to meet all the expense as it accrued, and at one time a deficit of thirty thousand dollars stared the commissioners in the face. This was secured by their pledging the credit of the county, each, however, assuming personal liability for the amount. No extra tax levy was made, but the amount was paid from the regular income, a strict economy being observed in all matters, trimming a little here and a little there. No noise was made over this procedure and in fact but few men in the county were made aware of the extremity that was met only by the cool, clear-headed sagacity of the Commissioners. The building was completed within the original contract price, a matter of so unusual a nature that it is worthy of special mention. Great effort was exerted to collect several thousand dollars claimed for extra work, suit to recover being brought in the United States

court, a decided stand on the part of the Board, however, discouraging further effort in that direction. The building completed, with furnishings, including interest on bonds, has cost about two hundred and twelve thousand dollars, and stands a model of neatness and beauty.

The Pike Road system was much extended during this period, their value to every citizen having already been thoroughly proven. An important suit, the issue of which has become precedent, grew out of a loan of forty thousand dollars by the Commissioners for building such roads. The bondholders, claiming that it was an over-issue of county indebtedness, brought suit in the United States court to restrain the Board from paying it out. It took the stand that it was a special tax for a special purpose, and this contention was sustained by the Supreme Court of the state when it came before it for adjudication. Somewhat as before in order that contracted work might not be delayed, the Commissioners entered into a personal assurance that the bonds would be paid, and the work was completed as contemplated. The services of Mr. Charles proved so satisfactory to his constituents that he was re-elected almost without opposition, his final term expiring in 1887. Subsequently for three years he sat in the City Council, where his well known conservatism answered a commendable purpose as a balance to those who inclined to burden the tax payers with what sometimes seemed unnecessary improvements. He has constantly stood for the rights of property holders, believing that they should have a prominent voice in making and extending street improvements. His position has been quite fully illustrated by a recent decision in the Federal court in-

volving extensive improvements contemplated on North Washington street. Being the largest tax payer effected, he was chosen by the property owners to test the matter in the courts, resulting in a decision that the law is unconstitutional in that it spreads the tax on a basis of frontage rather than upon benefits conferred.

In 1898 the Republican party called upon Mr. Charles to serve the district of Grant county as Senator in the general assembly. His well known familiarity of the subject made him the most suitable man for chairman of the Committee on Roads. He was also named for a place on the Committee on Finance, the one on County and Township Affairs and the Committee on Temperance. He became much interested in the serious question of the pollution of streams, introducing and advocating legislation tending to regulate the matter. His bill passed the Senate without opposition, but was smothered in the committee rooms of the House. Never having made pretension at oratorical effort, his addresses upon the floor of the House were confined to plain argument upon those questions and subjects, with which years of close observation and business relation had made him thoroughly familiar.

Realizing that most important legislation is shaped and practically enacted within the precincts of committee rooms, his own efforts there were more conspicuous and effective than in the Senate chamber. Possessing that strong and pleasing personality that makes itself felt in shaping the minds of co-workers, his personal popularity has been universally great; holding as he does most cordial relations with the Governor and other state officials, as well as being held in

greatest esteem by his numerous colleagues, with many of whom specially agreeable and permanent attachments were formed.

While possessing to a high degree those excellent qualities of head and heart that tend to cement friendship of youth, he has not identified himself with those fraternal societies wherein such attachments become emphatic, but with a full appreciation of individual worth wherever found, has made for himself, in the exercise of manly traits, an enviable place in the estimation of the friends made during the course of an honorable career.

Mrs. Charles, the daughter of his old partner, John Secrist, and whose mother was Miranda Seeley, was born in Logan county, Ohio, and as a mere child was brought to Marion. Since that time her life has been passed on the same site. The Charles family have numbered eleven, of whom five died in early childhood. John E., whose brief life was all passed in close relation to the family, being his father's trusted partner from his twenty-first year, died in November, 1887, at the age of twenty-six. The place he so ably filled in the business has since been occupied by his two brothers, Harry S. and Mark E., the former of whom is wedded to Miss Maud Boswell. Lulu Charles has a well earned reputation as an artist, her work as a decorator of china justly placing her in the list of Indiana artists, whose merit has been recognized by the ablest critics. James F. Charles, having graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, is now engaged in the active practice of his profession at Marion. Bessie, the youngest, resides at home.

SAMUEL HULLEY.

Every citizen of Marion is to-day realizing the benefits which came to the city through the far-sighted policy of those able men, who in despite of great opposition, secured for the community the system of water works which has proven by more than twenty years of constant use the excellence of the plan adopted in the younger days of the city's existence. The system that was then adopted after a careful and candid study of the physical geography of this section of the state by a few enthusiastic and painstaking business men, is still in vogue, being extended and increased to meet the needs of a growing city. Every visitor has only praise for the excellence of the water supply, few other cities having it so delicious and pure.

It seems strange to the youth of the year 1901 that it required great diplomacy and agitation to induce the property owners of less than a quarter of a century ago to decide upon the adoption of any system of water supply, but such was the case. When it was finally agreed some provision should be had, the question was as to the plans, many supporting the idea of having fire engines to be supplied by various sources; the other side having equally able advocates of having ample supply, not only for fire protection, but also for private consumption, arguing that such a plan would soon be self-supporting and possibly be the source of income above the expense of operating. Those who held to the latter proposition finally secured the control of the matter, five men being named as the board to put the idea into execution. This board was composed of Colonel A. Steele, James Sweetser,

Charles Reece, David Laughman and Samuel Hulley, the places of the first two being later taken by Byron Jones and Samuel Babb. Samuel Hulley, though a strong Democrat, was elected, in a Republican ward, to the council, on the strength of his being one of the most earnest in the advocacy of the improvement, and his recognized ability as a practical mechanic made him of incalculable value on the board of constructors. He had given the matter considerable study and was thus convinced that a sufficient supply of the finest water could be secured from the ground, having discovered that a rare quality of water came from the banks of the creek.

The first well was an ordinary one of but twenty-five feet in depth, and to test his theory a two-inch hole was drilled in the bottom of this to the distance of forty-three feet, when water rose to the surface demonstrating the truth of his contention. Soon this was enlarged to six inches and a second one of the same dimension was added, making an unfailing source of the finest beverage known to man.

Much criticism was offered by even many of the town's leading citizens, no move being undertaken that did not bring forth a tirade of abuse and vituperation. Some of the members of the board resigned, the brunt of the work and responsibility falling upon the shoulders of but three, and as Hulley was the recognized superintendent of the construction the keenest shafts were fired directly at him. He had rented his foundry and machine shop, that he might not be hampered in his work, and not working for the emoluments connected with the place, as it paid but twenty-six dollars per year, and being convinced of the accuracy

of his position and having a will not easily daunted, he pressed on believing the end would justify the means even to ignoring the many voluntary advisers. No citizen but who will, now that the accuracy of his judgment has been verified by more than twenty years of constant use, accord to him the honor of being the father of the admirable system of water works enjoyed by this progressive Indiana city.

The completion of the work, involving an outlay of thirty-five thousand dollars, was done with the utmost attention to details, so that there was no question as to the thoroughness and workmanlike result. The keenness of the perception that redounded, finally, to the great advancement of the entire community was credited to the proper place, the former criticism and abuse being turned to the highest praise and commendation.

Mr. Hulley has never taken what would be considered an active part in the affairs of the community from the partisan standpoint, though he is a stanch Democrat in his political views. He has, however, been a close student of all economic questions pertaining to the general welfare, arriving, after careful observation and diligent study, to the conclusion that all public utilities, such as water works, gas and electric light plants, telephone systems and even street railways should be owned and operated by the municipalities themselves. He has not, however, allowed himself to be carried to the lengths of the new political party, based upon the advocacy of those principles alone.

Samuel Hulley was born in Lancaster, England, September 2, 1819, being the son of George and Hannah (Whitehall) Hulley. When but a small boy he was brought by

his parents to America, his three brothers, George, Esquire and Elkanah, having already settled at, or near, Chester, Pennsylvania. The father had been a manufacturer of cotton goods, and his sons were operating a woolen mill in Pennsylvania, removing later to Moorefield, Switzerland county, Indiana, where the parents settled on a farm, having in the meantime returned to their native land only to again come to the new world in the year 1833. They both died near Moorfield at quite advanced years, he having passed four-score years and she being eighty-seven.

In 1840 Samuel went to Richmond, Indiana, where he learned the trade of machinist, and after becoming proficient worked for some time at Hagerstown, Wayne county. Remaining there until the excitement incident to the discovery of gold in California so worked upon him that he decided upon taking the trip, he cast his fortunes with the many who were then making the mines their Mecca. In company with others he made the tedious trip across the plains, being from the 3rd of May till the 2nd of September going from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Sacramento. Many interesting events occurred to relieve the monotony of the great plains, not the least being a cloud-burst, or possibly what more properly may be called cyclone, being encountered at the time of crossing the Platte river, resulting in a stampede of their horses and the drowning of several of them before order could be restored.

The two years passed in California were full of life and incident which space precludes mention. Many temptations were thrown in the way of the miners, most of whom were, like himself, young men, and

it required a vast amount of self control not to be dragged into the vortex of dissipation which was the ruin of thousands. While not specially fortunate in his mining ventures, he by dint of strict economy and saving managed to bring home with him several hundred hard-earned dollars. He, though realizing the many vicissitudes and hardships of such a trip for the young man, also appreciates the many advantages in lessons of self-reliance and the broadening that comes to any man in contact with the world, and has ever since been an earnest advocate of the idea of the boys seeing something of the world by actual contact, realizing the benefits to be only thus obtained.

Returning to his old Indiana home by way of the isthmus, his observation of the world and knowledge of humanity was considerably extended and he reached home and old friends much better satisfied with himself and a higher appreciation of those about him. He resumed mechanical work in the railroad shops at Newcastle, remaining there until 1857, when he located at Marion. At no time, during the forty-three years he has resided among the people of Grant county, has he been a cipher in the community. The reputation he has attained is one of which any citizen may well feel proud. He at once became identified with the manufacturing interests of Marion, by a connection with John Cochrane in the foundry and machine business. He remained in this connection, first with Mr. Cochrane and later with Joseph Hulley, till 1876, since which he has had relation with the same establishment at various times, retiring finally but about seven years since. In his business relations he has prospered, and, having great faith in the future of the city of his adop-

tion, has made extensive investments in the line of real-estate, now owning a handsome frontage on South Adams street, besides much other valuable property. He has ever taken a consistent and advanced position regarding all public improvements, advocating greater facilities in transportation, better roads, superior school advantages for the youth, and no proposition having for its object the betterment of the community but has found in him a friend and sympathizer. Pre-eminently a man of the strictest honor and undoubted integrity, he has consistently stood for all that makes better citizenship and advanced civilization.

October 1, 1843, Samuel Hulley married, near Vevay, Indiana, Miss Hannah Goddard, who was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, March 20, 1823, and who accompanied her parents to Indiana at the age of fourteen. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Nancy (Ringo) Goddard, both families being among those who have produced many illustrious names in the state of her nativity. Nearly fifty-seven years have this worthy couple trod the pathway of life together, their mutual inclinations so blended that each can truly say that to them wedded life has proven a joyous benediction. No children have come to them during these years, yet each possesses to an eminent degree the qualities that endear them to all with whom they have had contact. Their love for the good in human nature leads them to many acts of charity, of which the public has little knowledge. Baptised into the fold of the established church, in his native land, he has ever been looked upon as being to a certain extent identified with the Episcopal faith, while actually he has not pretended to fellowship. He has ever been in closest

sympathy with all moral movements, his own example being ever toward a purity of private life that has ever tended to a superior citizenship of those who have in any-wise patterned from him.

Believing in the principles emphasized and practiced in the Masonic craft, he became identified with the fraternity at Hagerstown quite early in life, the lodge presenting him, in 1849, with a diploma which speaks much for his rectitude of life and faithfulness of character. He is doubtless the oldest Mason now residing in Marion, and has received many testimonials of fraternal esteem and regard by the home body, one being a handsome arm-chair, in which the many hours of serious contemplation are now passed.

Space forbids the insertion of many points illustrating the character more fully of this excellent citizen and amiable gentleman, and those who are numbered among his friends do not need them.

Now, as the century has closed which has done so much for the advancement of the world and in which he was no unimportant factor, this far-sighted and practical gentleman reviews with admiration the events that occurred about him, receiving no little satisfaction that life was cast at this important period in the world's history and that he was permitted to not only see the progress but to take a hand in the development. Awaiting the stroke of time that announces the hour of "high twelve" for him, he stands in no fear of the summons, realizing that his use of the emblems have been in accordance with ancient teaching and that there is a place reserved for him in "that house not made with hands eternal in the Heavens."

WILLIAM PAULUS.

William Paulus, lawyer at Marion, was born in Preble county, Ohio, July 13, 1833, being the only child of Samuel and Martha (Early) Paulus, natives of Virginia.

The Paulus family is of German ancestry, but was planted in America during colonial days. Adam Paulus, grandfather of our subject, was born in Virginia. He was a farmer, and some years after marriage removed his family to Preble county, Ohio, where he was a pioneer settler, and he there passed his remaining years. The father of William Paulus was reared on the farm, acquired such education as the common schools afforded, and for some years taught school during the winter seasons. He married about the time he attained his majority, but was soon cut down by the scythe of time, leaving a widow and one son.

The widowed mother married a second time, John Deal becoming her husband, and by this union she gave birth to four children, viz.: Margaret married John Shinn; Mary died unmarried; Sarah married Eli Bowman; and Emiline married William Furner. The living members are residents of Miami county, Indiana.

After the death of John Deal the mother became the wife of Samuel Fiant, and then removed to Indiana, where she lived to an old age. By her marriage with Mr. Fiant five children were born: Paulina, wife of N. R. Bowman, of Kokomo; Saloma, wife of Amos Flora, of Howard county; Lydia twice married, her first husband being a Mr. Cunningham, of Miami county; Lorinda, now Mrs. Aaron Bailey; and Samuel C., a blacksmith. The last two named reside at Webb City, Missouri.

William Paulus was an infant when his father died. He was reared by his mother and with the family came to Indiana. He attended school, and for eleven years tilled the soil in summer and taught school in winter, and then gave his whole attention to agricultural pursuits a few years, after which he engaged in merchandising at Mier, where he was postmaster no less than three terms.

Early in life he was elected township clerk, and, after the government of townships was changed he served as trustee and during twenty years of his life held the office of justice of the peace. While serving as justice of the peace he studied law, and in 1887 was admitted to membership in the bar of Grant county.

In 1888 he removed to Marion, where he now follows his profession. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, and as an Odd Fellow he has been an honored member of the lodge at Converse for more than three decades.

In 1855 Mr. Paulus was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Creviston, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Slagle) Creviston, and six children were born to them: Martha J., now Mrs. Perry Zirkle, of Swayzee; Henry J., judge of the circuit court; Rosetta, at home; William, a resident of Marion; Emma, now Mrs. H. U. Abbott; and Morris C., a farmer in Wabash county. In religious belief Mr. and Mrs. Paulus are Universalists.

HON. JOSEPH L. CUSTER.

Hon. Joseph L. Custer, lawyer at Marion, and ex-Judge of the Circuit Court, is a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, born February 11, 1841, being a descendant

of Paul Custer, of Philadelphia, who died November 10, 1783, and whose wife bore the maiden name of Sarah Ball,—she being a sister of Mary Ball, mother of George Washington, the first President of the United States. Sarah, wife of Paul Custer, died December 10, 1779.

Paul and Sarah (Ball) Custer had five sons, viz.: Paul, George, William, Nicholas and Jonathan, of whom George, who was born December 3, 1744, and died December 17, 1829, was twice married. By his first wife, whose maiden name was Susannah Long, George Custer became the father of six children. His second wife bore the maiden name of Catherine Letherman. She was born April 7, 1765; married Mr. Custer November 28, 1784, and died September 22, 1844. By this marriage nine children were born, viz.: Daniel, born October 18, 1785; Susannah, born October 18, 1787; Catherine, June 13, 1790; Magdalene, April 22, 1793; Joseph, September 16, 1797; Jonathan, December 30, 1798; Mary, November 14, 1801; Elizabeth, September 13, 1803; and Lydia, April 24, 1806. Of the above named, Joseph is the grandfather of Hon. Joseph L. George W. Custer, son of Joseph Custer above named, and father of Judge Custer, whose name heads this sketch, was born June 17, 1820; married Hannah Downard August 12, 1838; and in 1847 removed from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, to Highland county, Ohio. He was a mechanic, and died on June 8, 1851, at the age of thirty-one years, leaving three children: Andrew V., born May 20, 1839, a retired merchant of Marion; Joseph L., our subject; and Rachael A., born August 29, 1844, and married Peter Brosier, and now resides in Marion.



J. L. CUSTER.

After the death of George W. Custer, his widow married Samuel Malcom, and removed to Indiana, and later settled at Marion, where she died. By her marriage with Mr. Malcom, she became the mother of one daughter, Martha, who was born September 24, 1854, now Mrs. W. Reed, of Marion. The mother died February 18, 1874.

The subject of this memoir was not yet eleven years old when his father died. A year or two later his mother married a second time and the family removed to Indiana, settling in Grant county, where young Custer attended school and assisted in the work on the home farm until fourteen years of age, when he left the parental roof and entered the battle of life for himself. During the following three or four years he worked at whatever presented itself. He worked as a farm hand, followed the tow-path of the canal, worked as an apprentice at the trade of carpenter, printer, and at other vocations; but none of this satisfied his ambition. He then returned to Marion, attended school, and soon became a teacher. He was of only medium height, slender and not strong, but when President Lincoln called for volunteers, he responded, and May 15, 1861, was mustered into service as private in Company I, Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. However, he saw no active service, and July 24, of the same year, he was discharged on account of physical disability. He then entered Wabash College and pursued his studies about one year, when, on account of the death of his step-father, he returned home. In 1863 he was enrolled into the United States service, and served in the office of the Provost Marshal until the latter part of the year, when he was honorably discharged from service.

He next taught two terms of school in Ohio, after which he read law in the office of Judge John Brownlee and Judge John M. Wallace, of Marion, and on March 14, 1864, was admitted to the bar and engaged in the practice of his profession.

He was twice elected District Attorney for the Fourteenth Judicial District, and served four years in that capacity as Prosecuting Attorney, his first commission bearing date of November 2, 1868, and the second October 24, 1870. In 1886 he was the Republican candidate for State Senator, and came within about fifty votes of election in a strong Democratic district. In 1890 he was elected Judge of the Forty-eighth Judicial Circuit, his commission as Judge bearing date of November 16, 1890, and served with honor and credit during a term of six years, from November 17, 1892. Since the expiration of his term of office, he has given his attention to the general practice of law. Besides being a member of the Grant County Bar, he has been twice elected president of the Grant County Bar Association, and is now a member of the State Bar Association. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of this state on February 21, 1872, and later was admitted to practice in the United States Courts.

Judge Custer owns the plant of the Custer Electric Manufacturing Company, which manufactures various electrical and other appliances, including gas engines; he is also proprietor of the Custer Lumber Company at Gas City. He has a comfortable home at No. 514 South Boots street, and owns other city property, all of which is the accumulation of his labor.

June 22, 1865, he was married to Angela

T. Leas, daughter of Daniel and Nancy Leas, and three children are the fruits of this union: George D., a glass cutter; Burr, a machinist, in charge of the Custer Manufacturing Company; and Robert J., a graduate of Purdue University, is a civil engineer.

Judge and Mrs. Custer are members of the Presbyterian church, in which the Judge was for many years an elder, and in 1880 he was a delegate from the Muncie Presbytery of that church to the Presbyterian General Assembly, which met at Madison, Wisconsin.

ELI THOMAS.

Eli Thomas, a retired farmer of Marion, Indiana, was born in Randolph county August 31, 1825, and traces his ancestry to one of two brothers who came to America from Wales about the year 1700. They were William and George Thomas, who settled in South Carolina, where they bought land. George was unmarried and it is to William that Eli Thomas traces his origin. The immediate ancestors were Jesse and Hannah (Cox) Thomas, the father born in South Carolina September 9, 1796, and the mother a native of North Carolina.

John and Lydia Thomas, the grandparents of Eli Thomas, started from South Carolina for Indiana about 1808, but stopped one or two years in Highland county, Ohio, on account of the Indian uprising in Indiana. Coming to Wayne county, they settled nine miles north of Richmond, the grandfather and five brothers entering land from the government, upon which they lived several years. In 1831 he came to Grant

county and purchased a farm about one mile south of Marion, where the powerhouse now stands. This farm comprises one hundred and twenty acres of land and was his home until he was called to his home on high at the age of seventy-eight years. He was an industrious man and was reasonably successful in his business. He and his wife were Quakers and were conscientious, upright people. She was a native of South Carolina and survived her husband many years, dying at the advanced age of eighty-five.

Jesse Thomas, father of present subject, was but a small lad when his father came to Wayne county, this state. He remained at home until he had reached man's estate, when he learned the trade of a carpenter, at which he worked for many years. March 30, 1829, he came to this county and purchased one hundred and five acres of land in what is now North Marion, paying one dollar and one quarter per acre for it. It was covered with timber and he was among the first white men to settle there, although there were plenty of Indians, some of them remaining many years on Pipe creek. He built a log cabin, in which they lived two years, and during the second year Mrs. Thomas had an adventure which would be to the liking of very few ladies. She went into the timber one evening in search of their cows when she lost her way and was unable to retrace her steps. Wandering around she came to a horse that had a bell on. She grasped the collar around his neck and she held to the animal all night that she might have the benefit of his company and also in the vain hope that the bell might attract the attention of those who were out searching for her. Thus she passed the en-

tire night, and it was not until eight o'clock the next morning that the anxious searchers were rewarded by finding her. The cattle were turned out in the timber to graze and would sometime wander quite a ways from home. While out one day hunting his cattle Mr. Thomas shot and killed a large yellow rattlesnake which measured six feet three inches in length and was the largest native snake ever killed here. This was of such unusual size that he had the skin stuffed in order to preserve it to show what the new country could show. After living a few years on his first property he purchased eighty acres in what is now South Marion and made that his home because it was nearer the church which had recently been built there. A few years later when Marion was laid out he sold his first farm of one hundred and five acres for twelve hundred dollars and at once invested the money in other land in the vicinity at one dollar and one quarter per acre. In 1852 he erected a good brick residence and at one time owned over one thousand acres of land. But one county road was laid out when he first settled here, but many more speedily followed as new homes sprang up in the forest. He was a Quaker and a strong abolitionist, assisting in the underground railway and by every means in his power to ease the load which rested on the black shoulders in the south. He was very successful in business. On March 30, 1859, just thirty years after he located in the county, he laid down the burden of life and entered into the life everlasting.

His wife, Hannah Cox, was a native of North Carolina and came with her parents to Wayne county, this state, in 1810, where they purchased land. The father, Jeremiah

Cox, entered the land which later formed part of the present site of Richmond, Indiana, the balance being the property of one John Smith. Mr. Cox disposed of his land and moved to Randolph county, on White river, where he erected a mill which he operated during the remainder of his life. He had also built the first mill at Richmond. Mrs. Thomas, his wife, was also of the same religious faith and lived to the age of seventy years. They were the parents of nine children, three of whom died in infancy. Those living to adult years were as follows: Jeremiah, a farmer of this township, who died at the age of fifty-four years; Enoch, who owns and operates a large flour mill at Markle, Huntington county; Eli, our subject; Hulda, who married Jacob Vataw and died in early life, aged about twenty-six years; Mary, wife of George Shugart, a prominent farmer of Franklin township, whose biography will be found on another page; John, who died in Lawrence, Kansas, in 1897, in his sixty-fifth year; Robert, who died in 1880, at the age of forty-three years; Hannah and Noah, still living.

Eli Thomas was a child of three and one-half years when his parents moved on their farm which is now included in the corporate limits of Marion. He remained at home until he had attained his majority, when his father gave him eighty acres of land, situated two miles south of the court house, and but little improved. He spent the following year in clearing and improving the property and then disposed of it to good advantage and purchased one hundred and sixty acres three miles south of Marion, paying ten dollars per acre therefor. He lived on this place fifteen years and accumu-

lated three hundred and fifty acres in one piece and also bought his father's old homestead of eighty acres, now in the corporation of Marion. He has since sold part of this for two hundred dollars per acre, making his home on the same until December 7, 1887, when he erected his pleasant home in Marion, where he has since resided.

He was first married to Miss Anna, daughter of Isaac Schooley, and a native of Wayne county, who came with her parents to this county about 1835. She was a member of the Friends church and died in January, 1853, leaving two little children to the father's care. Both are residents of this county, Sylvanus on one of the homesteads, and Marcus, a farmer and minister near here. Mr. Thomas was next married to Miss Milly Willcuts, of Wayne county, whose parents moved to this locality when she was a small child. She was a member of the Friends church and at her death, which occurred September 20, 1876, she left four children: one died in infancy. Thomas C. died in June, 1888, at the age of twenty-one years; Jesse R. is a farmer of Center township; Alvin J. owns and operates a stock farm in Mills township; and Lucy, the wife of Jasper Massena, a farmer of Franklin township, an efficient teacher in the public schools. On November 30, 1840, occurred the birth of Miss Minerva M. Thomas, the present wife of our subject. She is a daughter of Milton Thomas and was born four miles south of Marion, near where she has always lived since. Both she and her husband are members of the Friends church and are consistent in their religion. Mr. Thomas stands high in the community and has been frequently chosen to administer on estates, his well-known honor and

integrity making him a desirable executor. He has been very successful in life and besides giving to each of his children seventy acres of land, he owns three hundred and twenty acres in Kansas; two hundred and eighty in this county, near Marion; the property on which he resides; another residence property, which he rents, and several valuable vacant lots in this city.

REV. FREELEY ROHRER.

Rev. Freeley Rohrer, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Marion, was born near Dayton, Ohio, August 13, 1869. His grandfather, Samuel Rohrer, located in Ohio in 1838, being one of the earlier residents of the state. His ancestry was of Swiss origin, although his own birth occurred in Pennsylvania. He was of a thrifty nature, his exertions in the operation of a farm resulting in the acquisition of a handsome competence. A Lutheran in his religious life, he was active in the building and maintenance of the church of that denomination in the city of Dayton, in the vicinity of which his life was passed. He reached the ripe age of eighty-five, carrying to the grave the highest esteem of all who knew him.

Samuel H., the father of Rev. Freeley Rohrer, was born on the old homestead in the same brick house in which his son was born, and which had been erected in an early day by his father. He chose for his life companion Miss Harriet Wiggim, daughter of John Wiggim, of Scotch-Irish ancestry and Irish birth, who came to the United States in the year 1818, when but six years of age, in company with his parents. He was married, in Miami county,

Ohio, to Esther Dille, who was born in Virginia. After some years spent in Miami county he removed to Dayton where he was engaged in the manufacture of flour for some years, but is better recalled by the people of to-day as the superintendent of the work-house, having had charge of that institution for several years prior to his demise, at the age of sixty-eight years. When Freeley was a lad of fourteen his parents removed to the city of Dayton, his father embarking in the mercantile pursuits, with which he has retained more or less connection to the present, though he is now living retired, still retaining the old Rohrer homestead.

Entering the Dayton schools at the age of fourteen, young Freeley continued attendance until he had completed the full high school course in the class of 1888. His standing was high, class honors being granted him. He soon after matriculated in Heidelberg University at Tiffin, from which he was graduated in the class of 1891, having completed the four years' course in three years. Standing fifth in a class of thirty a class distinction was accorded him here also. Having already made choice of a profession, he entered upon the special preparation in the systematic study of theology and philosophy in McCormick Theological Seminary at Chicago, finishing the course with the class of 1894. About the same time Heidelberg, his alma-mater, honored him with the degree of A. M. As a student he had preached during the latter part of his course to two congregations in Wisconsin, having begun his active public ministry in 1892. The license to preach was granted him by the Presbytery of Chicago May 1, 1893, the day of the opening of the World's Fair, his final ordination oc-

curring at Paulding, Ohio, May the 8th, 1894, by the Presbytery of Maumee. His first regular charge as pastor was at Paulding, where he remained two and one-half years. His relations with the people at that place were most cordial, the spiritual life of the congregation being much developed and emphasized. The present handsome edifice was planned for, and suitable steps taken to begin the operations of building, committees arranged for, etc. The ideas suggested by him were embodied in the structure, and when it was completed he was asked to preach the dedicatory sermon, which he did on the 21st of May, 1899. November 1, 1896, he began his work at Marion, being now in the fifth year of his pastorate here.

It is superfluous to say that his relations to the people of Marion are of the most cordial and harmonious nature, the personality of Mr. Rohrer being such that all are drawn unconsciously toward him, the sympathies, not only of the congregation but of the entire community, being enlisted in the progress of the work. His efforts to advance the growth and success of his parish have redounded in most satisfactory enlargement of the congregation and the strengthening of the general christian work in the city. An increase of upwards of one hundred members on the church books brings the membership up to about three hundred and fifty. A marked improvement is noticeable in the growth in christian character and an enlarged interest in the incidental undertakings of the congregation. Among other local efforts established by Rev. Rohrer is an important mission Sunday-school in the west end of the city, in which are found more than three hundred pupils enrolled.

The society owns its own building, and in every respect is in a most flourishing condition.

The relation borne to the general work of the church by Mr. Rohrer is of an important nature, having been selected to serve as moderator of Muncie presbytery, a position that much strengthened his popularity with all the ministers of this field. He was chosen chairman of the Home mission committee of Muncie Presbytery and is secretary of the Home mission committee of the Synod of Indiana. These two important positions place him in the closest relation to the church throughout the state, and the work accomplished in this connection is well worth a careful retrospect. What is recognized as the "Indiana plan" has been in effective operation in the state for ten years with most satisfactory results. This simply contemplates carrying of the mission work in the state by the state itself, or rather that the Synod of Indiana should be self-sustaining rather than to be a burden on the general assembly. Twelve years since the state drew two thousand dollars from the general board to carry on the mission work, in addition to the three thousand raised by itself. In the year 1900 eleven thousand, five hundred dollars were raised for home work and sixteen thousand dollars set aside into an endowment fund, beside contributing to the general board over ten thousand dollars. In the ten years this plan has been in effective operation two hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars have been raised within the synod, of which forty-one thousand dollars is in the endowment fund for future use in the same line of work. Ninety-six thousand dollars has been turned over to the general fund from the mission board, so

that the Synod of Indiana has shown most astonishing strides, not only in becoming self-sustaining, but in the great assistance it has rendered to the mission work as conducted by the general board. These results have simply been attained on the part of the church in this state by the systematic and harmonious co-operation of the great majority of the ministers of the church, ably seconded by the congregations. This plan has produced large results in the presbytery, as well as in the synod, in that it has been extensively copied elsewhere, and seven of the eight presbyteries of the state are now self-sustaining against but two twelve years ago. At that time forty-three missionaries were employed and eighty-five churches received aid, where at the present there are seventy missionaries and one hundred and thirty-five churches are assisted. Salaries have been raised, an increase of twenty-seven thousand membership is shown in the state, and in many ways the wisdom of the plan of operation is indicated. Plans similar to the "Indiana plan" have been adopted in six other states, who have in consequence become self-sustaining, the work in each taking on new and vigorous life. The development of this work has drawn heavily upon the time and energy of Mr. Rohrer, not, however, to the detriment of his local undertakings which contemplate the adoption of features in church management that will largely tend to make the relations of the congregation and the general society of the city more intimate and cordial.

Mr. Rohrer is actively identified with many of those social and fraternal societies that make better and more loyal citizenship. He is looked upon as a worker in the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor and

in the Sons of Veterans, his connection there being based upon his father serving three years in the army and being a prisoner of war in Libby prison for some months.

Mr. Rohrer was married, at Dayton, Ohio, June 27, 1894, to Miss Lillie A., daughter of David W. Miller, the well known superintendent of construction at the National Soldiers Home at that place. This lady received her education in the Dayton high school and in the normal school, and was a teacher in the public schools four years prior to her marriage. She has entered most harmoniously into the work of her husband, her pleasing personality making her services highly appreciated by all with whom she has come in contact. They have one son and one daughter: Robert William., aged six, and Dorothy Delight, an infant.

Much of the effectiveness of the ministrations of Mr. Rohrer lies in the pleasing and powerful utterances in the pulpit, where he is at his best. He has little of the common affectation of the pulpit orator, but with an ease of delivery that adds to the strength of the discourse, carries the congregation with him, the result being the increase of popularity so well deserved. Mr. Rohrer holds to advanced views on all matters of religious growth and extension. He has little sympathy, however, with those thinkers whose attacks on the Bible through the so-called "higher criticism" would disarrange the entire system of accepted theology. His modification of the confession of faith would not eliminate any of the old and accepted doctrines but rather would simplify the statements that misconception of the true meaning might be avoided. He would also rewrite those time-tried articles, converting them into modern English, thus bringing

them into closer touch with the life and expression of the twentieth century. He sees no need of a radical revision of creed such as would obliterate those old beliefs that gave so much comfort and consolation to our ancestors, believing them to be sufficient for the needs of modern people. Though adhering to the old beliefs and with no sympathy with the idea of radical modification of the teaching, he would so enlarge upon the actual work done that the relations of the church to the world would make the church more a factor in the life of the entire community.

JOHN WILSON.

John Wilson, present deputy county auditor of Grant county, Indiana, was born in Liberty township, July 3, 1853, and is a son of Cyrus and Pharaba (Overman) Wilson.

Cyrus Wilson was born in North Carolina and came to Grant county, Indiana, when he was but eighteen years old, in 1838, and located in Fairmount; but in 1840 removed to Liberty township, where he purchased and resided upon a farm the remainder of his days. He was married in Grant county, and to his marriage were born three children, viz.: Ephraim O., a biographical writer; John, whose name opens this sketch; and Rhoda, deceased. Cyrus Wilson was well educated in his youth, taught school in his younger days, made his mark, and was very prominent locally. He was well to do as a farmer, and at the time of his death, in 1864, was the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of fertile land. He was a member of the Society of

Friends, and in politics was a Republican. His widow survived him until December 23, 1893, when she was also called away, in the faith of the Society of Friends.

John Wilson, the subject proper of this sketch, attended the common schools of his county until sixteen years of age, and when seventeen years old went to Amboy, Miami county, where he was employed in general merchandising until 1882. He then came to Marion, in April of that year, and July 10, 1882, was appointed deputy auditor under Joseph W. Stout, and served under him in this capacity until November, 1882. Stout's term then expired, and John Wilson was appointed by the auditor elect, John M. Turner, as his deputy, and served until November, 1887; then under John W. Miles until November, 1891; then under George A. Osborn until November, 1895, when he was himself elected county auditor on the Republican ticket without opposition, the poll numbering two thousand six hundred and eighty-five votes. He filled the office of auditor until November, 1899, when he was succeeded in the position by George A. Modlin, by whom he was restored to his old position of deputy—an office he still holds, and for which his long experience peculiarly qualifies him. Mr. Wilson has previously held a minor office or two under Republican auspices, having been postmaster at Amboy for four years, and a justice of the peace two years.

John Wilson was joined in matrimony, in Marion, December 4, 1875, with Rachael Hollingsworth, who was born in Wisconsin in September, 1856, and is a daughter of Eli and Huldah (Jones) Hollingsworth. To Mr. Wilson and wife have been born three children, viz.: Maud, Wilmer, and

Fred—all still under the parental roof. The family attend the Baptist church.

Mr. Wilson has always held to Republicanism in politics, and in the campaign of 1892 was secretary and treasurer of the Republican county central committee. He owns a one-hundred-acre farm in Franklin township, which he hires cultivated, and which lies but six miles from Marion, and is well improved in all respects. His city residence is on West Fourth street.

JOHN HORACE FORREST, M. D.

John Horace Forrest, M. D., one of the experienced and favorite physicians and surgeons of Marion, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Logansport, Indiana, August 27, 1858, and is a son of John M. and Rebecca (Longstreth) Forrest.

John M. Forrest was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, grew to manhood in that state and began life on his own account by milling in Ohio until 1850, when he went to Logansport and followed the same calling in the old Forrest mills; lived in that city until 1885, when he moved to Swayzee, Indiana, and was engaged in the grain trade until his death. To his marriage, which took place in Darke county, Ohio, there were born seven children, namely: William Henry; Harriet; Daniel; Franklin; Eva, wife of Samuel Gray, of Cass county, Indiana; Virginia, wife of J. H. Thomas, of Galveston, Indiana; and John Horace, the subject of this sketch. The father of this family was a member of the M. E. church, a Freemason, and in politics a Republican; his death took place April 15, 1890. Mrs.



J. H. FORREST, M. D.

Forrest resides in Galveston, a devout Methodist, and financially is in comfortable circumstances.

John Horace Forrest was educated in the city schools of Logansport until eighteen years old, and was then employed by Dr. J. E. Schultz as an office assistant; and while thus employed read medicine under the doctor, and was thoroughly prepared for entering the Cincinnati Medical College, where he studied two years; then attended Bennett Medical College in Chicago one year, where he graduated in April, 1880. He settled in Marion April 12, 1880, and has met with a success that has fully satisfied his most sanguine expectations.

Dr. Forrest was married, in Anderson, Indiana, November 24, 1880, to Miss Mattie D. Cain. She was born in Muncie, Indiana, June 5, 1862, and is a daughter of John and Rebecca (Barns) Cain, and she has borne her husband four children, viz.: Justin; Horace, Jr., a student at Purdue; and Mary and Elsie, at home.

Mrs. Forrest is a member of the M. E. church. The Doctor is in politics a Republican. He was a member of the first City Council of Marion and was twice re-elected; he is a member of the State Board of Health, now serving his second term; for eighteen years was surgeon for the Pan Handle Railroad, at one time having charge of all the surgical work from Anoka to Bradford; has been City Health Officer and County Health Officer; and has been a member of the City School Board since 1898. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias. As a medical man he has no superior in the county of Grant, and his name as such is well and favorably known throughout this section of

the state. The Doctor has a pleasant home at the corner of Spencer and F streets, where he and his estimable wife dispense a warm and generous hospitality to a host of friends.

BENJAMIN G. ACKERMAN.

Benjamin G. Ackerman, proprietor of the Ackerman Head, Stave and Hoop Factory, of Marion, Indiana, was born January 1, 1839, in what was then known as Richland county, now Morrow county, Ohio, on a farm near Williamsport. His parents were Abraham and Isabelle (Greene) Ackerman, and his grandparents, John and Anna Ackerman. The latter were of German extraction and natives of Pennsylvania, where they were engaged in agricultural pursuits, but at an early day migrated to Knox county, Ohio, where they settled on Owl creek and followed the same vocation.

John Ackerman was a private in the war of 1812, and received a gunshot wound in the leg, causing him to lose that member at the knee. The Indians gave a great deal of trouble when he settled in Ohio and it was necessary to erect block houses at different points for the protection of the white settlers during the hostilities. One of these was constructed on the farm of John Ackerman, under his supervision, and was the scene of frequent carnage. He died on this property when about seventy years of age.

Abraham Ackerman, one of his children, was born in the "Keystone state" and was a child of four years when his parents moved to Ohio. Here he grew to manhood and married Miss Isabelle Greene, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin and Carrie (Hocking)

Greene, both of whom were born near Baltimore, Maryland. They moved to Knox county, Ohio, at an early day and settled on Owl creek, where he ministered in the same Baptist church for a period of fifty years. He died at the age of eighty-nine, in the ripeness of age and the consciousness of a well-spent life. His wife was called to her reward at the age of three score years and ten. Mrs. Ackerman was quite small when her parents took up their abode in Ohio and was there reared to young womanhood, where she met and married her husband. They carried on farming in that county until about 1850, when they thought to try their fortunes in the west and moved to Missouri, where he bought a farm in Holt county, which he cultivated for twenty months, when he sold it and moved to Mills county, Iowa, where he purchased a large farm on Silver creek, seven miles east of Glenwood. He improved this property and five years later was able to dispose of it at a good profit, when he immediately invested his money in eight quarter-sections of land—1280 acres—in Richardson county, Nebraska, that he might provide farms for his children. He was fifty-five years old,—in the zenith of his life—and a very successful man in his business. Mr. Ackerman was an energetic worker in the Baptist church, of which he was a member, and a Democrat in politics. He had received but a meager education in Ohio, as the advantages were very limited, and it was ever one of the most pleasant duties of his life to help along the public school system; indeed he was one of the most efficient members of the school board for many years—the only office he would ever accept. He lived two years in Nebraska, when he sank to sleep, passing be-

yond earth's fading shore into the glorious springtime of heaven, his last resting place being the beautiful "city of the dead" at Salem, Nebraska. His widow disposed of the property in the west and returned to the old home in Knox county, where she passed the remainder of her days. Mrs. Isabelle Ackerman was a life-long Baptist, and when seventy-two seasons of frost and sun had passed the lamp of life had burned away on earth to be renewed in heaven. Ten children lisped the name of "mother" at her knee and received her prayerful care. Three are with her in the better land and seven have been left, who carry her portrait in their hearts.

Benjamin G. Ackerman remained with his parents until he had attained his sixteenth year, when his father secured a position for him in a general store in Omaha, Nebraska. This city, now one of the most populous and thriving of the middle west, the boasted of but two stores, a blacksmith shop and a hotel. The work was well suited to the acquirements of the young man, whose genial disposition and obliging ways soon made him popular with the patrons of the store, and he remained in that capacity two years, the relation only being dissolved when his employer sold the business. He then went to Plattsmouth, Cass county, that state, and clerked one year, when he went with his parents to Richardson county, and the next seven years were spent as a tiller of the soil. He then sold out and returned with his mother to Ohio, purchasing a farm in Morrow county, near Woodbury, which he cultivated for two years, when he sold out and moved to Anderson, this state. Here he opened a dry-goods and grocery store, which he conducted for eleven years on a very profitable basis until 1875, in the month

of October, when a fire swept away everything that he had, leaving him with an indebtedness of five thousand dollars on stock recently purchased. His next venture was in making heads and staves for barrels in the same village, and in this he was more successful; he continued there for nine years, when he disposed of his plant and came to Marion, where he engaged in the manufacture of oil barrels and staves. This factory was operated until February, 1899, when misfortune once more overtook him and a second fire razed his buildings to the ground. He rebuilt just enough to enable him to cut up the timber he had on hand, and in the fall of that year went to Paris, Tennessee, expecting to start a factory for the manufacture of export spokes, but finding the timber unsuitable for the work he returned to Marion, and in January, 1900, leased the J. M. Wise factory and has since been engaged in its operation, manufacturing barrel heads, hoops and staves.

Mr. Ackerman was married, in Richardson county, Nebraska, to Miss Julia Laudrey, of that place, by whom he has five children, namely: George, a prominent farmer and dairyman of this county; Ida, wife of Edwin Parbt, of Anderson; Thomas F., who is foreman in his father's factory; Emma K., who is familiarly known among her friends as "Peach," is the wife of Maurice Callens, of Anderson; and Charles, who resides at home. Mr. Ackerman is a Democrat, and during his residence in Anderson served two terms in the town council, but he is not what may be termed an office seeker, as his time has been too completely taken up by private business to admit devoting it to public life.

In 1862, while a resident of Nebraska,

he was first lieutenant under General Saunders in a military company and drilled every week for several months, but was not called out. He is a member of the Masonic order of Anderson, having been raised to the degree of Master Mason in the lodge of that place. He is a man whose honor and integrity is well known and he has been accorded the esteem of all those who have known him. In addition to his business interests in this city he has a half-interest in a farm of one hundred and twenty acres five miles east, and also in a tract of thirty acres, both lying in the oil regions.

JOHN SECRIST.

John Secrist, a retired business man of Marion, Indiana, was for more than half a century the leading carpenter and contractor in this vicinity, where he is venerated and highly esteemed. He was born August 8, 1811, in Rockingham county, Virginia, where his father, Henry Secrist, was also born. His grandfather, Malachi Secrist, came from Germany when a young man and took part in the Revolutionary war. He belonged to the "flying squadron" under Washington at Valley Forge and was body guard to that noted general. After his release from martial life, that is when peace had been declared, he took up his vocation of shoemaking and worked at it until his increasing age compelled him to forego labor of that kind. He died at the age of ninety-three years.

Henry Secrist was brought up a farmer and followed that occupation all his life, locating in Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, soon after he was married. He remained

there only long enough to raise one crop and in 1821 went on to Logan county, where he purchased land near what is now West Liberty. This was covered with dense timber, which he cut away, getting the ground in condition for cultivation. He took part in the war of 1812 and was quite active in politics, advocating the policy of the Whigs. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and had reached the age of eighty-seven e'er he crossed the dark waters which separate us from the unseen shore. He was joined in wedlock with Miss Dorothy Coon, a native of Virginia and daughter of Michael Coon. She was a strict Presbyterian and died in Ohio.

John Secrist was one of twelve children and grew to adult years on his father's farm. He began to learn the trade of a carpenter at the age of seventeen and worked at it in Logan county until some time in 1843. He was a practical mechanic who thoroughly understood his craft and had erected some good buildings in Champaign county, Ohio. In 1843 he came to Marion and made a bid on the court house here. He also put up a saw-mill and shortly after a flour-mill, which was known as the "Secrist mill" and is still standing, the property of Senator Charles, his son-in-law. Mr. Secrist operated this mill until about 1888, when he sold it and retired from active participation in business. He has been very successful in his business, but his philanthropic spirit has cost him many dollars, as he has signed as security for friends who, through misfortune or otherwise, have left him to pay the debt, sometimes making sad inroads on his savings.

While residing in Ohio he was married to Miss Miranda Burgess, a native of that

state who died in Marion, Ind., leaving him two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of John M. Ammons, of Marion; and Elma, wife of Senator James Charles, whose biography will be found on another page of this work. His second wife was Rebecca Spence, widow of Alexander Ruley and a daughter of Dr. LaFayette Spence. He was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and went to Clarksville, Ohio, where he read medicine, obtaining a good knowledge of that science, and in 1837 he located in Alexandria, this state.

Dr. LaFayette Spence was the first doctor to locate there and he received calls from miles away, obliging him to ride great distances through the forests and many times he has been lost in their depths. He practiced there ten years and then moved to Jonesboro, where he built up a good practice and also conducted a drug store which received a flattering patronage. He was very prosperous and among other enterprises in which he was engaged was the building of a large hotel in Jonesboro. The first structure he erected in this state was a log cabin which was his home during his first years in Indiana. He was an active Republican and a member of the Presbyterian church. His death occurred in the very prime of his life, when he was in the zenith of his prosperity in his fifty-fourth year. He married Miss Sarah Avey, who was a native of Ohio. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and November 29, 1900, at the age of seventy years, she quietly sank into the dreamless sleep, since when Mr. Secrist has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Ammon.

Mr. Secrist is a straight-out Republican and for nine years served as commissioner

of Grant county. During his younger years he was on the school board and made a most acceptable officer. Mr. Secrist is also a member of the Methodist church, in which organization he is trustee. He was the architect of the present church edifice and, as trustee had charge of the construction. He is standing now at the threshold of a new world, where

One by one we're following on,
To a conference above,
Where all may break and eat the bread
Of everlasting love.

HERBERT MARION ELLIOTT.

Herbert Marion Elliott, of Marion, has attained a state reputation as a lawyer, although his residence in the state only dates from 1893. His ancestors have resided in America for several generations, and the name is now a common one throughout the United States.

Marcus Delos Elliott, father of Herbert M., was born in Otsego county, New York; but before he attained his majority he went to Michigan, which was then considered the "far west," and located on government land in Oakland county, where later other members of his father's family made their home. Mr. Elliott became a substantial farmer, and gained the respect and confidence of those who knew him. When the Union needed patriots to suppress rebellion, Mr. Elliott enrolled his name as a volunteer and was mustered into service with Company H, Eighth Michigan Battery of Light Artillery, of which he was elected captain and served with valor for more than three years. In 1876

his fellow citizens honored him, by electing him their representative in the legislature of Michigan. He is also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Having accumulated a competency, he now lives a retired life in Holly, Michigan.

The mother of Herbert M. Elliott bore the maiden name of Arvilla E. Seely. She was born in Cattaraugus county, New York; but when only a child her parents removed to Michigan and settled in Oakland county, where she married Mr. Elliott; and proved a true wife and mother until her death, which occurred when she was seventy-one years of age. She was a devout Christian and, like her husband, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Four children were born unto Marcus D. and Arvilla E. Elliott, of whom Herbert M. is the oldest; Addie E., now Mrs. William Zellner, resides at Fenton, Michigan; George M. is the law partner of our subject and John D. is a lumberman at Menominee, Michigan.

Herbert M. Elliott was born in Rose township, Oakland county, Michigan, September 15, 1853, and was reared a farmer. His early education was obtained in the common schools, supplemented by attendance at the high schools of Holly and Ann Arbor.

He taught school twelve terms—the last three being in the village of Clio. In the meantime he read law one year in the office of Judge A. C. Baldwin and James A. Jacokes, of Pontiac; but ill health caused him to abandon the study for a time. September 4, 1878, he was married to Ella E. McLean, daughter of Hector and Sarah McLean. She was born in Vienna township, Genesee county, Michigan. After marriage, Mr. Elliott lived on a farm; but his health

became impaired and he was obliged to abandon agricultural pursuits. He next became a druggist and carried on business at Holly and Davisburg, Michigan, until 1880, when he determined to carry out the ambition of his early life, by renewing his study of law in the office of M. M. Burnham, of Holly, and later completed his course in the office of General O. L. Spaulding, of St. Johns, and on January 3, 1884, was admitted to practice. Ten days after being admitted to the bar, he hung out "his shingle" at Au Sable, Michigan. He was now thirty-one years of age without a dollar, but having a family consisting of his wife and two children depending upon him he was determined to make a success; and being honorable in his dealings, his practice increased steadily and he soon became a partner of O. E. McCutcheon who was a prominent member of the bar, and soon the firm of McCutcheon & Elliott became well and favorably known in that section of the state.

Mr. Elliott gained popularity, in consequence of which he was elected circuit court commissioner two terms, then served as prosecuting attorney one year by appointment and two years by election. January 1, 1891, he opened a branch office at Detroit, Michigan, and conducted the same one year, when he returned to Au Sable and closed up his business at that point. The town of Au Sable and that of Oscoda, just across the river, were built up on account of extensive lumber interests; but when the forests were cut away the mills closed, the towns decreased in population and the property depreciated in value so that when our subject had disposed of his interests, he found he had comparatively but few dollars to show for the large and lucrative practice

he had enjoyed for nine years. He now removed to Indiana and associated with his brother under the firm style of Elliott & Elliott, opened an office at Marion, and, although a stranger, was soon recognized as a leading member of the Grant county bar.

In 1894 he brought the suit of "State of Indiana ex rel Wilson vs. Jacob N. Wells." See Vol. 144, Indiana Reports. This suit was brought to determine when the office of township trustee ended, and thus effected every township trustee in the state. It was defended by several of the most prominent lawyers in the state, and as Mr. Elliott won the suit, he at the same time won a state reputation.

Mr. Elliott is a close student and hard worker, being very thorough and systematic in the preparation of a case, so when he enters the court room he is familiar with its every detail. Besides practicing in the local courts, he has been admitted to the supreme court of Indiana, the United States circuit court and is treasurer of Grant County Bar Association.

His law library is one of the best in the county and at his home he has a large collection of miscellaneous books. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have two children: Harry McLean, proof reader on the *Terre Haute Express*, and Merle Dee, at home, is an accomplished pianist.

He is a gentleman of sterling worth and character, never stooping to trickery or unfair means. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Marion, in which he is an elder. He has also served as superintendent of the Sabbath-school five years and for three years was president of the Young Men's Christian Association.

WILLIAM C. WEBSTER.

William C. Webster, vice-president of the First National Bank of Marion, was born in this city in the old homestead at the corner of Fifth and Washington streets March 16, 1839.

George W. Webster, father of William C., was born at Fairfax, Vermont, near St. Albans, where he lived until about twenty years of age, when he went to New Orleans, thence went to Piqua, Ohio, and later came to Marion. Here he followed his trade of carpenter and builder, building many houses, bridges, etc., including a dwelling for his father-in-law, Dr. McKinney, in 1836 or 1837, and was one of the contractors to build the first railroad through Marion. He built a college edifice in Chicago, and many bridges in Illinois and Iowa, as well as church edifices. In politics he was a staunch Republican and once served out an unexpired term as county treasurer. He died February 13, 1892, at the age of eighty years and seven months.

George W. Webster married Maria J. McKinney, who was born May 12, 1816, in Miami county, Ohio, and died in June, 1893; both were members of the Christian church. Mrs. Webster bore her husband eight children, of whom five attained maturity: William C., the subject of this sketch; Eureka, wife of Dr. Milton Jay, of Chicago; Elery C., M. D., of Marion; George, Jr., cashier of the Marion Bank, and Marietta, wife of George W. Spencer, of Chicago.

William C. Webster passed his boyhood days in what is now the city of Marion, when it was a wooded country place, and grew up with the city. When quite young

he began clerking in a dry-goods store for his father and others, then went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and was associated with J. W. Lowell & Co. as junior partner in the wholesale grocery trade. While in St. Joseph, in 1865, he took a contract to supply the United States government with fifty thousand bushels of corn at Denver and Fort Laramie, to deliver which he made two trips across the plains by stage.

After about a year passed in St. Joseph Mr. Webster went to the vicinity of Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he leased a large cotton plantation, in the management of which he lost all the money he had made in St. Joseph. He next passed a year in Chicago, Illinois, and made some money on the board of trade, but lost it. He then returned to Marion and engaged in the grocery trade for several years. He then spent one year in Chicago in a successful lumber trade, and then returned to Marion, re-engaged in the grocery business, in which he prospered for several years.

The next venture of Mr. Webster was in the real-estate business in 1888, when he united with G. N. Winchel and laid out one hundred and eighty-nine acres in building lots, and helped locate a number of factories on the grounds, including the Stewart & Estep glass factory. He still owns several houses and lots in this division.

Mr. Webster was one of the organizers of the First National Bank, was one of the first directors, and is now its vice-president. He is one of the stockholders and directors of the Marion Brick Company and its vice-president. He was the first president of the improvement committee to boom the city of Marion, and likewise a pioneer promoter and president of the Commercial Club. He and

Mr. Winchel started the subscription list to induce the officials to locate the Soldiers Home at Marion. He was also a prime mover in securing the construction of the street-car lines, and it may be truly said that he has done his share to make Marion what it is to-day.

Mr. Webster was married, in Marion, December 22, 1868, to Miss Caroline Hall, who was born in the vicinity of the city and is a daughter of Stephen D. and Philadelphia Hall. To this union have been born three children, namely: Frank, who died in infancy; Jesse and Nellie, who are still under the parental roof.

In politics Mr. Webster has ever been a stanch Republican and an active and influential worker for the party, but would never accept public office. Mrs. Webster and her daughters are members of the Christian church, and of this body Mr. Webster is a trustee.

CHARLES REECE.

Charles Reece, a retired druggist of Marion, Indiana, is a self-made man in the true acceptance of the word; his father having died when he was in his thirteenth year, he was left to fight his way almost unaided from comparative poverty to a fair competence. He was born February 9, 1829, in Henry county, Indiana, and is a son of Nathan and Susanna (Elliott) Reece, and a grandson of John and Ann (Needham) Reece.

John Reece was probably a native of Wales and came to America with two of his brothers, he settling in North Carolina, where he was married. He and his wife were members of the Friends' Society, and

followed the occupation of agriculture. The grandmother, whose maiden name was Ann Needham, was probably a native of Randolph county, North Carolina. About 1824 they came to Indiana, and with their family located in Henry county, which at that time was covered by a dense forest, and there entered land from the government.

Nathan Reece was born in the year 1806, in the state of North Carolina, and was reared to the life of a farmer. He was eighteen years old when he came with his parents to this state. In 1828 he was married to Susanna Elliott, a native of Wayne county, but then a resident of Henry county, with whom he lived happily until his death, which occurred in 1841. Mrs. Reece survived her husband many years, dying in Sterling, Kansas, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. They were both members of the Society of Friends. Six children were the fruits of their union, namely: Charles; two that died in infancy; Jane, who reached the age of thirty-six; Mary, wife of Hon. H. H. Butler, who resides in Miami, Indian Territory; and Joel, for many years a newspaper man in Kansas and now a resident of Pratt.

Until he was eighteen years of age, Mr. Reece, of this biography, remained on the farm at home and attended the public school, where he laid the foundation of a good, practical education. To this was added a two-years' course in the Friends' Boarding School at Richmond, Indiana, now known as Earlham College. Then followed four or five terms of teaching school, an employment in no wise congenial and one that was soon abandoned for agricult-



Charles Reece.



Maria Pewee

ural life. Having husbanded his resources, he purchased an eighty-acre tract of land in Rush county, this state, in 1851, and spent four years in its cultivation and improvement. At the expiration of that time he disposed of this property and moved to Richmond where he embarked in the grocery business for another four years, when he sold out and moved to Alexandria, Madison county, this state. Here he engaged in the drug business and enjoyed a good patronage until in March, 1866, when he located in Marion, where he achieved positive success and soon received recognition as a live business man. In 1867 he opened a drug store and pharmacy at 414 South Washington street, where his energy and genial disposition compelled attention and proclaimed him one of the best business men of the county. He possesses the rare faculty of making friends where they are most needed, and of retaining them, and, although an avowed Democrat, he was chosen by the voice of the people to the office of town trustee, which he retained for two years and where he recognized and worked for the interests of his entire constituency. His business had grown to such an extent that in 1890 he sold out and was able to retire from active life with a neat competency.

He was united in marriage August 25, 1852, to Miss Eunice Dennis, of Hope-well, Henry county, Indiana, who died leaving four children, two of whom died in infancy, and one, Elizabeth J., at the age of sixteen, just as she was budding into womanhood. The fourth is Emma C., wife of Joseph Fenimore, of Anderson, this state. On June 4, 1864, he contracted marriage with Mrs. Maria (Egbert) Moore, daughter of Henry and Phœbe (Thornton) Eg-

bert, and a native of Champaign county, Ohio, where she grew to womanhood. Her parents were both natives of New Jersey, where they were married and at once started for the west. He was a farmer and chair-maker, and reached the good old age of eighty-five. His wife died at the age of seventy-seven years. Maria Egbert first married John W. Moore, who died at the age of thirty-six years, leaving her with three children, viz.: Mary Jane, wife of Marshall F. Tingley, of Wabash county; John W., owner and publisher of the Kempton Chronicle, of Kempton, this state; and Ida, who died at the age of thirty-eight years.

Mr. Reece was formerly a Friend, but was excommunicated because his second marriage was with a lady who was not a member of that church. He was made a Mason in July, 1851, at Knightstown, Henry county, but now holds membership in Samaritan Lodge, No. 105, of Marion. He is also a member of the Chapter, Council, and Marion Commandery, No. 21, Knights Templar.

Mr. Reece has a pleasant home situated on the corner of Boots and Sixth streets, where he and his estimable wife are spending the evening of their lives in comfort and contentment, with the consciousness of years well spent and ministrations given that have brightened many a home.

THOMAS CLEMENT KIMBALL, M. D.

Thomas Clement Kimball, M. D., founder and owner of Marion Hospital and well known as a surgeon, is a graduate of Rush Medical College, class 1868.

His great-grandfather was born in England, and after immigrating to America settled in New Hampshire. Here Abner Kimball, grandfather of Dr. Thomas C., was born, grew to manhood and married, but soon afterward removed to Ohio and became an early settler of Coshocton county, where he passed his remaining years as a farmer.

Moses Kimball, father of the Doctor, was born in Coshocton, Ohio, in March, 1818; married Louisa Powell, and in 1848 removed his family to Miami county, Indiana, where he was numbered among the well-to-do farmers and stock raisers. In the fall of 1871 he sold his property, and on account of ill health he and his wife traveled one year, after which he settled on a farm in Wilson county, Kansas, where he died in 1884.

The mother of the Doctor was born in Virginia, but her parents, Thomas and Henrietta Powell, were natives of England. She is now eighty-three years old and resides with a daughter in Kansas. Moses and Louisa Kimball were the parents of nine children, of whom Thomas C. Kimball was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, November 23, 1842, and when six years old removed with the family to Indiana, where he attended the common schools and aided in the work upon the farm.

In 1861 he entered Marion high school, and later Stockwell Collegiate Institute, of Tippecanoe county, to complete his literary education; but he was hardly accustomed to school life when he laid aside his books and enrolled his name as a volunteer soldier, and in September, 1861, was mustered into service as a private of Company I, Eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served as such during the three years of his

enlistment, when he was honorably discharged. He was always ready for duty, and participated in all battles, skirmishes and marches that fell to the lot of his company. The principal engagements were: Rich Mountain, Black Water and Sugar Creek, Missouri; Pea Ridge and Cotton Plant, Arkansas; Port Gibson, Jackson (first battle), Champion Hills, Big Black River and Jackson (second battle), Mississippi; Murlany, Fort Esperando and Austin, Texas; Baton Rouge, Carrion Crow Bayou and Atchafalaya, Louisiana; Berryville and Hall Town, West Virginia. After three years of soldier life young Kimball again entered the Stockwell Collegiate Institute and three months later took up the study of medicine, his preceptor being his brother, Abner D., and after taking the course of study at Rush Medical College entered upon the practice of his profession at Converse, Indiana, where he remained until 1885, when he located at Marion, where he has attained a high standing in his profession.

In 1896 he founded the Marion Hospital, which has accommodations for thirty patients, and he now gives his attention to surgery and surgical diseases of women.

Dr. Kimball was surgeon of the Fourth Regiment, I. N. G., and when the regiment was mustered into service for duty during the Spanish war President McKinley appointed Dr. Kimball chief division surgeon, and the appointment being confirmed by the United States senate, he was assigned the Sixth Army Corps at Chickamauga, where he served until honorably discharged at the close of the war.

Dr. Kimball has taken three special courses of lectures at Rush Medical College, and is a member of the Grant County Medi-

cal Society and the American Medical Association.

He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, being an active worker in all branches of the fraternity.

The marriage of Dr. Kimball took place in 1865, when Miss Louisa J. Vinnedge became his wife. Four children have been born to this union, viz.: India, now Mrs. L. J. Hoover, of Hartford City, Indiana; Carl V., editor *Hardwood Journal*, Chicago; Glen D., a graduate from Rush Medical College, is in charge of Marion Hospital; and Earl, who is at home. The family own and occupy one of the most attractive and beautiful homes in the city.

JASON WILLSON.

Jason Willson, banker at Marion, is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, banker in Indiana, and no citizen of Grant county is more worthy than he of having his life's history preserved within these pages.

His father, Osborn Willson, was a native of Vermont, born in 1793,—his paternal ancestors being Scotch-Irish and his maternal ancestors being Scotch. The McCrackens, to which family his mother belonged, came from Scotland and settled in New England during the Colonial days, and her grandfather, Col. David McCracken, sacrificed an arm in the cause of American independence. Her father, Isaac Clapp, and his brother, also, served in the Revolutionary army. Thus the founders of the family in America proved themselves patriots, and left a record well worthy of emulation by their descendants.

Osborn Willson in early life migrated

from Vermont to Washington county, New York, where he was united in marriage with Susan Clapp, who was born in Salem, Washington county, New York, in 1799, and was of Welsh descent. The union of Osborn Willson and Susan Clapp was a happy one, and they lived together for more than sixty-three years. Twelve children were born unto them, all attained their majority, all led honorable lives, and all won the esteem of those who knew them. The parents celebrated their golden wedding surrounded by hundreds of descendants and friends, and when they had passed sixty-two years of married life, again a goodly number gathered at their home. The mother was the first to pass on—she died in August, 1875. The father survived his companion five years, when he died respected by all his friends and neighbors.

Jason Willson was born November 23, 1826, in the same house where ten of the twelve children of the family were born. His early life was passed upon the farm and in the country schools. When eighteen years of age he taught school—and it may here be noted that all his brothers and sisters, with one exception, taught school—and for eight years he served as teacher during the winter months and tilled the soil in summer. But the wages paid country teachers were very meager and Mr. Willson being ambitious to make money was on the lookout for a more remunerative field of labor, and thus, from 1853 to 1859, engaged as a traveling photographer, making daguerreotypes for people in many different states, east, south and west,—a vocation which he found both pleasant and lucrative. But he was still dissatisfied and longed for a more profitable business, and so in 1859 he embarked in

the grocery business at Muncie and met with marked success.

September 19, 1860, the marriage ceremony was solemnized whereby Miss Sabrina Wolfe became his wife. She is a daughter of Adam Wolfe, the pioneer banker and merchant of Muncie.

After conducting a grocery store about two years Mr. Willson was asked by his father-in-law how he would like to engage in banking. At the same time adding that if he should like to become a banker, he, Mr. Wolfe, would join him as a partner. To become a banker had been a life dream of Mr. Willson, and he readily accepted the helping hand, disposed of his business and entered the banking house of Mr. Wolfe, so as to become familiar with the duties he was soon to assume, and January 8, 1862, he founded the Jason Willson & Co. Exchange Bank at Marion. At that date there was not a railroad or a mile of gravel road in Grant county, and the only sidewalks in Marion consisted of a few stones stuck in the ground around the court house. The bank was a success from the beginning, but it was a small institution compared with its present extensive business. It has had a steady and healthy growth from the beginning to the present date.

For more than three years Mr. Willson did all the work alone, assuming the duties of clerk, bookkeeper, cashier, president and board of directors; now he requires the help of no less than six bright, active men, and the Jason Willson & Co. Exchange Bank is rated among the most substantial banking houses of Indiana, having no less than ten corresponding banks. Mr. Wolfe was a partner in the bank until his death, March 20, 1892, a period of more than thirty years.

Since 1892 Mr. Willson has had his two sons associated as partners. Our subject is also interested in valuable farming lands in Grant county. The Bank block, built by him in 1883, was the best in the city at that date; and his residence, built in 1896, is the largest, handsomest, best built and most modern in the city.

He is a Democrat in politics, but never sought office, as his private business always required all his time and attention. In religion all members of his family are Episcopalians. Mr. and Mrs. Willson are the parents of three children: Grace died in 1879, in her seventeenth year; Fred W., a graduate of Racine College, of Racine, Wisconsin; and Albert J., a graduate of Yale University. The sons are active in the work in the bank, and evidently are following in the footsteps of their father.

SAMUEL MCCLURE (DECEASED.)

Samuel McClure was born in Shelby county, Ohio, November 16, 1807, and was of Scotch and English-Irish descent. His great-grandfather emigrated from Scotland at a very early day to Richmond, Virginia. There his grandfather, Robert McClure, was born, date unknown. About the year 1770 his grandfather immigrated to Newberry district, South Carolina. In that state his father, Samuel McClure, was born November 11, 1777. His mother, Mary McClure, formerly Mary Stewart, was born in South Carolina January 31, 1777. Her father was of Irish descent, her mother of English.

About the year 1804 Samuel McClure and Mary Stewart were married. Like the

majority of young people who married in that state in those early days, they resolved to seek their fortunes in the fertile regions of the Northwest. Accordingly, the same year, 1804, they immigrated to Ohio, then the Northwest Territory, fixing their home near Dayton, on the Little Miami. There they remained about five years, when they moved to Shelby county, of the same state, settling on a creek called Laramie, near Piqua. There his father lived until the breaking out of the war of 1812, when he returned to South Carolina. He remained there until the fall of 1813. Returning then, he and his team were pressed into the United States service and taken to Fort St. Mary's, which fort and block-house he assisted in building. In the spring of 1815 he settled on what is known as Nine Mile creek, two miles above his former home. There he remained until December 25, 1826, when he removed to Indiana, settling on the present site of Wabash. He remained there but a short time, when he removed to Grant county, where he entered land. In 1827 or 1828 Mr. McClure built the first mill known on the Mississinewa, within the limits of Grant, and the second in the county. This he managed successfully for some years, when he returned to his former home in Wabash, where he died September 22, 1838. His wife, Mary, died on the 27th of the following May.

The family of Samuel McClure consisted of ten children. Samuel McClure, Jr., lived with his father until about the age of twenty years. He then concluded, there being about 1,800 Indians along the Wabash and Mississinewa rivers, to engage as Indian trader. In the spring of 1828 he went to live with W. G. and G. W. Ewing, who

were Indian traders, that he might learn the business. In the fall of 1828 he procured of the Ewings a small stock of goods suitable for the winter trade. Then building on the Wabash, two and a half miles above the mouth of the Mississinewa, two log cabins, one for his goods, the other for himself, he remained there three years, trading in the winter and assisting his father in the mill during the summer. While engaged as a trader young Samuel made a vigorous effort to learn the Indian language and to gain their confidence. In both these respects he was successful, soon being able to speak fluently their language, and obtain the confidence of all whose acquaintance he made. In the winter of 1832 and 1833 he moved his trading post three miles below Wabash, on his father's farm. There he served as trader in winter and farmer in the summer.

In 1833 Samuel and his brother Robert cut the first state road that ran through Wabash county. This road ran from the "twenty-mile stake" in Wabash county to the town of Wabash, and from there to Eel river, near Manchester. They cut this out for \$7.58 per mile. January 10, 1833, Samuel McClure was married to Susannah Furrow, daughter of James W. Furrow, of Fort Laramie, Ohio. To the marriage of Samuel McClure there were born six children, viz.: James F., deceased; Eliza J., wife of J. D. Cook, of Toledo, Ohio; Mary A., Rosetta A. and Louisa, all three deceased; and Erastus Philip, mention of whom will be found in this volume. The family in politics is Republican.

After his marriage Samuel McClure remained in Wabash county until February, 1834. In that year, having rented a store

room of his father, he moved to Marion, where he engaged in business, this being but about three years after the location of Marion where he begun trading both with the white men and Indians, but more particularly with the Me-shin-go-me-sia band. Although he had been engaged as a trader for some time, yet his capital was very small. He obtained his first stock of goods from New York through the kindness of Jacob and Able Furrow, uncles of his wife, and merchants of Piqua, Ohio.

Soon after this, going to Dayton, Ohio, he made the acquaintance of Mr. Phillips, a wholesale merchant of that place and an intimate friend of his father, from whom he succeeded in obtaining a small stock of goods. By fair and honest dealing, meeting all his engagements promptly, he gained the confidence of the business men of Dayton, and could soon procure all the goods he desired, whether he had the money to pay cash or not. From 1834 until within a few years of his death, Mr. McClure was engaged in the goods business in Marion. During this time he was closely identified with all measures affecting the interests of the city and county. His chief aim, however, was to guard the interests of the Indian. At an early day he became thoroughly acquainted with the business of the Indians, and in every transaction became their chief counselor, they profiting by his advice. He soon obtained their implicit confidence and almost the entire control of their business. Several times he went to Washington to intercede with the government in their behalf. Assisted by Mr. Miller, he was instrumental in securing the payment of their annuity at Peru, Indiana.

In 1853, assisted by Mr. Miller and a

delegation of Miamis, he succeeded in having a census taken of all the Miami Indians; assisted also in the making of the treaty of 1854, and in securing the legislation for the partition of the Me-shin-go-me-sia reservation, in 1873. Mr. McClure not having the advantage of an education which he had so much desired, he spared no pains or effort for the education of his own family, besides taking into his home several of his nieces and nephews that they might have the privilege of the excellent schools of Marion. At one time he successfully maintained a private school for young ladies, by hiring a teacher and assuming the responsibility of paying her salary, renting a school room and giving it all the care, oversight and effort that goes with good management and success in any undertaking.

Hospitable in the highest degree, his home was an "open house" for many years to numerous friends and relatives, and plenty was evident in all of its appointments. Mr. McClure was a great enthusiast in the cause of the Union army during the Civil war, and manifested great interest in the welfare of the soldiers. In fact, he was entrusted with thousands upon thousands of dollars in remittances from the soldier boys to be distributed among their families; he also was a frequent visitor to the camp at Indianapolis, where he presented a valuable war horse to Colonel David Shunk.

Mr. McClure was a western man in the broad sense of that term and a splendid product of institutions which confer their favors upon merit rather than upon the prestige of wealth and family. He realized the wants of the people among whom he lived, and with strong brain and keen foresight he did what he could to aid in supply-

ing that demand. Being of an exceedingly approachable character, Mr. McClure had the happy faculty of making friends at all times, and while his reputation was by no means confined to his place of residence, he was certainly best known and most popular at home. His life was fraught with good to the individual citizen and to the community in the aggregate, and it is a compliment worthily bestowed to class him among the noted men of his day and generation. From one of the poorest he grew to be one of the wealthiest men in Grant county, owning much valuable land in Grant county as well as business and residence property in Marion and Toledo, Ohio.

What imperfections he may have had are now covered with the broad mantle of Christian charity, as is his body with the green turf of the beautiful cemetery where he sleeps so well, while his virtues, more enduring than marble shaft or granite obelisk, will ever live an enduring monument in the hearts of his fellow men.

ERASTUS PHILIP McCLURE.

Erastus P. McClure, a well-known retired business man and a native of Marion, Grant county, Indiana, was born February 17, 1845, the son of Samuel and Susannah (Furrow) McClure, prominent mention of whom will be found on another page of this volume.

Erastus Philip McClure attended the common schools of Marion until sixteen years old, assisting in the meantime at the store on the old corner where his birth took place; later he attended the Bloomington

Academy one term, and was a graduate from the Toledo Commercial School. On returning from his studies Mr. McClure engaged in mercantile trade in Marion and in buying and shipping live stock. In 1885 he relinquished merchandising, but continued the buying and selling of stock until 1898, when he retired to private life.

Erastus P. McClure was married in Marion November 27, 1867, to Miss Celia Cary, who was born in Ohio in 1850, and is a daughter of Simon Cary. This marriage had been graced with three children, but one of whom, however, still lives, namely: Lizzie, wife of William C. Smith, boot and shoe merchant at Marion; one infant died unnamed; and the youngest born, Samuel, is also deceased. Mrs. McClure is a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics Mr. McClure is a Republican, and has served as park commissioner.

Mr. McClure still keeps superintendency over his rent roll and the improvements in progress on his property. He owns one hundred and seventy acres in Grant county and much valuable improved city property, one piece 44x132 feet on the corner of Fourth and Adams streets, which was the old home of his father, and on which Mr. McClure erected in 1900 a block of four business rooms, 20x40 feet, facing Adams street, two stories in height. Mr. McClure's financial success has been commensurate with the energy and wise forethought exhibited in the various undertakings with which his name has been connected, and few men have had as potent an influence in shaping and fixing upon a firm and substantial basis the business interests of the city.

As a business man Mr. McClure is conspicuous for the method, exactitude and

promptness of all his transactions. All his energies, impulses, thoughts and intuition, like so many satellites, revolve around this one idea, and in every detail, even the most minute, he observes fixed rules from which he rarely deviates. In his various business transactions he has come in contact with all classes of men, whose confidences he invariably succeeds in winning, and this, too, by no artifice or blandishment, but by fair dealing and unfaltering loyalty to his engagements. Wherever he is known his word has the sanctity of an obligation, and he has always endeavored to shape his conduct in accord with the principles of business ethics, and to meet his fellow man upon the plane of a mutual reciprocity of interests is one of the fundamental elements of his nature. Men who know him best trust him with an absolute faith in the rectitude of his intentions, and his life has been directed by the genius of industry and perseverance, and the success with which his efforts have been crowned has rather been the result of fidelity to purpose than of any remarkable brilliant transactions.

Caution, prudence and penetration are among his most striking characteristics, and he always moves with great deliberation, but when necessity requires he acts with promptness only equaled by a most remarkable positiveness and firmness. He possesses both independence of mind and character, and though by no means forward or aggressive in his daily intercourse with the world, his force, self-assertion and strong individuality never fail to make his presence felt. As a citizen he has always been identified with the public welfare, and to all moral, charitable and like enterprises he contributes his share without ostentatious pa-

rade. Socially he is agreeable and courteous and popular with all, and resides on the corner of Fourth and McClure streets, in his beautiful home, where he dispenses an open-hearted hospitality.

ANDREW J. BOBBS, M. D.

Andrew J. Bobbs, M. D., is one of the prominent citizens of Marion, Indiana, and was one of the most successful practitioners in the medical profession at the time he was actively engaged in the work. He is a native of Woodville, Clermont county, Ohio, and was born February 1, 1833. His father, Adam Bobbs, was born on a farm in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood and married Miss Elizabeth McConnel, who was of Irish parentage, but a native of Ohio. The paternal grandfather was a Frenchman, but came to America from Strasburg, Germany.

Adam Bobbs, on settling in Woodville, engaged in the mercantile and pork-packing business, which he there followed for about twenty years, and then located in Hamilton county, where he continued in the mercantile business eight or ten years longer. Wishing to retire from the bustle and turmoil of commercial life, he purchased a small farm near Phillipsburg, Montgomery county, where he remained until death claimed him in his seventy-third year. He was a Democrat in politics, but did not obtrude his views on others. He was an honored member of the United Brethren church, as was his wife, who also died at the age of seventy-three years. Four children were born to them, namely: Caroline, who mar-



ANDREW J. BOBBS, M. D.



MRS. JOSEPHINE BOBBS.

ried Dr. Tedroe, of Newton, Miami county, and died at the age of sixty years; Elizabeth, who reached the age of fifty-six years, was the wife of John Henderson; Dr. Andrew J.; and Dr. Adam, who graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, and is a practicing physician of Paulding, Ohio.

Dr. Andrew J. Bobbs had a busy life during his boyhood, as the time not spent in the public and high schools was spent in his father's store, where he assisted in waiting on the trade. This life being uncongenial to his taste, and having a fancy for the work of a physician, he entered the Ohio Medical College at the age of eighteen, graduating therefrom in March, 1854, about the time he reached his majority. Being now a full-fledged doctor, he opened an office in Edenton, Clermont county, Ohio, where he remained two years, when he removed to Montgomery county, that state, where he practiced until 1867, making his home in Phillipsburg. He had an extended and lucrative practice and accumulated considerable property, as a result of steady application and close attention to business. In September, 1867, he located in Marion, where he found a broader field of labor and where his skill and efficiency met with ready appreciation. He has been a very busy man in the practice of his profession, and for twenty-one years, until 1888, devoted his entire time to the work in Marion and surrounding country.

Dr. Bobbs is a member of the Masonic lodge. He has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Mary Cook, of Montgomery county, Ohio, and a consistent member of the Congregational church. At her death she left two children: Zanora, wife of Dr.

Shively, whose memoir will be found elsewhere in this volume; and Emma, wife of John J. Strange, a rising young attorney of this place. November 11, 1891, Dr. Bobbs married Mrs. Josephine (Butler) Ruess, a most estimable lady whose many pleasing attributes have combined to make her decidedly popular.

Curtis Hunt Butler, the father of Mrs. Bobbs, will be remembered by the older residents of Marion as the proprietor of the hotel in that place during the middle part of the nineteenth century, and also as a dealer in real estate. He was born December 7, 1800, in Milledgeville, Georgia, where he was reared to manhood and received his education. On July 12, 1827, he was united in marriage with Miss Maria Ann Miller, who was born in Millersburg, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1811. Mr. Butler was closely identified with the growth and progress of Grant county during his twelve years residence here, and was an upright, honorable gentleman. He was a zealous worker in the Presbyterian church, as was his wife, and his death, which occurred September 28, 1852, was a severe blow to that organization and a loss to the entire community. His wife survived him many years, dying December 1, 1885, at the age of seventy-three years. The fathers of both were soldiers in the war of 1812. Twelve children were born to them, namely: James M., who was born March 12, 1829, and came to Indiana with his parents when a lad. When a young man he went to North Carolina, where he remained until the breaking out of the Rebellion. He then returned to Marion and raised a company, of which he was made captain, and assigned to the Thirty-fourth Indiana regiment. His demise took

place in 1881; Rebecca Ann, the second in order of birth, died in infancy; Eliza J. is the wife of Howell D. Thompson, an attorney at law of Anderson, this state; Susanna E., widow of Thomas Helm, resides in Indianapolis; Minerva, widow of Jonathan Lamme, a member of the Thirty-fourth Indiana regiment, who died in the war; William R., also a member of the Thirty-fourth Indiana regiment; Perry, who entered the Twenty-ninth Indiana regiment as first lieutenant, and and promoted to the rank of major; he was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga and taken prisoner, being incarcerated in Libby prison for eighteen long months, and died three years later; his death was the result of the wounds he had received and the exposure to which he was subjected while held prisoner. He died at Natchez, Mississippi; Josephine is the wife of the subject of this sketch; Samuel was sergeant of the Thirty-fourth Indiana regiment under his brother's command, and received his death blow from the rebel guns at the siege of Vicksburg; Warren O. was also a member of the Thirty-fourth Indiana regiment, enlisting when about sixteen years of age; he is at present chief of the fire department of Marion; Andrew conducts a livery barn in Marion; and Deloras M., who married Otto B. Spicer, resides in Chicago.

Josephine Butler was born November 22, 1841, and reared in Grant county. September 22, 1864, she was married at Anderson, this state, to Captin John Ruess. He was born September 12, 1832, in Stuttgart, province of Wurtemberg, Germany. His parents, George and Barbara Ruess, came to America during his infancy and settled near Greenville, Darke county, Ohio, where he received his education and was

brought up on a farm. When he was but a young man he came to Marion and opened a grocery, confectionery and bakery, which he conducted on a profitable basis until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he entered Company H, Eighth Indiana regiment, as first lieutenant, and served three months. This was in April, 1861, Company H being the first company to enlist from Marion. At the expiration of his term he re-enlisted in the same company, was chosen captain, and served during the remainder of the war, taking part in many important engagements, among which may be mentioned: Rich Mountain, Black Water, Sugar Creek, Pea Ridge, Cotton Flats, Champion Hill, Jackson, Big Black River, Vicksburg, Mustang Island, Fort Espranza, Austin, Carrion Crow, Berryville, Halltown, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, New Market, Cedar Creek and others. After the close of the war he returned to Marion and prosecuted his business until about two years before his death, when he retired from active work. He died August 1, 1883. He had always been a stanch Republican, and was a charter member of General Shunk Post, No. 23, G. A. R.

LEWIS C. LILLARD.

During the latter part of the century there has been a movement on foot to make the work on the public streets and highways improvements of a permanent character, so that by a moderate outlay each year a section of durable roads should be built, which in time would enable the traveler to journey with ease and safety over territory that had before been dangerous and often impassable.

The advantage of good roads to the public, and the farmer especially, has been shown by the macademized roads throughout the state and the facility with which heavy loads have been carried over them at all seasons of the year has proved one of the most potent arguments in their favor, and Grant county has not been slow to adopt this method of improvement, and has gone farther, and put down the first brick pavement in the state. Marion took the lead in this matter, and to her must be given the credit of introducing this style of street in the state of Indiana, the work being done by L. C. Lillard, the gentleman whose name appears above, and whose reputation as the leading brick and macadam contractor of the county extends over a wide territory. He was born January 11, 1846, in Champaign county, Ohio, to Oliver and Nancy (Pence) Lillard, and is a grandson of Captain Benjamin Lillard.

The ancestral tree of the Lillard family was deep rooted in the soil of old England, but a branch was planted in Virginia during the early colonial days, and from it descended the family of the subject of this sketch. Benjamin Lillard was born in Culpeper county, that state, and was a large planter there. He was a stanch Whig and served in the war of the Revolution with the rank of captain. Among the children born to him was Oliver, who was born in Culpeper county in 1803 and was there reared to man's estate. At the age of twenty-two he located in Westville, Champaign county, Ohio, where he opened a hotel and also conducted a wagon-making shop for almost a quarter of a century. In 1849 he purchased a farm in Simms township, Grant county, Indiana, which he cultivated until

1865, when he met with an accident which caused his death. By his own efforts he had acquired a good education, and was admitted to the Grant county bar and practiced the profession of law and acted as justice of the peace for seven years. In politics he was a Democrat. He was made a Mason at Xenia, this state, and occupied an honorable place in the community. His wife, Nancy Pence, was also a native of Virginia, as was her father, Martin Pence. He moved to Indiana in 1847 and settled in Richland township, Grant county, where he owned a large tract of land and was one of the progressive farmers of his time, his German lineage showing itself in his industrious, sturdy habits. He died at the age of sixty-two years.

Mrs. Lillard was born in 1812, and was a womanly woman and a kind-hearted neighbor. She was a zealous worker in the Baptist church, and her death, which occurred on the homestead in her seventy-ninth year, came in the nature of a shock to her host of friends. She was the mother of fourteen children, seven of whom died in infancy. Those who reached adult years are as follows: Darius, who is engaged in contract work in this city; Lewis C.; William, who owns and operates the homestead; Mary E., wife of Francis Smith; Susan A., widow of Newton Morgan; Thomas J., who served as private in Company K, Thirty-fourth I. V. I., took part in the opening and closing fights of the Rebellion, and died in 1873 from disease contracted in the army; and Phebe A., who died in 1875.

Lewis C. Lillard remained on the farm with his parents until the early part of 1865, and January 29 of that year, in answer to a call for volunteers, enlisted in Com-

pany I, Thirty-fourth I. V. I., and served twelve months, visiting Brownsville, Brazos Island, Ringgold Barracks and Rio Grande City. He participated in the Palmetto fight and was on guard duty at that point, the regiment then marching to Brownsville, where they were disbanded and received their discharge on January 29, 1866. His joy in returning home was mixed with sadness, as a loving father had departed during the year's absence, and a vacant chair was in the home circle.

Mr. Lillard remained with his mother until 1869, when he embarked in the mercantile business near this place, continuing there until 1874, when he invested his money in stock and lost it. Two years later he went west and purchased a farm in Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he followed the pursuits of agriculture and stock raising for a couple of years, when he once more entered the mercantile business. In 1880 he disposed of his stock and opened a store for the sale of hardware and lumber in Converse, Indiana, in which he was eminently successful, but, having an opportunity to dispose of the business to advantage, he did so and returned to Marion, where he engaged in the livery business for a short time. Abandoning this, he built a flour mill, as there appeared to be a good opening here, and conducted it until 1888, when, despite his industry and perseverance, he found that it would not pay expenses and turned it over to his creditors. Here his integrity was manifested by turning over everything that he owned, keeping nothing back. He was still \$2,600 in debt, and bravely started out to begin anew his battle for prosperity. Borrowing money with which to begin, he turned his attention to

building macadam and brick streets, and has succeeded beyond his wildest expectations. The durability and superior excellence of his work is recognized, and he has taken contracts from various parts of the country, giving entire satisfaction to those by whom he has been employed.

Dame Fortune continued to smile upon Lewis C. Lillard, and in 1894 he was able to purchase one hundred and ten acres of land some five miles west of the city, which he has since supervised, and four years later he traded for an additional farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Blackford county, which lies within the oil belt and has three good wells on it. The management of these farms affords him supreme pleasure, and shows him to be a man who brings common sense to bear in obtaining the best results. He employs an army of men to do his work, and they obey instructions both on street work and the farms as soldiers obey their superior officer. He feeds a great many cattle and hogs and also raises horses, as he believes there will soon be a large demand for them at good prices.

The lady who bears the name of Mrs. Lewis C. Lillard was formerly known as Miss Elizabeth J. Marine. She is a native of Howard county, this state, and a daughter of Ziba and Anna (Lane) Marine, both of whom were born in North Carolina, the father of Scotch parentage. Four children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Lillard, namely: Flora E. Meyers, a widow; Lora A., bookkeeper in the glass jar works, lives at home; Oliver, who died at the tender age of three years; and Hazel.

Mr. Lillard is an ardent Democrat, but has never been an aspirant for office. He

is a prominent member of General Shunk Post, No. 23, G. A. R., and is high in Masonic circles, holding a membership in Grant Lodge, No. 105, in the chapter, Commandery No. 21, Scottish rite, was exalted to the Mystic Shrine at Indianapolis, and belongs to the Indiana Consistory.

HARMON D. REASONER, M. D.

Harmon D. Reasoner, M. D., president of the First National Bank of Marion, is well known as a physician, county official, banker and influential citizen, as he has lived all his life in Grant county, being born here on the 7th day of February, 1840.

His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Dunn) Reasoner, both natives of Virginia, came to this county in 1832, and were here married, afterwards settling on unimproved government land located in the southeastern portion of the county, and there passed the remaining years of their lives. The father died in 1896, aged eighty-nine years; the mother in 1888, aged seventy-six years. His literary education was obtained in the common schools and at South Hanover. He read medicine in Delaware county, and when twenty-one years of age engaged in the practice of his profession at New Cumberland, Grant county, and continued for twenty-seven years. He was elected county treasurer two terms and a few years later filled an unexpired term by appointment. In 1889 he, with others, organized the First National Bank and was soon chosen president, which position he still holds, and the success with which this institution has met is very largely due to his personal attention.

The bank was organized with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, has paid regular dividends, and now has a surplus of fifty-five thousand dollars.

Dr. Reasoner is also owner of considerable real estate; is one of the original stockholders and treasurer of the Marion brick works, and has interests in other enterprises.

He married M. A. McAdow, and they have one daughter, now the wife of W. E. Goldthwait.

HON. HENRY JEFFERSON PAULUS.

Hon. Henry Jefferson Paulus, judge in the forty-eighth judicial circuit, is a native of Indiana, born in Miami county November 16, 1857, and since his infancy has been a resident of Grant county. He is a son of William Paulus, lawyer at Marion, a sketch of whose life is contained in this volume.

The subject of this brief notice passed his boyhood days upon the farm and received such school advantages as the common schools afforded. While yet in his "teens" he read law in the office of Hon. T. E. Ballard, of Crawfordsville, and on the day he attained his majority was admitted to the bar. But as he was young and without money he did not believe that this profession would yield him a sufficient income, and he thus taught school and devoted his spare time to the further study of law. He taught two terms at the Mier school, one term in Sims township; one term at Converse and one in Pleasant township, all in Grant county, except the term in the school at Converse.

In the spring of 1883 he located at Marion and formed a law partnership with George T. B. Carr, who was a shrewd lawyer, owning a valuable library, and this partnership continued about one year. When the forty-eighth judicial circuit was composed of Blackford and Grant counties, our subject was deputy prosecuting attorney for Grant county under Sidney W. Cantwell, of Hartford City, the prosecuting attorney, elect, and while serving in this capacity he tried many important cases with such marked ability and success that he was numbered among the leading lawyers of Marion.

From July, 1889, to January, 1896, he was the law partner of Judge Hiram Brownlee, and during these years he was city attorney for Marion, and when this partnership was dissolved, by mutual agreement, Mr. Paulus took in Orlo L. Cline as partner, and the firm of Paulus & Cline continued until the fall of 1898, when Mr. Paulus was elected judge of the forty-eighth judicial circuit—the duties of which he entered upon the day he was forty-one years of age. During his term of office there have been many important cases and various ones have been appealed to the higher courts, but in only one instance has the decision been reversed.

The Judge is a man of robust constitution and not afraid of hard work, who, while in practice, gave his whole time and attention strictly to law. His law library is one of the best in the country. He is a member of the State Bar Association and president of the Grant County Bar Association.

In politics he is a Republican and always takes an active part in campaign work, both in committee work and on the stump, having

been the secretary of the Republican county committee two terms, chairman one term, and during the campaign of 1900 a member of the Executive Committee. Socially he is a member of K. of P., I. O. O. F. and B. P. O. E. As a man he is of plain, unassuming manners, courteous to all. He has been successful financially and now owns a pleasant home at the corner of Race and Second streets, and an excellent farm of two hundred and fifty acres.

May 4th, 1884, Miss Louie Fagan became his wife. She was born in Ohio and is a daughter of Francis A. Fagan, who for some years served as deputy sheriff of Grant county. Judge and Mrs. Paulus have two children: Georgia and Clarence J.

CHARLES F. MATHER.

Charles F. Mather, dealer in real estate and loans in Marion, was born at Muncie, Indiana, February 24, 1833, his immediate progenitors being John and Nancy Eliza (Hodge) Mather. His grandfather fought in the war of 1812, and the genealogy is traced still farther back to two brothers, Richard and Cotton Mather, who came from England over two hundred and fifty years ago and founded the Mather family in America. They were both learned men whose lives were consecrated to ministering to the spiritual and intellectual wants of the people. Both were ministers of the Gospel and instructors of more than average ability and achieved eminence in their chosen work. Cotton Mather remained unmarried and his brother, Richard, who is the founder of the family, became so prominent a figure that

he received flattering mention in the publications of his time and is the subject of an article in "Steadman's Work of American Literature."

John Mather was born near Marysville, Ohio, in 1807, on the farm where he passed the early part of his life. He learned the trade of a carpenter, and when a young man went to Muncie, where he worked at his trade, taking contract work and erecting several of the large buildings of that city. In 1858 of 1859 he moved to Marion, making it his home until about the age of seventy-two, when death removed him to the home above. He was a Whig in early life but later became an advocate of the doctrines of Republicanism, taking an active part in politics and becoming a leading politician of his county. He was also active in religious work and a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

His wife was Nancy Eliza Hodge, who was born September 26, 1810, in the state of Pennsylvania and about 1820 came with her parents to Muncie, which they made their home. She was a devout Methodist, and on October 5, 1890, soon after she had passed the eightieth milestone, the sun of her life set behind the horizon which separates us from eternity. Of the eight children she gave to the world, all grew to adult years and the four sons offered their services to their country, taking up arms in its defense. They were: Charles F.; Alonzo J., a resident of Georgia, served first as private, later as sergeant in the Twelfth Volunteer Infantry, for one year; William W., a citizen of Topeka, Kansas, enlisted for ninety days in the Tenth Indiana, re-enlisted in the Eighth, entering with the rank of first lieutenant, and again re-enlisted in the

Thirty-third; Minerva E.; Emeline residing in Indianapolis; Ella, in Wheeling, West Virginia; Caroline, deceased; John T., who enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in 1864, at the age of eighteen, and served during the remainder of the war. He died in 1894, aged about forty-eight years; and Adaline, deceased.

Charles F. Mather learned the carpenter's trade with his father and followed that occupation until he was about twenty years old, when he accepted a clerkship in one of the Muncie stores, where he remained one year. At the expiration of that time he came to Marion and entered the store of Aaron Swazey, clerking for him two years. Mr. Goldthwait purchased the stock at that time and Mr. Mather became a partner in the concern under the firm name of Goldthwait & Mather, the relation continuing for a period of fourteen years and proving both pleasant and profitable. Seeing a chance which promised a successful outcome, Mr. Mather embarked in the grain business, buying and shipping large quantities, and also began dealing in agricultural implements. The implement trade he continued until 1891, when he disposed of it and opened his real estate and loan office, in which he does a business second to none in Grant county. Having faith in the progress of Marion, his time and money have been used in forwarding its growth and he commands the respect and esteem of the community as one of its most honored members, a man whom it is a pleasure to know.

On March 26, 1866, he led to the marriage altar Miss Sarah White, who has presented him with two children—Louise, at home, and George, who died at the age of

seven years. Mr. Mather was formerly a Republican and helped to form the party. Later he transferred his allegiance to the Prohibition party.

In July, 1862, he enlisted in the Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry for three years. Six months later he was made orderly sergeant, at the end of the year he was promoted to second lieutenant and soon after was raised to the rank of first lieutenant. He took part in the Atlanta campaign and was made a prisoner at Richmond, but was held only about a month when he was exchanged and returned to his regiment. His health suffered severely from the hardships of soldier life, and on September 24, 1864, he was honorably discharged from the service and permitted to return to home and friends.

Mr. Mather is a member of General Shunk Post, No. 23, Grand Army of the Republic, and for more than forty-seven years has been an honored member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been class-leader for forty-six years, serving as trustee and steward about thirty years.

JONATHAN PHELPS WINSLOW.

The present prosperity of Indiana has been made possible by the self-denial and enterprise of those early settlers who considered no sacrifice too great and no labor too severe to promote the welfare and develop the resources of the primitive country which they chose as their homes. Their courage and endurance was the entering wedge which cleared the forests and opened the way for the enlightenment and advance-

ment of the advance guards of higher civilization and has made easy the path for the onward march of prosperity.

Among the multitude who have lived lives of usefulness which have been fraught with great good to humanity, and are now passed beyond the veil which separates us from eternity, is Jonathan Phelps Winslow, an upright, honorable man, whose memory is held in tender reverence and to whom we fain would pay a fitting tribute of respect. With an insight and sagacity far beyond his time, he was able to grasp many opportunities unseen by others, which worked for the public good and marked him a man among men. He was of English ancestry, and authentic tradition traces the founding of the family in America to three brothers who determined to run away from home and the mother country and come to America by working their passage over on a sailing vessel, the only means of ocean travel at that time. This was done, and great was their surprise when, on landing in America, the captain sought them out and handed to each his passage money, telling them their father had learned of their plans and had paid their passage to the captain that he might give it to them when they reached their destination as a start in their new life. This proof of their father's love and solicitude touched them deeply and strengthened them to make their lives worthy his approbation. One settled in Baltimore, one in Pennsylvania, and one in North Carolina, and it was to the latter that the late Mr. Winslow traced his origin.

Jonathan Phelps Winslow was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, June 11, 1818, to Hardy and Christina (Phelps) Winslow. He was educated in the Quaker

schools of his native state, and being a diligent pupil, soon acquired a fund of knowledge that proved of great use to him in after life and enabled him to achieve that success which characterized his efforts. After leaving school he purchased a saw mill, which he operated for some time, then embarked in the mercantile business, in which he continued until 1860, when he moved with his family to Indiana, locating on a farm where the village of Fairmount now stands, and it was not long until he was deeply interested in all public enterprises and closely identified with the many leading ventures which have tended to foster the growth and progress of the now prosperous village of Fairmount and surrounding country. He has been one of the leading agriculturists since his advent here many years ago and has been extensively interested in farm lands and other real estate, building and purchasing many buildings. Among these is his handsome residence in Fairmount, which was built of brick made and burnt under his direct supervision in 1861 and in which his family still reside. Later on Mr. Winslow became interested in mercantile business in Fairmount, continuing thus for upward of twenty years, at the same time attending to his agricultural and other duties, none of which suffered from inattention. He was at one time owner and conductor of a flouring mill, which is still operated in Fairmount. Mr. Winslow lived a life of peculiar activity and usefulness, and too much cannot be said of his ability to make the most of his opportunities and enlarge his sphere of usefulness. Few men have been permitted to round out so complete and full a life, attended with so much good to others as the venerated

gentleman whose name heads this article. Kind and considerate of others, it was his greatest pleasure when he was permitted to be the means of promoting their comfort, and he came to be regarded in the light of a general benefactor.

The wife of Mr. Winslow's youth was Miss Jane Henley, daughter of John and Margaret (Clark) Henley, and a lady in every way worthy to be the wife of so noble a character. Eight children blessed their home, viz.: Mary (Mrs. Jesse Bogue); Margaret (Mrs. Enoch Bales), whose death occurred May 20, 1876; Thomas J., who enlisted as a soldier in the Civil war, and, arriving at Indianapolis, disappeared never to be heard from; Martha Jane (Mrs. Henry M. Shugart), departed this life in 1887; William C., who married Hannah A. Patterson, of Fairmount, and died in February, 1894; John H., who died in 1897; Joseph A., who married Margaret Gurnea, of Illinois; and Oreanna, now Mrs. Webster J. Winslow, of Fairmount. All these children were born in North Carolina except the youngest, Oreanna, who is a Hoosier.

For many years Jonathan P. Winslow was township trustee of Fairmount, and also served as county commissioner for two terms. Even in his politics was carried that high principle underlying all his actions and which in this case caused him to espouse the cause of prohibition. He early felt the promptings of a Christian nature and united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and later in life affiliated with the Friends, although at the time of his death he was not a member of any church.

Probably no man has contributed so largely to the varied enterprises which go to make the success of his community as did

Mr. Winslow. He was one of the organizers of the Merchants' Bank of Fairmount and was president of the institution until the company disbanded. He was also a stockholder in the present bank for a brief period. He was mainly instrumental in securing for Fairmount her first railroad, the Big Four, and, in company with others, built the large brick elevator which is situated on that line of road here. It would be impossible to enumerate the many enterprises which were aided by this noble man, or to portray the innumerable impulses which stirred his breast and resulted in public good, but the widespread sorrow which blanched the cheek and dimmed the eye when news of his death was received, August 18, 1899, spoke eloquently of the love in which he was held.

ELSWORTH HARVEY.

Elsworth Harvey, treasurer of Grant county, is a native hereof, his birth occurring in Center township, November 22, 1863.

His grandfather, William Harvey, was born in Ohio, settled in Grant county about 1851, and passed his remaining years in Liberty township, where he lived to the advanced age of ninety-four years.

His father, Sidney Harvey, was born in Morgan county, Indiana, in 1843, and was eight years old when the family settled in Grant county, where he still resides. He is numbered among the influential farmers, being the owner of a well-improved farm of one hundred and seven acres, six miles southwest from Marion, where he resides. In early life he took an active part in politics

and was appointed the first assessor of Grant county. In religion he holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church at Marion, in which he is a member of the board of trustees.

The mother of Elsworth Harvey bore the maiden name of Jane L. Thomas, being a daughter of Milton Thomas (for genealogy of the Thomas family see sketch of Eli Thomas). She was born in Grant county, married Sidney Harvey in 1860, and is living at the age of sixty years, an earnest Christian woman. Sidney and Jane L. (Thomas) Harvey reared three children, of whom the subject is the eldest; Roscoe C. is a farmer of Franklin township, and Gulie E. is a teacher in the schools at Jonesboro.

The gentleman whose name heads this notice was reared on the home farm and attended the district school. At the age of nineteen years he taught school one year, then, to better qualify himself, he attended the State Normal School at Terre Haute two years, and this was followed by eight years' teaching in district schools and one year in the academy at Fairmount.

In 1893 he entered the office of the county treasurer as deputy, and, proving true to the trust, he won the esteem of his fellow-citizens to the extent that in 1900 they elected him to the office of treasurer, and January 1, 1901, he assumed the duties of the office, to which he devotes his entire attention. In politics he is an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party. Socially Mr. Harvey is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, is a member of the Modern Woodmen of the World, and of the Ben Hur.

The marriage of Mr. Harvey took place September 6, 1899, at Richmond, Indiana,

when Emma Higgs became his wife. She is a daughter of Robert and Eliza Higgs, and was born near Richmond, Indiana, where she resided at the time of her marriage, her parents having emigrated from England in the year 1849. Mrs. Harvey is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WALTER ROBERT FRANCIS, M. D.

Walter Robert Francis, M. D., a prominent practicing physician at Marion, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1853, a son of James and Matilda (Skelton) Francis. The father, James Francis, was also a native of the Keystone state; but the mother, Mrs. Matilda Francis, was born in Yorkshire, England, and was brought to America when twelve years of age. This couple were married in Pennsylvania, where they resided until 1879, when they moved to Bath, New York, where the father died in 1880, and where the mother still resides. To their marriage were born the following named children: Walter L., who died when one year old; Walter R., whose name opens this paragraph; Clara, deceased; Ida, wife of William Gray, of New York; John, a bridge builder; Flora, wife of Robert Bull, of Bath, New York. The father of this family had a good literary education, and with his wife was reared in the faith of the Baptist church. In politics he was a Republican.

Walter R. Francis, M. D., received his very early education in the town of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, and in Delmar township, in the same county, where he made his

home with an uncle, John Skelton, and attended a country school three terms. He then moved with his father to the town of Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and when but eleven years of age left home to seek a livelihood for himself. He went to Lycoming county and succeeded in getting work at Williamsport, a lumber town, and there, also, he attended night school. In 1871 he graduated from the normal school at Mansfield, Pennsylvania, and in 1874 entered the medical department of the University of Buffalo, New York, from which he was graduated February 23, 1876.

Dr. Francis began practice at Westfield, Pennsylvania, where he met with encouraging success for two years. The Doctor next moved to Knoxville, Pennsylvania, where his stay was prolonged until 1891. While there the Doctor took a post-graduate course of study, 1882, at Bellevue Hospital College, New York, in 1884; he took another course of study at the same institution in 1886; he attended a special course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, and then another course at Chicago, Illinois, in 1895, after having come to Marion, in which city he settled in 1891. He is a member of the state and county medical societies, and always keeps abreast of the progress of medicine.

From 1878 until 1891 Dr. Francis was surgeon for the Fall Brook Railroad Company of Pennsylvania, and during nine years of this period was a member of the Pension Board of Examiners and was surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. April 25, 1900, the Doctor was reappointed at Marion a member of the pension board, and he has also served as health

officer of the city. In politics he is a Republican. Dr. Walter R. Francis was first married in June, 1876, at Westfield, Pennsylvania, to Ida Masten, who bore him one son, Lee M., now a student at Rush Medical College at Chicago, and editor-in-chief of the college journal. The second marriage of the Doctor took place in Logansport, Indiana, April 13, 1896, to Mrs. Maud Driscoll, a daughter of Henry Hagenbuck, of that city. Mrs. Francis is a member of the Christian church and stands very high in social circles.

Dr. Francis is also quite prominent in his fraternal relations, being a member of the B. P. O. E.; the K. of P.; the K. of H.; and the K. & L. of H. and the I. O. F.

As a physician and surgeon Dr. Francis has attained a very high position; has met with a most encouraging practice; enjoys the respect of his fellow-practitioners and the esteem of the general public.

HENRY D. THOMAS.

Henry D. Thomas, of Marion, Indiana, better known among his friends as "Dick" Thomas, is one of the most prosperous and influential farmers of this county, who, instead of following in the old ruts, has reduced the work to a business basis and by introducing new ideas has reaped handsome returns. He has also been engaged in various business enterprises which have shown the rich resources and exceptional capability possessed by him. He is a native of the "Hoosier" state, having been born in Washington, Wayne county, May 17, 1847, to the family of James and Minerva (Meredit) Thomas.

His paternal grandfather was a native of South Carolina, where he was reared to manhood and married Ann Baldwin, of North Carolina. His ancestors came to this country from Wales and settled in the south where they were extensive slave owners, a large number of whom fell to him by inheritance. He was a godly, Christian man and abominated the institution of slavery as opposed to the laws of God and humanity, and, as soon as he became of age, and had the legal power, he liberated them, every one, giving them papers which made them free men and women and gained for him their undying gratitude and love. In 1812 he came to Indiana, renting a farm in Wayne county for one year on the site now occupied by Richmond. In 1814 he entered a tract of government land near Fountain City, which at that time was covered by a heavy growth of timber. This he cleared and otherwise improved, making it his home for fifty-one years. He was by trade a shoemaker, and many a poor family has had reason to bless the generous nature that prompted him to make shoes during the winter months for free distribution among the poor. Both he and his wife were members of the Quaker society, and spent their lives in doing deeds of kindness and relieving distress and had reached the ripeness of age ere they heard the summons "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." He entered into the light of the eternal morning in his eighty-third year, while the devoted wife was permitted to reach her ninety-third year, almost rounding out the century of life. It had never been their wish to accumulate a great deal of property, eighty acres being all they owned, as they preferred using

their means for the upbuilding and relief of humanity.

James Thomas, the father of Henry D. Thomas, was born in Beaufort county, North Carolina, in 1811, and was a babe of one year when his parents located in this state. He was reared on the farm in Wayne county, where he remained until his twenty-fifth year, when he was married and embarked in the mercantile business, first in Washington and later in Webster. He continued in this line until 1856, when he came to Marion and built a substantial residence, at the same time engaging in the furniture business. A few years later he became a partner with his son, our subject, in the grocery business. He was a strong Republican and was successful in his business, his property being estimated at seventy-five thousand dollars when he died in his eighty-third year. He was brought up in the Quaker faith, and was an advocate of that doctrine all his life, although he was expelled from the church on account of his marriage with a lady not a member of the society—Miss Minerva F. Meredith. She was the daughter of Andrew and — (Hunt) Meredith, her mother dying in early life.

Andrew Meredith came to Indiana when Minerva was a small child and entered land near Fountain City where he died at the age of ninety-one years. He at one time had a good start in business, but adverse circumstances combined against him, and he failed with heavy liabilities. He sold all his property, even to his cook stove, to help pay his debts, and until the last was paid had his meals prepared by the old-fashioned fireplace.

Minerva Thomas died June 30, 1900, in

the city of Marion, aged seventy-seven years. She was the mother of four children, two of whom had preceded her to the better land. They were: Jennetta, deceased; William; Albert, who enlisted in the Third Indiana Cavalry in 1862, was with Sherman and was killed at Fayetteville, North Carolina, in 1865, almost the last battle fought in the rebellion; and Henry D., the subject of this biography.

Henry D. Thomas was nine years old when his parents moved to Marion, and he remained with them until he was twenty-one. In 1864, when he was seventeen, he took a pleasure trip with his father, going with an ox-team across the plains to Salt Lake City and San Francisco. They returned by water, stopping, en route, at Cuba. They were absent from home about a year, and on his return Henry D. entered his father's store as clerk, and when he attained his majority he formed a partnership with his father and Jacob Beshore, and the firm conducted a grocery store several years. When this firm sold out Henry D. Thomas became the partner of William Webster, in the same business for another term of years, when he sold out his interest and engaged in the grocery business alone. Later, associated with D. B. Switzer and J. N. Turner, he engaged in the lumber trade, the firm being known as J. N. Turner & Co. The firm did a large business and was highly successful, at one time paying more freight than any other firm in the county.

In the meantime Mr. Thomas invested in three hundred and thirty-three acres of unimproved land in Franklin township, about three miles from Marion, and after disposing of his lumber interest, devoted

his time to the improvement and cultivation of his land, much of which was swampy. He laid about fifteen miles of tiling, and now has the best farm in Grant county. He individually superintends its cultivation, hiring men to do the work under his instructions, and employing modern methods when he is convinced of their utility. He is recognized as a progressive and successful business man and was one of the first to develop and make use of the gas in this district. He now has seven wells on his farm. He owns the old homestead of his father, which is worth about eighteen thousand dollars, two business blocks on Washington street, several residence properties which he rents, and about sixty vacant lots, the greater part of which represents his own earnings. He has devoted his time and influence in promoting the welfare of the community, and was foremost in securing brick paving for our streets.

Although he is a stalwart Republican, he has never allowed his name to be used as a candidate for political honors, preferring the quiet enjoyments of domestic life to the more exciting phases of the political arena.

April 8, 1869, he was joined in the holy bond of matrimony with Miss Mary E. Clunk, who was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1848. She was a daughter of Henry F. and Catherine (Mitchell) Clunk, both natives of the Keystone state, who came to Henry county in 1851 and engaged in mercantile pursuits until six years later, when they moved to Marion, which is still their home. Mr. Clunk was engaged in the commercial business many years, but is now in his eightieth year and

retired from active life. They are members of the Christian Temple.

Mr. Thomas is the father of three children, viz. William, a resident of Marion; a child who died in infancy; and James, who lives at home.

JONATHAN BECHTEL.

Jonathan Bechtel, of Marion, Indiana, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, June 9, 1839, his parents being Jacob L. and Rebecca (Stapleton) Bechtel, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania and married in Ohio. After the birth of three children, and being a great help and esteemed companion of her husband, Mrs. Bechtel died, the one who succeeded to her place as mother of the family being Mrs. Harriet Middlesworth, whose son by her former marriage is the well known and highly prosperous farmer, Joseph Middlesworth, of Pleasant township, Grant county. The first family consisted of Susan Bechtel, who married George Raypholtz and died while yet a young woman; Samuel Bechtel, of whom a distinct article will be found on another page of this volume, and Jonathan. The result of the second marriage was the birth of six daughters: Emma, Margaret, Nancy, Melissa, Isabel, and Amanda. Of these, all of whom were very popular young ladies, but one—Isabel—remains in the county. She is the wife of "Doc" Renbarger and lives upon the old Bechtel homestead. It was desired that more definite and extended mention might be made in this work of this lady, her sisters, and of the old home; but in the attempt to make the research, obstacles were found on the part of some of the family

that preclude the treatment these ladies deserve. The second child of Mrs. Bechtel by the former husband was Elizabeth, who is now the estimable wife of Richard Renbarger, of Kansas.

In the year 1849, Jacob L. Bechtel and family removed to Indiana, making their permanent home on the farm now owned by the daughter and husband, as stated above. Here Jacob resided till death, in 1863, at the age of fifty. Mrs. Bechtel survived until past the age of sixty.

Jonathan Bechtel remained at the old home till his marriage while in his twenty-second year, to Miss Louisa Simmons, whose untimely death occurred in less than one year thereafter. Two and one half years later, he was united to Miss Mary Ann Emerick, and soon afterward settled on the farm that was his home until his removal to Marion, where he now lives in easy retirement, the savings from many years of close application to the conduct of a large farm being sufficient to retain him in comfort for the remainder of his days,

At the outset of his business career, Mr. Bechtel went in debt over twelve hundred dollars in purchasing the fifty-four-acre tract that he first improved. After making this into a neat and valuable farm, and clearing off the indebtedness, he began to add to the acreage until the farm now contains one hundred and eighty acres of most valuable land, lying in one of the most desirable and productive sections of the county, some five miles to the northwest of Marion, in Pleasant township. He paid as high as sixty-two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and none of the land was bought for less than forty dollars per acre. Much of the tract he has cleared himself, and all of it has

been drained, no less than three thousand rods of tile being laid on the farm. He has commodious, tasty and modern buildings, which complete the general line of improvements that occupied the greater part of his attention and effort for many years. For the past two years he has given his son the conduct of the farm, he, himself, only giving it a general supervision and continuing the making of improvements. Scarcely a day passes but finds him at the old home, where his life efforts were spent, and where he can see the result of his own handiwork, every acre bearing his impress in the form of increased growth of grain or grass.

One son, James, was born to his first wife. He now resides at the village of Swayzee. Another son, Armaldo, claims the second wife for his mother. He won the heart and hand of Miss May Shroyer, daughter of Lewis Shroyer, a man of some local prominence in Blackford county. This son operates the farm, and is counted among the progressive men of the community. He has one daughter—Lucile.

Jonathan Bechtel is a man who holds a high place in the esteem of those who know him best, being free of all sham or pretension, and, while not obnoxious in the expression of opinion, is looked upon as one of the few whose opinion is really worth having. Not loud or showy in any sense, he has endeavored to so live as to constantly enlarge a circle of friends whose estimate is of some value.

He is a Republican, though holding views that would nearly coincide with the great principles of Democracy—the extension of personality and individuality, the benefit to the many rather than to the few, and a constitutional expansion of territory.

A member of the Jalapa Methodist church, he has been for many years somewhat identified with the prosperity and support of the society.

JOHN WESLEY KELLEY.

John W. Kelley, the late candidate of the Social Democratic party for Governor of the state of Indiana, was born in Washington township, Grant county, September 14, 1857, his parents being Lewis and Elizabeth (Ross) Kelley.

Lewis Kelley, or Quelet in the original French, was born August 23, 1821, in the former fortified city of Blamont, near the city of Belfort, the scene of the last stand of the French against the victorious Germans during the Franco-Prussian war. The family came to America in 1832, the memorable year of the scourge of the cholera, one of their party even dying of the dread disease at Paris. Sixty-eight days were spent on the water; and, having supplies for but thirty days, there was much distress in consequence. From New York they were towed on a barge to Albany, making the trip from there to Buffalo on the Erie canal. After some years spent near Buffalo, they removed to near Meadville, Pennsylvania, and in 1840 to Highland county, Ohio. Lewis was there married, in 1844, to Elizabeth Ross, and after securing part of the old homestead, came in 1851 to Grant county, Indiana, having about \$500 with which to operate. He bought eighty acres six miles north of Marion, and turned his attention wholly to its improvement, living for many years in a most primitive manner. Being of a mechanical turn, he soon became

interested in the owning and operation of a grist mill, and, having success in this line, devoted several years to the business, during which time he owned several different mills. He later returned to Washington township for the third time, making extensive improvements on his farm until he decided to retire from active operation of it, and for some years has lived in the retirement of a pleasant home in the city.

At the age of fifteen young John Kelley went to Illinois, where his elder brother then was, but not liking the west at that time, returned and found work on the farm of a neighbor. He soon came back to the old home and there remained till his marriage, May 12, 1878, to Miss Ella McCoy, of Huntington county, who has borne him two children,—Mabel and Roy Fordham. One year later he opened a furniture store at LaFountain, where he remained for three years, having a very satisfactory business. In 1882 he came to Marion, purchasing the old established business of Whistler & Cox, and for three years this was also a very good business and which he sold to a good advantage. He then engaged in the operation of a bazaar, but this proved the reverse of satisfactory, for in two years his capital was annihilated. He then went on the road for the Lawrenceburg Furniture Company, covering the territory east of the Mississippi river, and visiting nearly every town of importance in that field. His attention had already been drawn somewhat to the actual condition of the common people, and while on the road he had excellent opportunities to study the subject more thoroughly, finding that the greatest poverty existed right in those towns where the greatest wealth was produced. He continued on the road for



JOHN W. KELLY.

seven years, regaining a substantial financial footing. In 1895 he purchased the present business, though it was then scarcely the beginning of what it has now become. It was small, all the stock being carried in one small room. It has grown constantly till now about eighteen thousand dollars in stock are carried, distributed through four handsome store rooms and consisting of everything needed in the line of house furnishings. Where the first year's sales were but about five thousand dollars, they have extended till the last year's business amounted to more than sixty thousand.

Mr. Kelley is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Modern Woodman. In politics he was reared a Republican, but, realizing the trend of that party toward the betterment of the classes rather than to the advancement of the masses of the people, he became identified with the populist idea, feeling that here, at least, was an honest attempt to counteract some of the evils that had grown out of the Republican policy, and acted with the Bryan followers during the campaign of 1896. After the disastrous defeat, he, feeling that the party in power had become so firmly established that it would require an entire revolution of the political policy to reverse the tendency of affairs, and, after giving the matter careful and studious consideration, identified himself with the Social Democracy. The organization of this party in Marion showed thirty-five men had subscribed to its platform, and it was deemed advisable to place candidates in nomination for aldermen at the coming city election, the unanimous choice falling upon Mr. Kelley for one of them. In order to have his position understood and that any one who cast a ballot

for him could do it intelligently, he issued a manifesto, in which he set forth the position of his party on the various questions that had a direct bearing upon municipal legislation and the reform of city government. These are, stated briefly: 1st. Municipal ownership of all street railways, telephones, heating and electric light plants for the distribution of power, heat and light. 2d. All public work to be done by the municipality, eight hours to be a day's work, \$1.50 to be the minimum wage, and payment to be made weekly. 3d. A rigid inspection and orderly distribution of milk. 4th. Erection by the city of opera house and library or public hall. 5th. Abolition of all taxes on improvements and the products of labor, and an increased tax on land values. 6th. The conduct by the city of a free employment bureau.

The result of the election could not be looked upon but as a hearty endorsement of these ideas, and the willingness of the public to extend a system that had already been applied to the establishment of a fine water works and the street lighting plant. As a member of the council, Mr. Kelley, by the co-operation of others of the board, has placed some of these ideas into more complete and harmonious operation. The stand he had taken in the municipal affairs emphasized the force of his connection with the party, the result being that, when the convention was held for the nomination of state officials, he was chosen for the head of the ticket—that of Governor. Never having any pretension as a public speaker, he felt himself handicapped, but entering into the full spirit of the movement and with the encouragement given by the earnest and able work of the candidate for the presidency—Eugene V. Debs—he soon began

to attract attention throughout the state, being in demand to exemplify the principles of the party. His pleasing and affable manner won friends for himself and the cause wherever he was heard, and the casting of ballots for the movement, in the state, proved the popularity of the ideas of right and justice embodied in the principles. The movement has taken such root that it is bound to grow, the near future seeing its principles being gradually embodied in legislation throughout the land. It is an interesting subject, but space precludes entering into full discussion of the matter. Any thinking man who will examine the trend of events will realize that amelioration of the present social condition must come from the general adoption of the principles of the Social Democratic party.

PARIS A. HOOVER.

One of the present highly business-like members of the board of county commissioners, and one whose personal popularity is second only to a capable official reputation, is Paris A. Hoover, who is justly entitled to the well earned standing he enjoys as a wide awake and most responsible contractor.

The history of a community is told most accurately in the lives of a comparatively small number of its leading citizens; and certainly in the record of the growth of Grant county no name, among the representative people of to-day, demands more careful consideration than that of Mr. Hoover.

The birth of this gentleman occurred August 11, 1851, in Miami county, Indiana,

and he is a son of Harvey and Rebecca Hoover. The father was a native of Miami county, Ohio, where he married, and soon after came to Indiana. He settled on a wild tract of land in Miami county, there devoting his life to the clearing and improvement of a valuable farm, and died at the ripe age of eighty-three. His was a life devoid of that ambition satisfied only with the emoluments of a public career, but filled with the more laudable ambition to be an upright, respected citizen, doing his whole duty by both man and God.

The boyhood of young Paris was not dissimilar to that of average country lads who, being reared on a new farm, become thoroughly familiar with all the hard work incident thereto. At the age of nineteen, his mother having died, he left the parental roof, being led into the state of Michigan by the alluring stories he had heard recounted of that state. While at Hastings he began that preparation for the mason's trade which, being followed up with further effort along the same line after a return to Miami county, gave him a suitable fitting for the active duties of life. The first recompense received by him at the trade was six dollars per month and board, but he was advanced by degrees, receiving after the first year one dollar per day, and this was again increased to two dollars per day. After working some years for others, he began contracting at Bunker Hill, taking anything along his line of work, the principal contracts being, however, for bridge work. His reputation as a successful bridge constructor soon became well established, and for the succeeding fifteen years most of the masonry for bridges in Miami county was constructed by him.

Having operated the stone quarries near the Childs mill at Marion, and having the contract on stone work over the Mississinewa, near the National Soldiers' Home, as well as other contracts in the county, he was led to remove to Marion, which he did in 1892. For the greater part of ten years his operations have been largely in Grant county, working quarries as well as conducting the line of general contracting of which he makes a specialty. He gives employment to about twenty-five men, including those working in the quarries, being thus one of the substantial contributors to the general business interests of Marion. The monuments to his ability are too numerous to admit of special mention, further than to speak of the substantial and handsome bridge at the Charles mill, and the one at the Home, as above mentioned. He is the principal builder of cellar and foundation masonry, to which, since his selection to the official board, he has directed much of his attention. The public life of Mr. Hoover, however, began at Bunker Hill, when he was chosen a member of the school board, to which position he was repeatedly elected, serving in that capacity for a period of six years.

The need of a practical mechanic on the board of county commissioners had been keenly felt in the past, and when the thorough fitness of Mr. Hoover had been so frequently demonstrated, the occasion was improved of securing him as one of those in whose hands so much of the county's interests rests. In November, 1898, the Republicans placed his name upon their ticket as commissioner, and almost regardless of political lines he was elected by a majority that can be construed as a substantial general

recognition of business capacity. The wisdom of the choice has been made apparent repeatedly since, many instances demonstrating the actual benefits derived to the county from having a proper supervision of the public work. In harmony with his colleagues—John T. Williams and Isaac W. Carter—he has made the duties of the position first in importance, subordinating his private affairs to the demands of the county.

Ever true to the principles of the Republican party in the advocacy of its cardinal points of sound money and expansion, he has not antagonized the opposition by the undue display of objectionable partisanship to the exclusion of the broader demands of a citizen first, a partisan second. From youth he has been identified with the campaigns of the party, being ever found in its gatherings, whether local or otherwise. Miami county was normally some three to five hundred Democratic majority, but by the judicious campaign work of Mr. Hoover and other ardent men this was materially reduced.

Mr. Hoover was united in marriage November 26, 1872, to Miss Mary Ellen Larimer, who was also born in Miami county. Their children are Emmet R., Omar T., and Bessie Lois.

The eldest of these, by nature of a mechanical turn, was reared to business under his father's instruction, and since the age of eighteen has been entrusted with the supervision of important work. Being of a careful and methodical inclination, the contract left in his hands is certain of having that attention to detail and adherence to design that its importance merits. Especially fortunate has he proven in the handling of men, there existing between him and the work-

man a bond of sympathy that makes for the advancement of the mutual work. The younger son is a graduate of the Marion schools, while Bessie is a school girl.

Reared under the tutelage of the Baptist faith, Mr. Hoover and wife hold a connection with the church at Marion, he being a deacon. He is an ancient Odd Fellow and is also identified with the Knights of the Maccabees.

While not given to professional sportsmanship, Mr. Hoover finds great enjoyment in the field with dog and gun, and has made several quite interesting excursions into the wilds of Michigan, in company with other congenial spirits.

CHRISTOPHER C. CRONKHITE.

Christopher C. Cronkhite, M. D., prominent among the leading physicians and surgeons of Marion, Indiana, was born in Warren county, this state, October 8, 1856, and is a son of Elijah and Martha (Wiles) Cronkhite.

Elijah Cronkhite was a native of New York state, and was of Holland or Dutch descent, and was a farmer by occupation. On coming to the west he first located in Illinois, where his marriage took place, and later, sometime in the 'thirties, he came to Indiana and settled in Warren county, where he passed the remainder of his days. Mrs. Martha (Wiles) Cronkhite was born in Kentucky, was of Irish parentage, and when young was taken to Illinois by her parents.

To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Cronkhite were born five sons and one daughter, of whom Luke and Henry, who were members of the Eighty-sixth Indiana

Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war, were killed at Kenesaw mountain and Missionary Ridge, respectively, and Philander was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun. Augustus is a farmer in Warren county, Indiana, and Leanna, the daughter, is now Mrs. Johnson and resides in Chicago.

Dr. Christopher C. Cronkhite was educated in the Wabash College and the Indiana Normal College, graduating from the latter with the class of 1886, and for ten years was engaged in teaching. He had begun the study of medicine in 1880 under private tutors, and continued his studies in connection with his college work and during his career as a teacher. In 1887 he entered the Rush Medical College at Chicago, was graduated therefrom in 1890, and has ever since been in active practice, principally in Marion, and is classed with the most successful physicians of the city. He is a member of the Grant County Medical Society and the Indiana State Medical Society, to which he has contributed many valuable papers on professional subjects, and is a recognized authority in both medical and surgical practice.

Dr. Cronkhite was united in marriage in 1876, in Warren county, with Miss Minerva Frame, a daughter of Samuel M. and Videria Frame, Mr. Frame being a very prominent farmer of his county and a public official, and Miss Minerva having been well educated in the schools of West Lebanon. To the Doctor and Mrs. Cronkhite have been born two sons and two daughters, Albion C. and Burton E., and Goldie V. and Celeste C., the eldest being twenty-two years old and the youngest but twelve years of age. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Doctor

is also past master of Hedrick Lodge, No. 465, F. & A. M., of Marshfield, Indiana, and he is likewise a member of Ben Hur Camp, No. 48, M. W. of A., at Marion.

Dr. Cronkhite is local examiner for several life insurance companies, including the Northwestern of Milwaukee, the New York Life, the Manhattan Life, the Phoenix Mutual, the Indiana State Life, the John Hancock Life, and the Penn Mutual, as well as for the C. M. B. A., and Ben Hur, and is also assistant surgeon for the Inter-urban Railway Company. The duties pertaining to these positions, together with his extensive private practice, to keep the Doctor quite busy, as may well be imagined.

JOHN KILEY.

John Kiley, a representative citizen of Marion, is a native of county Tipperary, Ireland, was born July 22, 1832, and when eight years old lost his father. John remained until sixteen years old on the home farm with his mother, and then came to America, landing in New York city, after a voyage of five weeks, March 17, 1848, whence he went to Albany, New York, where he had two cousins in business, and a few days later went to see a brother, who was working on a farm twenty-five miles west of Albany.

As young Kiley now had only one dollar and fifty cents in his pocket, he went to work in a paper mill for a short time, and then, in 1851, went to Darby Plains, Ohio, and worked on a farm at the compensation of thirteen dollars per month for the first year, and for the second year at sixteen dollars per month. He next went to De-

catur, Illinois, and with a brother put a construction team on the railroad then being built, and also took a contract for chopping five hundred cords of wood for the railroad company, but received a part of his pay only. He next went to Springfield, Illinois, and for two years farmed on shares with a certain doctor, and while there frequently saw "Abe" Lincoln, who was a frequent visitor at the doctor's house.

In 1857, Mr. Kiley returned to Ohio and was married, at Milford Center, Union county. He there rented a farm for two years, and in the spring of 1860 came on horseback to Marion, Indiana, and a short time afterward was joined by his wife, of whom further mention is made. Here Mr. Kiley purchased a farm in Centre township, on which he lived three years, then sold his stock and bought a home in Marion, in which he placed his family and started for the Pacific coast, via New York, Aspinwall, and the isthmus, and north via the Pacific to Portland, Oregon, whence he went to Canyon City, where he had a brother living, and there was employed in mining for about six months, at six dollars per day, keeping "bachelor's hall" with two other miners. He next purchased two claims for eight hundred dollars, but went in debt for part of the purchase money. Inside of three weeks he paid the balance due, and had netted five dollars per day beside. He had, however, a partner in this enterprise, and employed, besides, two men, and when the mine was worked out had made about twenty thousand dollars.

Mr. Kiley next paid five thousand dollars for a placer claim which he worked one season, but lost his entire fortune. He then went back to his old claim, retrieved his

loss to some extent, and next went to Warren's Diggings in Idaho, where he had a good claim and twenty men at work. He was taking out rich dirt, but as the force could only work four months in the year, at the approach of the bad weather, Mr. Kiley returned to his home in Marion. He expected to go back to the Diggings in the spring; but domestic felicity proved to be too attractive to him and he remained at home, letting his claim go for naught, although he could have sold his interest in it for two thousand dollars. He brought home two thousand dollars, which he invested in the grocery trade, later in a saloon and butcher shop, and for a short time dealt in real estate.

The marriage of Mr. Kiley, before alluded to, took place May 4, 1858, to Miss Catherine Day. She was born in county Limerick, Ireland, and was left an orphan when young. At the age of about ten years she came to America with an elder sister and made her home with a still older brother in Marion. To Mr. and Mrs. Kiley have been born twelve children, of whom three died in infancy; Adelia died when nineteen years old; James died at the same age; Nora is the wife of Joseph Corbett, president of the Indiana Brewing Company; Mary is married to William Maher, of Marion; Frank is clerking in a clothing store; Catherine is the wife of Thomas Mahaffey; Anna Celia is the wife of John Rucklehouse, of Indianapolis, and Nellie and George are at home. The family are members of St. Paul's Catholic church, to the support of which they most liberally contribute.

In politics Mr. Kiley is an active and solid Democrat, and is very popular with his

party. For four years he served as a member of the city council, and on again running for the office was defeated by only four votes, although the Republican majority in the ward is three hundred and four. Mr. Kiley was one of the leaders in establishing the Citizens' Gas Company's plant, and when it went into the hands of a receiver was one of the first to assist in restoring the plant to the original owners.

Mr. Kiley owns a good home, a business block, and five tenement dwellings. He at one time owned a farm, on which he hired the work done, but has sold the place. He has been the "architect of his own fortune," and is one of the most respected and substantial men of Marion.

MARSHALL T. SHIVELY, M. D.

Marshall T. Shively, M. D., is a native of the city of Marion, where he still resides, and was born July 10, 1849, a son of Dr. James S. and Harriet O. (Marshall) Shively, a name not infrequently found in this volume.

Dr. James S. Shively was born in Morgantown, West Virginia, April 8, 1813, and Harriet O. Shively was a native of Wayne county, Indiana, born May 28, 1819; they were married in Marion, Indiana, in 1838. Dr. James S. Shively was graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, and began the practice of medicine in 1835 in Muncie, Indiana, where he remained until April, 1836, when he came to Marion and was actively employed in his medical duties until 1890; when he retired, and after a short surcease of labor was called away April 11, 1893, at the age, it will be noticed, of eighty years and three days, while his wife survived un-

til May 27, 1899, dying a few hours before her eightieth birthday. They were the parents of six children, of whom the eldest two and youngest—Lethea, Tilman, and Orville—are deceased; the survivors are Terry E., a widow; Mary C., wife of Cyrus Math-er, of Marion, and Marshall T., whose name opens this notice.

In religion Mrs. Shively was a Metho-dist, but the remainder of the family were or are Presbyterians. In politics, Dr. James S. Shively was a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson and his last for Grover Cleveland. The Doctor served four terms in the lower house of the state legislature of Indiana, and one term in the state senate, and was an important and influential factor in the management of his party's affairs.

Mrs. Harriet O. Shively came to Marion in 1829, floating down the Mississinewa with her father and family on a flatboat. The father was a farmer; was the first clerk of the county, and the first court in the county was held in his house. Mr. Marshall first located three miles north of Marion, where he improved a large farm, and where he made his home until about 1835, when he bought what is now the site of the north end of the present city of Marion—then consisting of several hundred acres—where he built the old homestead, known yet as the "Bradford homestead."

The father's name was Riley Marshall, and his wife's was Betsy (Cravens) Mar-shall. Mr. Marshall resided with his family on this place until about 1854, when he sold and went to LaGro, Wabash county, where he bought land along the canal, and there resided for many years; but finally sold and went to Pierceton, Kosciusko county,

Indiana, where he passed the remainder of his life. Grandmother Marshall was born in Pennsylvania, Grandfather Marshall in Bedford county, Virginia, and in 1820 they rode horseback from Wayne county to Bedford county, Virginia, Grandmother Marshall carrying in her arms the mother of Dr. M. T. Shively, several hundred miles.

Dr. Marshall T. Shively attended the common schools until twenty years of age, and then read medicine under his father until 1872. He then entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1874, and then began active practice with his father, with whom he remained associated until 1886, since when he has been alone, and is now one of the foremost and most experienced practitioners in Grant county.

Dr. M. T. Shively was married in Marion May 17, 1876, to Miss Zamora Bobbs, a native of Montgomery county, Ohio, born June 7, 1858, and a daughter of Dr. A. J. and Mary (Cook) Bobbs, and to this union have been born seven children, viz.: James H., who is graduated from the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, and was valedictorian of his class; Mary L., at home; Bernard Bobb, Thisbe, Lyle, Dor-othea and Emma. The family attend the Presbyterian church, and in politics the Doc-tor is a Democrat.

Dr. Shively is a member of the Grant County and Indiana State Medical Socie-ties.

HON. GEORGE A. OSBORN.

Among those men of Grant county who deserve careful consideration at the hands of the biographer is the Hon. George A.

Osborn, the joint senator from the district composed of Grant, Blackford and Wells counties.

Mr. Osborn was born in Grant county on the 15th day of January, 1850, Monroe township being the home of the family at the time. His parents were George C. and Margaret (Nace) Osborn, who were married in Ohio, coming, in 1849, to the newer part of Monroe township. When George was about six years old the permanent home was made in Franklin township, and there the parents resided until the mother's death, at the age of fifty-six. The father thereafter lived mainly with his various children, dying finally at Gas City at the serene age of eighty-three, in the year 1896.

George C. Osborn was a native of New Jersey, coming, as a boy, to Guernsey county, Ohio, where his own father died, he removing later to Marion county, that state. His two children, by a former marriage, are Lewis Osborn, of Wabash county, and Mary A., wife of William Oliver, of Gas City. Theophilus Osborn is a well-known mechanic of Marion; Jennie is Mrs. Amos Fowler, of Converse; and Margaret is the wife of Elihu Weesner, of West Marion. These, beside George A., constituted the second family.

George early developed a desire for an education, availing himself of the advantages of the country schools; but having to depend largely upon himself, studying diligently in the home, where he received such encouragement from his parents as they could give. While still in his teens he began to teach, the desire for higher education growing upon him, and to supply which he carried such studies as algebra and geometry along simply by his own efforts. En-

tering the Marion normal, he was afforded the opportunity of partially paying his way by assisting to teach some of the branches, taking special instruction, and thus acquiring an all-round education. This preparation had been going on until he had reached the age of twenty-nine, having in the meantime served two terms as trustee of Franklin township. He taught not only in the country schools, but also in various villages and graded schools, having taught in the Gas City schools as well as being principal of the high school at Marion. In 1879 he was chosen as county superintendent of schools, a position he filled with such acceptability that he was re-elected three times, and that regardless of political influence or identification. Having been a careful student of educational work and of the methods in Massachusetts, New York and other states, where the most modern ideas were being applied, he set to work to make advancement over the old staid ideas in vogue in Indiana. During the past twenty years the progress made in school work in this state has been remarkable, and much satisfaction is taken by Mr. Osborn that it has followed along the lines adopted by him, long before there had been any statutory regulation systematizing the work in the state. Fully realizing the benefits from systematic effort, he first applied his official authority to the grading of the country schools; but, in the lack of statutes, he found it a slow and laborious process. Preparing a course of study suitable to the demands of the district school, he placed a copy in the hands of every patron in the county, and found to his great satisfaction that the idea was received with the favor commensurate with the recognized intelli-

gence of the people of Grant county. To his surprise the teachers of the country schools were slower to fall into line than were the patrons. Teachers, with the strength of prerogative, feeling their rights infringed upon, hesitated to identify themselves with these new and radical ideas; but, many of them having taken something of a course in the normal schools, ranged themselves on the side of their superintendent, the leaven soon permeating all ranks of the instructive force. By constantly agitating the subject, the people soon recognized the value of the ideas and the devotion of the superintendent, so that within a short space of time the fruits of the system were realized.

During the eight years that Mr. Osborn remained at the head of the school system of the county remarkable progress, not only in this county, but throughout the state, was made. A few other advanced superintendents had fallen into line and were working to the same end. The value of the plans soon became so apparent that suitable legislation was shaped, giving, in the end, one of the finest school systems to the state of Indiana to be found in the country. Credit is accorded to Mr. Osborn throughout the state for the admirable and untiring work done by him, not only in the matter just mentioned, but in all that made for better schools and well-qualified and enthusiastic teachers. Much of this latter was accomplished through the results of the Teachers' Library, which was the first of its kind to be established in the state. It was started upon voluntary association, but the value soon was so widely recognized among the teachers that all availed themselves of its use, and all were enrolled among its patrons.

But one other county in the state had taken steps in this direction when this one was established. Its value to the teachers and schools has been beyond all computation, an improvement being observed in all, especially on the part of those who take up the work of teaching as a profession. Probably that idea in the school system of to-day that is making itself most keenly felt is that of the graduation from the common schools, the same incentive to the pupil, to the parent and to the teacher existing as in the city schools, the superintendents in the counties of Wayne, Henry, Madison, Union and Grant being the first to adopt the plan. The state superintendent and the governor became converts and it was embodied into law, Mr. Osborn having the privilege of casting as senator a vote in its favor. At the ceremonies attending the last public graduation held in Marion, in June, 1900, he was chosen as one of the speakers of the occasion, the opportunity being taken by his many friends of publicly honoring him for the part he had taken in shaping, introducing and operating the system. By this plan inducement is offered to all ambitious students to excel, as by so doing they became credited with a standing in the county that may mean much to them in future.

Upon his retirement from the superintendency, in 1887, Mr. Osborn continued to teach, mainly in the Marion schools, until he became the Republican nominee for county auditor, to which position he was elected, and to the duties of which office he devoted himself during the four succeeding years.

While thus serving, in 1892, he organized the Osborn Paper Company, to which his business attention has been wholly di-

rected since his retirement from the official position. The business was started in a modest way, jobbing in paper and notions and manufacturing of tablets and school supplies. From a business of about twenty-five thousand the second year, it has steadily grown until it now demands the services of eight traveling salesmen, who cover the territory from Buffalo to Des Moines, and sell fully one hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of goods annually.

In 1898 Mr. Osborn was chosen as joint senator for the district composed of Grant, Wells and Blackford counties, over George Thompson, a strong and popular man; and though it was considered a close district, he received a majority of seventeen hundred votes. He had, through his official life and long connection with the Republican party, become widely and, as was thus shown, favorably known. The work done by him in former campaigns had counted to the benefit of the party, he having been the chairman of the county central committee during the first campaign of President Harrison, serving the following six years on the state committee. His service in the senate was of an important nature, being made chairman of the committee on fees and salary and a member of the railroad committee, and on that of contested elections. His impartiality was shown upon several occasions, in one instance, at least, the Democratic contestant being seated by his vote. He took an active and influential part in shaping the legislation of the session, the law placing the county commissioners on salaries especially receiving his hearty endorsement and advocacy. The bill making the county council also received his support, feeling that such enactment would tend to place the pub-

lic business upon a safer and more conservative basis.

While the oratorical powers of Mr. Osborn are such as to attract the attention and admiration of his compeers, having an easy and logical delivery that illustrates the main points under discussion, clearing the subject of obscurity and assisting materially to a proper understanding, his principal value as a legislator lay in the strength of his personality in the closer relation of members in the committee rooms or in the social gathering, where greater opportunity was had to impress with the importance of the subject matter. Few men are more suitable for the shaping of men's minds by the subtle influence of personal magnetism, coupled with persuasive argument in the privacy of home or club life. As an organizer, whether in the general political field or in the halls of legislation, he has few compeers and no surpassers in the state. His native social qualities, coupled with pleasing personality and ever good nature make him one of the most genial of gentlemen, whom to know is to respect. That inclination to fraternal fellowship led him to become an Odd Fellow, in which society he carried the work to the higher degrees. He was one of those whose fame became well established as members of the famous Marion canton, the renowned military organization that carried off the highest honors wherever it entered the contest. With a squad of twenty-seven men it won the first prize at Cincinnati, following this victory with another at Columbus, and later at Chicago. The Stokes medal was won by it three times in succession, when it was accorded a duplicate of the medal and ruled out from all future contests. This canton

was given special honors by being chosen as the guard of honor to accompany General Underwood, of Kentucky, on a trip to California to attend the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. Carrying the idea of fellowship into other bodies, Mr. Osborn is a member of Grant Lodge, No. 103, K. of P., and of Knights of Khorassen.

In 1881 Mr. Osborn married Miss Cora Jay, daughter of Walter and Nancy Jay; she was born near Marion, and received advanced education in Earlham College. Arthur E., Anna and Lois are the three children born to them. Both Mr. Osborn and wife are active in the Methodist church and Sunday school, he having served the latter as superintendent.

JESSE D. WRIGHT.

Among the farmers who are devoted to their calling and bring skill to the aid of agricultural art may be mentioned the gentleman whose name appears above, and who is a reputable citizen of Marion. He was born in Henry county, Indiana, near the village of Spiceland, October 10, 1843, to Joab and Malinda (Elliott) Wright. His grandfather, also named Joab, belonged to an old southern family and was probably a native of Tennessee, whence he migrated to this state. The father was also born in Tennessee and was reared on a farm and assisted in running a mill, coming to Indiana with his parents when a young man. As that was during the early history of the state, it is probable that they entered government land in Henry county, but as to this it is uncertain. Here he met Miss Malinda Elliott, who afterward became his wife. She was a native of North Carolina, but

came with her parents to Henry county, Indiana, where she was married and lived until 1844, when her husband located in Grant county, where she died at the age of sixty-one years. Both she and her husband were members of the Quaker church, and in its doctrines reared their little flock, who were eight in number. Death did not appear in the family circle until all had reached mature years, when three were called to cross the dark waters. Joab Wright purchased a farm of one hundred acres of Amos Small, lying about one and one-half miles from where the town of Marion now stands. Here he spent the remainder of his days, dying at the advanced age of eighty years. He was a Republican in early life, but at the birth of the Prohibition party transferred his allegiance to it. He was honorable and upright in all his transactions and was generally liked by all who knew him.

Jesse D. Wright was the second child born to his parents, and was but a few months old when they came to Grant county. His boyhood was spent in assisting on the home farm and in attendance at the public schools. When he was a lad of fifteen his father purchased the farm adjoining the corporation of Marion, and this is now in the possession of Mr. Wright. It consists of one hundred and fifty acres and has a valuable sand pit, from which all the sand and gravel used in Marion is supplied. When he was twenty-one he rented a farm for one year and then purchased eighty acres, upon which he built his residence and has since made his home. A few years later he began dealing extensively in cattle, sheep and hogs, and for a few years bought a large portion of the hogs that were raised

in this county. His success was phenomenal, and in 1893 he retired from the stock business. He owned one hundred and fifty acres of land in what is now termed East Marion, where the power-house and many other buildings stand, and this, except the forty acres he reserved for his home, has all been sold in town lots. In addition to this and the old homestead of his father, he owns five houses which he rents, twenty-five or thirty lots in the city, eighty acres of land in Mills township, and seventy in Pulaski county, this state.

He was united in marriage September 29, 1867, to Miss Caroline Sears, of this county. She is a daughter of Christopher and Jennette Sears, who, during the early settlement of the county, entered land from the government, which land they cleared and lived upon until their death. He attained the advanced age of eighty-five and she of seventy-nine, and both were members of the Wesleyan church. Four children have been sent to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wright, namely: Lela, who married Paul Jones and resides in Richmond, Indiana; Arthur, a hardware merchant in Marion; Mary, wife of Max D. Aver, of Philadelphia; and Orvil, who is a student in the high school. The children have all received superior educational advantages, and the elder two are graduates from reputable colleges, and Arthur and Mary from Du Pauw University. They represent the better element of society, and in religion are Quakers. Mr. Wright is a prominent Mason, and until recently has been a Republican, but continued hard times has caused him to see as he thinks the necessity of a change in the policy of the administration and a reduction of the tariff.

BENJAMIN CROWELL.

In the midst of the whirl and turmoil of life, let us pause a moment to pay a passing tribute to the memory of one who has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of Marion, and will be remembered as one of her most prominent and honorable business men—Benjamin Crowell, who was born in Newark, New Jersey, January 1, 1827, and was a son of Joseph and Margaret (White) Crowell.

Joseph Crowell was born in New York city and was left an orphan at an early age. He was given a home by his uncle and learned the trade of a shoemaker while he was still young, following it for many years, and later turned his attention to farming. He took part in the war of 1812, and in 1830 moved to Darke county, Ohio, locating some eight miles from Greenville, where he lived and prospered until his eighty-third year when he was called to his reward. He was a Republican, and took an intelligent interest in political affairs. He was married to Margaret White, a native of Cheshire, England, who came to New York during young womanhood and lived to the age of sixty-four years.

Benjamin Crowell was three years old when his parents moved to Darke county, and he remained on the farm assisting his parents until he was about twenty years of age, when he entered the ranks of pedagogy, teaching eleven terms in the schools of Darke county. In 1852 he came to Marion, where he embarked in the grocery and bakery business until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted and served until the close, when he received an honorable discharge and returned to the duties of

private life. He purchased a small tract of ground, about eight acres, which is included in South Marion, at Thirty-eighth street, and carried on gardening, in which he was eminently successful.

Mr. Crowell was a strong Republican, and was township assessor eight years and coroner of Grant county for twelve or fifteen years. He was deputy sheriff two terms and was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Hialts as sheriff.

Mr. Crowell was united in marriage October 1, 1857, with Miss Matilda Stevens, by whom he had eight children, two of whom died in childhood. The six who survive the father are among the most respected citizens of Grant county, namely: Edgar, conductor on one of the Marion street car lines; Elias Morton, representing the Singer Sewing Machine Company here; Mary, wife of Alfred B. Comer, a farmer; William, who resides with his mother and is employed at his trade in the window glass factory; Frank, a glass blower in the same factory; and Anna, who resides at home. They are all industrious, and are a family of whom any parents might be proud.

Mr. Crowell was a charter member of General Shunk Post, No. 23, G. A. R., took a deep interest in every question pertaining to the general prosperity, and the news of his death came as a shock to all and was received with profound sorrow.

Mrs. Crowell, nee Matilda Stevens, was born March 24, 1836, in Fairfield, Ohio, and remained with her parents until her marriage. Her father, Elias Robert Stevens, was also a native of Fairfield, where he grew to man's estate and followed his vocation of blacksmith until 1844, when he came to Grant county, Indiana, and settled

on a farm in Pleasant township, four miles northwest of Marion. The trip to Fort Wayne to enter this forty-acre tract was made on horseback—a common mode of travel in those days. He put up a shop and worked at his trade, and at the same time cleared the timber from his land, getting it in readiness for cultivation. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. In religion he was a Methodist and a good, true man whose life extended over a period of sixty-five years. His grandfather was a native of Wales, and it is thought his father, John Crowell, was born in one of the New England states, and moved at an early day to Fairfield county, Ohio, where he ran a distillery until his death at the age of seventy years.

The mother of Mrs. Crowell, Matilda Rose, was born in Pennsylvania and survived her husband but one year, dying in her seventy-first year. She was a member of the Methodist church and always took an active part in church work. Her parents were William and Martha (Brown) Rose, natives of Pennsylvania, the father receiving his death wound in middle life during the war of 1812. His widow, who was of Irish descent, came West, where she lived to the advanced age of eighty-six years. Mrs. Crowell has a pleasant home in South Marion, where she enjoys the friendship and esteem of a wide circle of acquaintances.

OLIVER M. THOMAS.

Among the more important of the many industries of the thriving city of Marion is that of the manufacture of breadstuffs, one of the principal establishments in this line

being that of the Marion roller mills, operated by the Burge & Lake Milling Company. This plant, located on the Pan-Handle Railroad at the crossing of Branson street is a pretentious three-story brick building, erected some six years since, after the destruction of a smaller mill. It is what is termed a one-hundred-barrel full roller mill, and is thoroughly fitted with all the modern and approved appliances for the manufacture of a high-grade article. The business demands the investment of about twenty thousand dollars; and having grown under the present management from a small plant, has now become one of the principal factors in the commercial prosperity and importance of the city.

A mill was erected about 1882 on this site by L. C. Lillard & Company, who transferred the property in 1888 to the firm of Marks, Burge & Lake, this firm assuming the present style early in this year, when Mr. Marks retired, his interest being taken by Oliver M. Thomas.

Oliver M. Thomas was born in Cass county, Indiana, on the 8th of November, 1863. His parents were Addis and Anna (Burge) Thomas, the father being also a native of the state, and who had been for some years a well-known teacher. His death occurred when Oliver was a mere child of four years. The mother then married Abram Surber, and when Oliver was but seven she also died, leaving her two children to the care of relatives. One of these died while still in early childhood, thus placing Oliver wholly alone and dependent upon those who might feel an interest in his welfare. For the next two years he was cared for mainly by his grandmother, then becoming a member of the

family of his uncle, William Burge, with whom he has ever since maintained close relations. He looks back with a great deal of satisfaction to the home influences that surrounded him in those formative years. The Burge family had no mother at the time, but did have the attentions of a remarkably able and devoted woman in the person of Miss Delilia Bragg, who had become the housekeeper some years before, upon the death of Mrs. Burge. The many excellent qualities of this amiable lady it would be impossible to recount; suffice it to say that no family in the community had a more devoted or consecrated overseer than she. Here, under her care and the oversight of an uncle, who seemed to see something of promise in the boy, he grew to manhood, having such educational advantages as the home schools afforded. Showing some aptitude in school work, he was given the opportunity to carry his education beyond the common schools by attendance at the Marion Normal, supplementing this with a business course in the larger institution at Valparaiso. At the age of twenty he had begun to teach, a work that, while it was not exactly to his liking, he continued for some four terms, mainly in the home or nearby districts. Upon the securing of the mill by his uncle, he was installed as bookkeeper, a position he filled most creditably for two years, or until the retirement of the then manager, Mr. Lillard, when he was placed in the charge of the operation of the mill. The reputation he had made as bookkeeper had reached to all the banks and other institutions, he receiving highly commendatory compliments; and, having the desire to do his duty in every emergency, put forth every effort to

make a marked success of the more responsible position he now found himself in. The fact of his retention as manager for ten years, and then being given a partnership upon the retirement of one of the firm speaks in emphatic terms of the ability he displayed and of the confidence reposed in him by his employers. Since the erection of the new mill the business, having the most up-to-date machinery and facilities, has steadily grown, the management keeping it abreast with the demands of the times. It is now operated sixteen hours of the twenty-four, producing upward of sixty barrels per day of the choicest flour. "Tip-Top" is the favorite brand, the demand for it from local consumers passing the capacity of the establishment. All the surrounding towns give market for the output, the product never failing in giving the utmost satisfaction to all.

Mr. Thomas was united for life to Miss Eva Prickett, September 6, 1891. She is the daughter of the late well-known Thomas Prickett, of Pleasant township, where she was born. Nancy Prickett, her mother, survives, residing at present at Gas City. The Thomas family consists of four bright children—Gretchen, Ruth, William Corwin and Anna.

Politically Mr. Thomas is identified with the Democratic party, and, while holding tenaciously to the tenets of the faith, is not given to such persistent advocacy as might detract from his popularity as a business man.

An Odd Fellow in fraternal relation, he has not become specially imbued with the work of the order to the extent of lessening his attention to the enterprise the success of which depends so fully upon his

oversight. He and his wife are communicants in the Methodist church, holding their membership at Sweetser.

Mr. Thomas, by the exercise of those business qualities that make for the success of any enterprise, has won a warm place in the estimation of the leading men of the city, who see in him a careful, conservative financier, whose excellent traits of head and heart have contributed much to the prosperity of the establishment, as well as to his own standing in the community.

DAVID OVERMAN.

Among the popular and progressive citizens and well-known contractors of Marion is David Overman, who was born January 20, 1840, within what is now the city limits, and still resides on a part of the old homestead, though the city has extended its limits far beyond, taking into the city all that was formerly included in the old homestead. For the ancestral history of the family the reader is referred to the sketch of Joel Overman in this volume, the only survivor of the family of which John, the father of David, was one.

The family of Eli Overman were Stephen, John, Jesse, Ephraim and Joel, and a daughter, Rachael, who became the wife of Ephraim Smith, a farmer and merchant. Their son is Ansel Smith, the county surveyor. Stephen Overman died at the age of fifty. None of his family survive him. Jesse has three sons living—Henry, George and Joseph—all of Marion. Of Ephraim Overman much of interest might be written, for he was a man who became identified

with various enterprises and lines of effort, that marked him as a man of much more than ordinary ability and energy. For twenty years he had been the editor of various papers, including the Marion Star. He was also a physician; and had he continued in the practice, had the ability to take a stand at the head of the profession. He was a merchant at Marion, Valparaiso and at Indianapolis, where he died, and where his widow and daughter now reside. He had been earnest in the advocacy of abolition, making many powerful addresses on the subject. He was a man of much force of character; and having ready wit and fluent language, was a power on the stump, his invincible arguments producing action on the part of others. He, being a Friend, was in close touch with Levi Coffin and other abolition leaders, his own efforts doing very much to advance the cause of human freedom.

John Overman, the father of David, was born in 1814, and was thirteen years old upon coming from North Carolina to Indiana. He married Ann, the daughter of David and Elizabeth (Hodgin) McCracken who had also come from North Carolina at the same age as himself. John, about 1842, secured a part of the old homestead, his old residence still standing near the Pan Handle Railroad. There he devoted his life to the modest pursuit of agriculture, being content to remain free from the cares of a public career. Happy in the limited circle of a few warm friends and in the bosom of his own family, he lived and died, having attained the age of sixty years. Four of his sons reached maturity—Anderson, David, Daniel and Clarkson. Of these the eldest was a teacher for some years, and

became a civil engineer, being employed in locating the Pan Handle road from Marion to Logansport, and retiring from that line of work on the account of failing health. His latter years were passed upon a farm—part of the old homestead—where he died at the age of forty-two, in the year 1880. His widow is the present wife of Asa Baldwin. Daniel is a well-known grocer of Marion, and Clarkson is the efficient postmaster at Fairmount.

The boyhood of David was spent with his father, being given nearly full charge of the place while yet but a boy. About his first attempt at earning anything off the farm was in hauling wheat to Wabash, and merchandise on the return trip, receiving 12½ cts. per cwt. for the freight. This had become quite an important business, when the railroad was broached. It was now thought that not only the freighting business, but the entire town would be destroyed, and the encouragement to the road was not very enthusiastic.

Mr. Overman early became interested in the improvements of the city, building the first sewer system in 1882. He invested four thousand dollars, and by charging one hundred dollars per tap, received a fairly satisfactory return for the labor and investment. The system is still in use, but the later and more extensive mains of the city have practically made his system valueless. In 1885, in company with Willis Cammack and Isaac Carter, Mr. Overman began the line of contracting in which he has become the most widely known—that of building gravel roads. This firm has constructed probably more miles of pike road in this and the adjoining counties, it is doubtless safe to say, than all others combined. The

same idea has been extended to include the building of gravel streets and sidewalks, and the construction of city sewers and all of that line of public work.

Receiving a few acres of the old homestead, David Overman platted it making the Overman addition; and in connection with his son, has erected nearly forty residences, mainly on Eighteenth street.

The firm of Overman & Baldwin, located at Eighteenth and Pearl streets, are dealers in sewer pipe, lime, cement, and all kinds of builders' materials.

Besides attending to all these interests, Mr. Overman finds time to operate a tract of ninety acres in Center township, five miles east of Marion, in the oil belt, where he is making an effort to secure the best fruit farm in the county. He has already set thirty acres in fruit, there being three hundred peach, three hundred plum, three hundred cherry and eight hundred apple trees, besides a carefully selected variety of small fruits. He has one oil well in active operation and three more now being drilled, which give promise of being productive. He was one of the first men to investigate the existence of gas at Marion in sufficient quantity for manufacturing, later becoming a stockholder in the Baldwin Gas Company, subsequently absorbed by the Mississinewa Mining Company.

The Overman family were nearly to a man Whigs in the early days and David followed in that line, being an active Republican until the campaign of 1872 (at which time he was serving as the county surveyor), when he joined in with the Greeley movement, falling naturally into the Democratic ranks. April 16, 1885, he was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland,

having warm supporters in the persons of the late Dr. Shively, Senator Voorhees and John W. Kerns, the recent aspirant for governor. He stands to-day with his party, and while he is not offensive in his partisanship, he is an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Bryan, believing that the ideas for which he stands—the broader the personal liberty, the adherence to the constitution, the opposition to centralization of wealth and the bi-metallic standard—are essentials to the permanency of true democratic institutions.

Mr. Overman was married February 3, 1864, at Waynesville, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth Welch, and the ceremonies of the Society of Friends were observed at the union. Their family are two children—Turner W. and Mary Ann. The former is associated with his father in the real-estate business, and the daughter is the wife of Oscar Moon, of Greenfield, Indiana. One son, Eugene, who had been closely identified with his father in the construction work, and whose ability was demonstrated on many occasions, was stricken with that insidious enemy, Bright's disease, and after but a few weeks illness, passed to the farther shore, at the age of thirty. His widow was Miss Leona Miller has one child, Edith.

GEORGE WEBSTER, JR.

George Webster, Jr., cashier of the Marion Bank, was born October 28, 1849, at the corner of Fifth and Washington streets, Marion, Grant county, Indiana, and is a son of George W. Webster, Sr., of whom further mention may be read in the life

sketch of William C. Webster, to be found elsewhere in this volume.

George Webster, Jr., attended the public schools until about nineteen years of age, then clerked in a grocery store and earned sufficient money to pay his way through Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Chicago, Illinois, from which he was duly graduated, and on his return home served as deputy county clerk three years. He next engaged in the grocery business in partnership with his brother, but in a short time sold out and went to Manistee, Michigan, where he was employed as a book-keeper three years, for a large lumber and shingle mill.

On his return to Marion in 1879, Mr. Webster was appointed cashier of Sweet-sers Bank, a position he filled about nine years. He next went to Chicago, Illinois, and was engaged in the manufacture of leather case goods for two and a half years. He then purchased the electric light plant at Wabash, Indiana, remodeled it and operated it about eighteen months. Mr. Webster returned to Marion and bought an interest in the Marion Bank, and assumed the office of cashier, a position he still officially fills.

February 14, 1884, Mr. Webster married, in Wabash, Miss Marie Daugherty, daughter of J. S. Daugherty, president of the First National Bank at Wabash. This union has been crowned by the birth of one son, Laurence B., now sixteen years old and a student in the high school.

In politics Mr. Webster is an active Republican and has served in the city council as an appointee, but subsequently refused to become a candidate for the office. He was a member of the school board about eight

years, has served as its president, and is now serving his third term as its treasurer.

Fraternally Mr. Webster is a member of the F. & A. M., is a charter member of Grant Lodge, No. 103, Knights of Pythias, of which he was the first chancellor commander, and the first representative to the grand lodge, and at that meeting was elected grand treasure, an office he held about five years. Mrs. Webster is a member of the Presbyterian church.

DANIEL ELLIS WILSON.

Among the most widely known and truly representative citizens of Marion, and one who is justly commended for his advanced views on all public questions, is Daniel Ellis Wilson, the efficient trustee of Center township. Although not among the older residents of the county, he is more extendedly acquainted than are many of the pioneers. His keen interest and insight into the business of the community have given him a place second to none in the estimation of almost every citizen.

Mr. Wilson was born in what is now Clinton, then Center, county, Pennsylvania, on the 27th of February, 1830. His parents were Mark and Harriet (Hartman) Wilson.

The principal part of his boyhood was passed on a farm in Wayne county, Ohio. While his education was acquired in the primitive log school-house, he had the advantages of rather advanced teachers—men and women who had high estimation of their duties and the responsibilities resting upon them. His own interest in education was so aroused that all the benefits

of the time were taken advantage of, and at the age of nineteen he was able to take charge of a school. Meeting with the success that his fitness and enthusiasm entitled him to, he continued to teach for several terms.

So many of his old companions had been attracted to the mining fields of California, and the reports had been so gratifying, that he, too, decided to cast his lot with the hundreds who were wending their way to the new Eldorado. Accordingly, in the spring of 1852, he joined a company bound overland; and after many interesting experiences while crossing the plains, finally reached the land of gold. The high anticipations, as to the rich diggings, failed to materialize as fully as expected, and after about a year devoted to this line of investigation, he concluded that the states held sufficient attraction for him. The return voyage was made by the Nicaragua route, the tropical scenery of the isthmus leaving lasting and interesting memories. The following three years he devoted his attentions to farming, being married, in 1856, to a former school-mate.

Believing in the memorable advice of Horace Greeley, and acting upon it, he in 1858 removed to Missouri, making the then young city of Macon his home. The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad had but just been completed as far as that place, and he made the entry into Macon on the first passenger train.

He taught the first school in that village, though, at that time, the public-school system was crude and very unpopular, so that he entered upon the conduct of a select school, which he continued to teach for some time. He became a popular instructor,

though his political complexion was not to the liking of the Missourians. Though guarded, but not concealed, in the expression of his views, he was highly esteemed and was given a place in the organization of the city as councilman.

Upon the outbreak of actual hostilities at the opening of the Civil war, attention to the protection of homes was paramount, and he was made lieutenant of a company of home guards, and in many ways endeared himself to the citizens, many of whom had gone into the Confederate army, leaving their families to be cared for. Macon soon became the headquarters of the Federal forces in that region; and it being necessary to retain a civil organization, Mr. Wilson was selected as mayor, the duties of which office he continued to administer during the remainder of the war. There being so many southern sympathizers in the community, it made his official life a peculiarly onerous one; but with an appreciation of the delicate situation and realizing the necessity of allaying the bad blood that was constantly asserting itself, he conducted the office with an impartiality that brought forth sincere expressions of gratitude and commendation. In recognition of his faithful services, the president appointed him assessor of internal revenue and assignee in bankruptcy, a position he filled with credit so long as the position existed.

Mr. Wilson continued to reside in Macon, contributing much to its growth and prosperity, during a period of thirty years, seeing it grow from a mere hamlet to the most thriving and progressive of the inland cities in northeast Missouri. Much of this time he was identified with the commercial life of the town, assuming more than ordi-

nary importance in the community. While ever firm in his political convictions, his plan was to so conduct his life that friends rather than enemies would result from his living and associating among men. It was the pleasure of the writer to meet Mr. Wilson while a resident of the Missouri city, and he can truthfully say that few men held the general esteem of the citizens there to a greater degree, and that none stood higher for the interest displayed in every matter of importance pertaining to the city's progress and growth.

While in Macon, Mr. Wilson was called upon to part with her whom he had married in youth. Her maiden name was Abbie Bevans and her death occurred in 1880. Her two children, Harry B. Wilson and Ada Wilson, still reside at Macon, he being one of the city's merchants.

While the life of Mr. Wilson has been full of the cares of business, it has not been entirely devoid of romance. When still a young man in the old Ohio home, he had known a charming miss of fifteen, whose sister had later found a home in Missouri. Through her, Mr. Wilson had kept informed of the life and marriage of her sister, who had become the wife of a prosperous citizen of Huntington, Indiana, named Smith. Her son is the popular shoe merchant of Marion familiarly known as "Heavy Smith." The hand of Fate is often credited with an influence in the shaping of men's lives, and in this case there seems to have been some unseen influence at work, as, in the same year that saw the loss of Mr. Wilson's wife, his boyhood companion was called to separate from her husband. Through her sister in Missouri they were again brought in contact, and the old and

sincere friendship of youth was found to have so ripened that a life relation was soon arranged. They were united in 1887, the two succeeding years being passed in the Macon home, when they decided to live near her own children, and erected a handsome home in Marion.

Upon coming to Marion, Mr. Wilson became associated with the business interests of the place, and was soon chosen to make the assessment of the township, which he did with such satisfaction that he became the Republican nominee for the position of trustee in 1894. At that time the Democrats held nearly all the local offices, and though he had been elected by a handsome majority a dispute arose as to the time of the retirement of the old official. Finally it was referred to a committee of three men of each party, and the suggestion that the proper time seemed a year from August, 1894, when the term expired, was apparently agreed upon. This seemed so manifestly unfair that Mr. Wilson considered it an imposition, and so notified the incumbent, and likewise made an appeal to the county commissioners, who continued to pay the old officer. Many other similar cases arose throughout the state, but no one seemed willing to give the matter a test. Seeing that a resort to the courts would be necessary to establish a precedent, he brought suit, the case of Wilson vs. Wells attracting wide attention and interest, owing to the great number of officials affected thereby. The decision in the local court was detrimental to his cause, but feeling the justice of the case, he displayed some of the spirit so much needed when standing for the rights of the people in Missouri, and appealed the case to the supreme court,

where, by the able presentation of H. M. Elliott, he received a favorable decision. That court held him trustee from the time of his qualification, and though given the office in August, 1895, he was accorded the right to pay from the former date. The commissioners being disinclined to pay two men for the same service, it was found necessary to bring a second suit to compel payment for the full time as designated by the higher court; however, after litigation extending over a period of nearly two years, the matter was finally adjusted. During the service of Mr. Wilson, as trustee, the importance of the office has greatly increased, the community advancing in its wealth and population. Much credit is due for the activity taken in the improvement of the schools, his interest in affording the best educational advantages having rather increased with years, keeping pace with the general demands of the times. Ten teachers are now employed in the seven schools of the township; and it has been his constant effort to secure the best talent as teachers that the county affords. Increased interest is also shown in the school work, on the part of both pupils and parents, the number of graduates from the grammar grades increasing with each year. Longer terms are, also, secured in his township, in fact, no other in the county having equal advantage in this respect.

A lifelong Methodist, Mr. Wilson has been ever active in the work of the church, being, in 1888, a delegate to the general conference. His voice and action have been for a healthier moral tone and a higher civilization, never being sparing of substantial assistance to the demands of society.

JOHN T. WILLIAMS.

One of the present board of county commissions of Washington township, Grant county, Indiana, and a gentleman who is widely and favorably known throughout the county, is John T. Williams, who is also one of the more extensive farmers of Washington township, where his desirable and highly productive estate attracts the eye of the traveler as he passes east over the Salem pike, some five miles from Marion.

Mr. Williams was born in Warren county, Ohio, April 22d, 1844, being the son of William and Alice (Hopkins) Williams, both of whom were born in Glamorganshire, Wales, coming to the United States in 1827, as a young married couple and spending five years in Philadelphia. They then located in Warren county, Ohio, where they resided for nearly twelve years, coming in 1847 to Washington township, and securing a farm three miles north of the present home of their son. It was a new place with but a few acres cleared but which was made into a desirable farm which remained the home of the parents during their active career. For fifty-three years they traveled along the journey of life together passing to the hereafter but two years apart, he being eighty-seven and she eighty years of age. Both rest in the Fairview burying ground, near where he had been associated with the Wesleyan Methodist church for several years. Their family, beside the son, were three daughters, Mary Ann who married John Hamaker, who died at fifty, when she became the wife of Hamilton Hicks; Catharine married Benjamin Gaines and died at forty-six; and Sarah married George Gaines, brother of Benjamin who died while serving in the army, her own

death following at the age of nineteen, but one year after her marriage, leaving one child—Alice—the present wife of Weed W. Erwin.

The only relatives in the United States are the descendants of a brother of William (Thomas Williams) who remained in Ohio, and of whose family but one is known to survive.

The boyhood of John T. was all passed on the farm until his enlistment, in the spring of 1864, in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteers. The service extended over a period of six months, mainly in Alabama and Tennessee, where the regiment was kept on guard duty, looking after the government posts, guarding railroads, bridges, etc.

Returning to his home, he remained with his father till his own marriage at twenty-four, on December 28, 1868, to Miss Susan Middleton, daughter of William and Margaret (Strickle) Middleton, of Center township, where she was born, being the same age as himself.

Six children were the result of this union, viz.: William, of Marion; Gertrude, wife of Allen Culbertson; John D., Agnes, Claude and Burrell—on the home farm, all being members of the United Brethren church.

Taking charge of his father's farm he operated it until he purchased it in 1882. It contained one hundred and sixty acres, to which he has added till it now contains two hundred and forty, all of which he has greatly improved by tiling and building, though the residence is one erected by his father in 1862. Three years since John T. secured his present home place of ninety acres, formerly known as the old March farm, lying on the Salem pike, and to which

he has added till it now comprises one hundred and twenty-two acres. Here he has erected a handsome residence, laid tile, remodeled all the buildings, erected fences and thus made it one of the most desirable country home in the county.

Mr. Williams has ever stood with the Republican party, having for many years been one of the recognized leaders of the organization in the county. He was elected township trustee in 1888, at a time the township was considered safely Democratic. A radical change has been going on till now it is about one hundred Republican. His service as trustee was not marked by any departure from the preceding years, except that the efforts he put forth to enhance the efficiency in the schools resulted in the securing of a better class of teachers and redoubled interest on the part of pupils and patrons. In 1892, Mr. Williams was chosen sheriff of the county, and the two years of his term proved to be a specially active period on the part of the crooked fraternity, there being many convictions, and he being called upon to escort thirty-two of them to the penitentiary.

In 1898 he was elected one of the county commissioners, his colleagues at the present being Isaac Carter, of Liberty township, and Paris A. Hoover, of Marion. As a commissioner to attend to the public business of the county, Mr. Williams has the fullest confidence of the people, all feeling that the expenditures will be kept within reach and that there is no danger of jobbery so long as he stands at the helm. While he stands for advanced ideas, believing that Grant county should not take a back seat with any county in the state, he demands that all contracts be carried out to the letter, and that every

dollar be economically invested. Having well tested experience in the making and using of the public pikes, he understands all the details of their building, and in no other matter involving the expenditure of the county funds is expert knowledge so needed. The pike system is being extended as fast as is consistent with the conditions of the times, keeping pace, as nearly as possible with the growing demand, every citizen now realizing the great benefits conferred upon a community by having the best roads within reach of the possibilities.

Mr. Williams is a popular man with those who appreciate good fellowship, and holds fraternal relations with the Odd Fellows fraternity, being a charter member of Landlessville Lodge, in which body he has passed the chairs and served as the representative to the grand lodge. He is, also, a frater of Marion Encampment, in which he is considered one of the royal good fellows. Few men in the county have more or truer friends than John T. Williams, whose well-established reputation marks him as one of the leading men of the county.

JOHN EMBREE.

John Embree, a prosperous farmer of Center township, Grant county, Indiana, was born near Pleasant Hill, in Miami county, Ohio, April 2, 1823, and is a son of Jesse and grandson of Jacob Embree. Both the father and grandfather were natives of Tennessee and moved to Ohio in 1804 or 1805, where they entered two hundred and eighty acres of government land in Miami county. Jacob Embree followed the occupation of husbandry and was a devout member of the

Quaker church, his death in his sixty-third year being a great loss to that society.

Jesse Embree had located in Miami county with his father and followed the vocation of farming. There he was married to Miss Mary Jones, by whom he had one child, the subject of this biography. During the year 1836 he came to Grant county and settled on the farm now occupied by Jesse Nelson. In the month of May he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 12, of which he took possession in the fall, remaining there until his death in 1881. There were but a few acres cleared off and a little log cabin was the only improvement on the premises at that time, but this was all changed as the years passed, the forest disappeared and in its place was seen the waving fields of grain, while the log hut was supplemented by a neat frame, and the entire place took on the appearance of improvement and civilization. Mr. Embree conducted a saw mill here for many years and much of the timber from his farm passed through this mill and was converted into lumber, being then placed on the market. He will be remembered by many of the older residents as a man of strict integrity, industrious and painstaking in his work, and upright and honorable in his dealings with his fellow men.

John Embree was a lad of thirteen when his father took up his residence in Grant county, and, being an only child, remained at home with his parents until death removed that parent to the home above. His education was obtained from the old log school which was sustained by subscription, the school being a mile from his home and the journey each day made on foot. This walk was often taken during storm and cold suf-

ficient to strike terror to the heart, but frost-ed ears and fingers were not allowed to stand in the way of development in those days, be it land or intellect, and our farmer boys took advantage of the opportunities that offered and have become the bright, intelligent citizens of to-day.

Mr. Embree has been twice united in matrimony, his first wife being Miss Hannah Swift, who died without issue. In 1849 he led to the altar Miss Sophia Yount, who bore him six children: Jessie deceased; three children who died in infancy; Silas; and Mollie, deceased.

Mr. Embree has devoted his time and attention to general farming and to the successful operation of his saw mill, and has shown himself to be a man of superior business ability, his property speaking for his executive ability. In politics he is a Republican but has never been an aspirant for political preferment, as his private business occupies all his time. He has three hundred acres of fine land in this township, all cleared and improved under his supervision and among the most valuable in the county.

Looking back over the long vista of years passed in this county, he can see many wonderful changes and recalls the time when Marion was a struggling little hamlet whose population was made up of probably twenty families.

Mr. Embree is a zealous member of the Christian church and is highly esteemed as an honorable, upright gentleman.

JOSEPH F. CARMICHAEL.

Joseph F. Carmichael, recorder of Grant county, is a native of Hope, Bartholomew county, Indiana, where he first saw the light

of day November 23, 1858. He is a son of Joseph F. and Rebecca (Elrod) Carmichael, a grandson of Richard and Sarah (Westmoreland) Carmichael, and a great-grandson of William Carmichael, who came to the United States from Scotland before the Revolutionary war. Richard and his wife were both natives of North Carolina, where they were planters, the former dying at the age of sixty-one and his wife at the age of seventy-four.

Joseph F. Carmichael, senior, was also born in North Carolina, where he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until about 1849, when he was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Elrod, and soon after moved to Indiana. They settled at Hope, where he worked at his trade and did contract work until the breaking out of the Civil war. Although reared in the hotbed of Democracy, his sympathies were with the North and he unhesitatingly offered his services to the support of the Union. His regiment was sent to the seat of hostilities, where he participated in many engagements until he received a wound from a sharpshooter which disabled him. He was lying down in a steamboat in which they had taken passage on the Mississippi river in the vicinity of Memphis, when a ball struck him, entering the shoulder and passing the entire length of the body, coming out at the hip. He was taken to St. Louis and placed in a hospital, where he remained several weeks, and as soon as he was able to travel returned home. After he had recovered sufficiently to get around he became engaged in a dispute with some of the citizens of Hope over the issues of the day, and was shot and killed. He was a young man at the time of his death, only thirty-six years



J. A. Carmichael

old. While he was fighting for the Union two of his brothers were soldiers in the Confederate army. He was the father of seven children, one of whom died in infancy, the others are still living.

Mrs. Carmichael was born in North Carolina, where she lived until her marriage. She was a daughter of Solomon Elrod and was reared in the faith of the Methodist church, of which she was a member. Her death occurred in Hope in 1897, at the age of sixty-six years.

Being left fatherless when a lad, it devolved upon Mr. Carmichael to make his own way in the world, and the success he has achieved is but a reflection of the life and energy he has put in his work. At the age of nine years he started out as a wage earner, going to Decatur county, this state, where he secured employment by the month on a farm. Later he came to Grant county and worked as a farm hand for three or four years, in the meantime attending the public schools during the winter months for a short time each year. Being studious and ambitious to acquire an education, he applied himself diligently to his studies and managed to prepare himself for teaching. His first work as teacher was in the district school in what is now Elwood, Indiana. He became quite a proficient instructor, and taught during thirteen winter terms in Grant, Shelby and Madison counties, also attending the National Normal school at Lebanon for three summers. He embraced each opportunity that offered for self-advancement and when not engaged in school work secured employment in the county offices here for four or five summers, helping in the Clerk's, Recorder's and Treasurer's offices.

About this time he was offered the posi-

tion of bookkeeper in the First National Bank of this city, abandoned pedagogy and devoted all his time to his clerical duties. Soon after he entered the abstract office of Thom & Company, acquiring an interest in the business and remaining connected with them until 1896, when the Republicans nominated him for the office of County Recorder. The fact of his receiving this nomination shows the popularity he enjoys in the county, where he has been an active worker in the ranks, and his election to the office but emphasizes the fact. He took his seat the following August, and has given entire satisfaction to even the most critical by the efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties imposed upon him. He possesses exceptional capacity and a thorough knowledge of his business, and the probity of his official acts are above suspicion. In all his dealings he has been honest, upright and honorable to a fault.

He was joined in marriage with Miss Emma McCrory, of Shelby county, by whom he has had two children, Merwyn H. and Sylvia. He and Mrs. Carmichael are members of the Newlight church, of which he is a trustee, and for several years he has been superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is a member of Grant Lodge, No. 103, Knights of Pythias, of Marion, and also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding the offices of secretary and treasurer in the board of trustees.

GEORGE ALVIN MODLIN.

Among the more progressive of the younger representative men of Grant county is George A. Modlin, the present popular and efficient county auditor, than whom no

citizen bears more universally the respect of all. He is a native of the county, having been born six miles south of Marion, in Liberty township, on the 16th of April, 1863. His parents were William and Jane (Benbow) Modlin. The Modlin family have not taken an active part in the making of this section of Indiana but were equally prominent in the history of Randolph county, North Carolina, where it is found as early as the opening of the eighteenth century, the ancestors having come from England soon after the original settlement in that region. The first of the family known in America was John Modlin, a man of influence and high standing in the "Pine Tree" state. His son George and family,—his wife being formerly Sarah Peale,—had started for the west when Indiana was yet a territory, but which was a state of eleven days old, on their reaching it. They first settled near Richmond, in Wayne county, removing later to Henry county; and here he was buried at Clear Spring, a few miles west of New-castle, in the old Friends' cemetery.

Their son Dillon, the grandfather of George A., born in the old Carolina home May 12, 1813, accompanied the parents to this state and was married in Henry county to Elizabeth Draper. He settled in Grant county about 1830, his final and permanent home being in Franklin township, where he died on June 22, 1897, aged eighty-four years, one month and ten days. He had survived his companion upwards of thirty years—her death occurring September 16, 1865. He was a man of strong personality, possessing, to a degree, those excellent qualities, the exercise of which did so much to advance the growth and development of the material prosperity of the section in which

he lived, as well as to contribute to the moral and intellectual life of the county. He was ever a moderate farmer being content with the modest competence that comes to him whose ambition is to be of benefit to all with whom he holds friendly relations.

Those of the children who survived their father were: Elias, of Blackford county; Mary, wife of Enos Benbow, of Henry county; George W., a well known painter of Marion, and one of the old soldiers of the Rebellion, having served in the Eighty-ninth Regiment for three years; Nathan P., who was also a soldier, resides in Franklin; Susannah, who is the wife of David McCoy, of Henry county; Sarah, now Mrs. Manuel Sharp, of Franklin, and Hiram C., a contractor of Marion. Those dead are William and Jesse; the last named also served his country faithfully, becoming later a successful farmer and thresher in Franklin township and dying February 28, 1899, aged fifty-five years; and Lydia, who had not passed the years of childhood. William was ried at the age of twenty-two to Jane Benbow, daughter of Aaron and Catherine Elliott) Benbow. Mrs. Catherine (Elliott) Benbow was the daughter of Isaac and Rachael Elliott; Isaac Elliott, Sr., entered the farm which is now occupied by the National Military Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers as early as 1830. Her grandfather, John Benbow, had in 1829 entered the land where Jonesboro now stands, and was one of the strong men of the early days of the county's history. The Benbow family is Welsh in its origin, being traced to Montgomeryshire, Wales, whence Charles Benbow and his brother, Gershon, when boys, ran away, boarding a ship bound for the new world. On reaching Philadelphia they

were both sold by the captain for payment of the passage money. The purchaser of Charles was a planter of North Carolina named Carver, who, taking a liking to him, gave him his daughter in marriage, some years later. He was born December 20, 1704, and a certified copy of his will, dated January 25, 1774, now in the hands of George A., shows him to have been a man of considerable estate. Little is known of the position of the family during the Revolutionary period, though it is certain they were staunch in their adherence and support of the Colonists.

Benjamin, the son of Charles, was the father of John, who married Charity Mendenhall, and about 1812 came to Indiana, the final and permanent home being in Mill township, Grant county, where he died at an advanced age. His son Aaron was born where now stands Cincinnati, while the family were enroute to Indiana. He became a blacksmith, following that trade at Marion and Jonesboro, being well and favorably remembered. He died at the age of sixty-three.

William Modlin, the father of George A., became a substantial farmer of Franklin township, the latter twenty-five years of his life being passed in Franklin, where he died August 8, 1897. He was born in Grant county, October 16, 1839, his boyhood days being spent amid the scenes of pioneer life, receiving only those advantages afforded by the most primitive schools. His widow, who shared all the vicissitudes of his own life, survives him, her home being with her son George, in Marion. The five children born to them were: George A., the subject of our sketch; Willis O., a farmer of Jefferson township; Lillian M., wife of Mehl

T. Pilcher, of Marion; Linnie Myrtle, wife of Elmer McMullan, professor in the Normal College of Marion, and Edgar C., of Kansas.

The boyhood days of George were passed on the farm, he early acquiring the desire for thorough education. After attendance at the common schools, he took a three years' course in the State Normal School at Terre Haute, paying his way by the income derived from teaching. He, not wishing to make teaching a life work, decided to prepare more thoroughly for business life by taking training in Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, which he did with the class of 1889.

In April, 1890, he entered the office of William Feighner, county clerk, as deputy, remaining there until July, 1891. His aptitude for the details of office work became apparent to all, and at the accession of George A. Osborne, as auditor, he was given the responsible position of deputy, continuing as such for four years. He was asked to retain the position by John Wilson, upon his assuming the office and so remained during his entire incumbency. In 1898, his worth was given a more emphatic recognition by the party, who named him as the choice for the position of auditor, his election following with most satisfactory results.

The family have been faithful in its adherence to and support of the Republican party, his grandfather being one of the staunch Whigs of half a century since, working in the interest of William H. Harrison, and the father being one of the radical Lincoln men of 1860. George has been accorded an influential place in the latter party organization, having charge of the formation of

"Lincoln Leagues" in 1896; and every phase of party work finding him one whose counsel and influence are ready for the success of the party principles. While not a stump speaker, his work has redounded to the strengthening of party lines, the power of his efforts showing in the solidifying and expanding the ranks of the organization.

As an efficient and obliging official, he has made many warm personal friends whose interest in him is not lessened by the accident of disagreement in political views.

George A. Modlin was married June 25, 1892, to Miss Lucy D. Willcuts, whose parents, Clarkson and Hannah (Druckemiller) Willcuts are among the most respected citizens of the county. Two children are the fruits of the union, viz.: Lois G. and Walter W.

Outside of his official relation, his life is principally devoted to the home and family, although he is a respected member of Mississinewa Lodge, No. 96, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as well as being associated with Grant Lodge, No. 103, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Modlin and his family worship with the Society of Friends.

Mr. Modlin is of a pleasing and genial personality, drawing to him, without attempt to do so, the better class of citizens, regardless of political, fraternal or social considerations. Few men in Grant county have wider acquaintance and certainly none have warmer or more loyal friends.

ALEXANDER BELL THOMPSON.

To a few men the present excellent condition of the schools of Grant county is due, not the least of whom is the present efficient

school superintendent of the county—Alexander Bell Thompson—of Marion. He was born at the popular resident suburb of Cincinnati—College Hill—September 10, 1873; and is the son of Thomas and Catherine (Bell) Thompson of Monroe township, Grant county, and of whom fuller mention will be found on another page of this volume.

Carlyle tells us that Archibald Thompson was a soldier under Cromwell in the first great struggle for human liberty, and that he received large grants of land in county Down, Ireland, for his services. His body lies at the scene of the greatest battles fought for the commonwealth on Irish soil—Conleg Mountain. The family have existed there ever since though the estates have been largely dissipated by improvident descendants.

Thomas Thompson was born in Belfast, Ireland, June, 1823, and there Catherine Bell became his wife. His father, Robert Thompson, attained some local reputation as a poet. Her father was James Bell, of Belfast, and who settling in Ireland had become a well-to-do farmer, she being a distant relative of Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone.

After a residence of some twenty years in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed in the Spring Grove Cemetery, the father of Alexander Thompson removed to Grant county, Indiana, and has since made this his home.

After taking advantage of the country schools, young Alexander entered the State Normal School at Terre Haute where he received the necessary preparation for teaching, though he did not complete the full course. He taught four years in the schools

of Moirroe township and was then selected as superintendent of the Upland schools. Having full appreciation of the needs of the town he started the high school, giving it such impetus that being followed up by his successors, resulted in making that one of the best high schools in the county. Having the enthusiasm necessary to carry forward educational plans, he was chosen as county superintendent, in 1897, and was reappointed two years later for four years, the term having been changed in the meantime.

Marked progress has been made in the conduct of the schools during the term that Mr. Thompson has filled the office, the number of high schools being increased, there now being thirteen in the county, those of Swayzee, VanBuren, Roseburg, Matthews, Landessville and North Marion being added within the last three years and Matthews in 1900. Two hundred and seventy-four teachers, most of whom has had normal training, are employed in the schools, and all are keenly alive to the county's needs, putting forth every effort to bring and keep the schools to a high standard. The day of the indifferent or unqualified teacher is past, all now being thoroughly imbued with the spirit of progress and displaying that enthusiasm that insures the continuance of the present interest on the part of pupils and patrons. The township alumni association leading into the county association has done much to encourage the teachers and pupils to improve and excel in their work. More than fifteen hundred of the county's brightest students have already graduated from the common schools and it is gratifying to all interested to know that the percentage is constantly on the increase, there having been

one hundred and seventy-five in 1900, as against ninety three years before.

No mistake was made when the choice fell upon Mr. Thompson, as his whole soul and keenest interest is centered in the work, every nerve being strung to carry out the plans which will do so much to further the cause of a better and broader citizenship throughout the country. He is ever present at the township graduations and by word and precept renders substantial encouragement to all.

The graduation exercises are looked forward to as the most interesting day of the year in each neighborhood, the general exercises at the county seat, when the representatives from all the townships are brought together, being characterized by the display of greater enthusiasm and profound interest than any other event of the year. This is truly a commencement that means a great deal to those who are fortunate enough to be able to participate, the value of the effort and rivalry being more apparent than in the city schools.

The reading circle, by bringing teachers together, and making each feel that he is one of a great profession, tends to foster a spirit of self-reliance that is seldom seen in those whose work isolates them; and for its many advantages it receives the undivided support and encouragement of the superintendent. Indiana may be criticized in many places for its lagging in the rear, but the school system and its application in Grant county is not one of the places. The writer has seen the workings of the systems of other states, especially in the east, and after the observation of the work done and the interest manifested, in this county, certainly feels like extending congratulations to the citizens for the results

already attained and for the incumbency of the office of superintendent by so enthusiastic and well qualified an educator.

Mr. Thompson married, January 13, 1900, Miss Myrtle Knee, an accomplished teacher of the Swayzee schools, and who was educated in the Marion Normal College. She was born June 6, 1878, and is a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Crumrine) Knee, residents of Wabash county, Indiana. One child graces this union, viz.: Myrtle Delight, born November 26, 1900.

Mr. Thompson is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias, as well as being identified with the Presbyterian church; but all of these are subordinate to the grand subject of the better education of the masses, believing that therein lies the strength and perpetuity of the free institutions of our country.

GEORGE WILLIAM COON.

George W. Coon represents one of the oldest of the pioneer families of Washington township, Grant county, Indiana, being himself born within one mile of his present residence on the Bradford pike, a short distance east of the city limits. His birth occurred on the 8th of January, 1844, his parents being Jacob and Melinda (Wall) Coon, both of whom were natives of Botetourt county, Virginia, where they were also married.

The origin of the Coon family is traced back to the German fatherland, the first of the name in Virginia being men of importance in the section that became their home. Soon after marriage Jacob had settled near Bellefontaine, Ohio, and, in 1842, came to Grant county, buying a tract of land which

is now included in the city. He had become a brickmaker, and erected the first kiln ever put in operation in this county, burning the brick used in the building of the old Sweetser residence recently demolished, as well as for nearly all the earliest brick stores and residences. He continued in the manufacture for several years, being succeeded by his son Michael, who conducted the business until quite recent years, and who is still living on a part of the old homestead. Doing an important part in the making of the town, and being identified with its growth for the greater part of a busy and honored life, he passed on to the "Farther Shore" in his seventy-second year. The family of this pioneer were ten, the eldest dying in infancy. Michael still resides on part of the old homestead; Andrew lives at Brooklyn, Iowa; Benjamin became a soldier and died at Sandy Hook, Maryland, at the age of twenty-six; Thomas died at twenty, as did Elizabeth, Martha also dying in young womanhood; Mary was killed by being thrown from a horse, at the age of thirty; and Susellen married Bradley Wheeler and died at forty.

The mother of these died when George was seven years old; and two years later he left the home, making his home with William Middleton in Center township, with whom he remained till he enlisted nearly six years thereafter. He had been compelled to work hard hauling wood into Marion, though on the whole it was a good home, but very little chance was given to attend school, not going more than two months during all those years. At eighteen he enlisted in the six-months service, being assigned to Company C, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers, which was

placed under the command of General Wagner in eastern Tennessee, serving nine months in all, till his discharge. Not yet having his fill of the war, he in August, 1864, re-enlisted in Company K, Fortieth Indiana Volunteers, taking the place of his brother who had been drafted. He joined the regiment at Columbia, Tennessee, where General Thomas was then operating. The campaign from that time was after the Confederate general, Hood, the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville being fought, and in which the Fortieth sustained its already well won laurels. Following Hood on his retreat, the command went into winter quarters at Huntsville, Alabama, where it still remained until receiving the news of Lee's surrender. At Franklin, George was struck with a piece of shell and captured, being ordered by his captors to the rear; but instead he went in the direction of the federal forces and regained the ranks in time to take a gun and assist in the capture of seven hundred and fifty of the rebels. He carried seven holes in his clothing, and did not regain his own regiment till after they had returned to Nashville.

He engaged in teaming in Marion, being with his cousin John Secrist, in the mill for a time; but at the building of the Pan-Handle railroad, he assisted in the grading. He then engaged in the livery business building a barn that occupied the present site of the Matter block, and for twenty-five years continued in that line of trade. He traded in farm property as well as in horses and in other lines, finally settling down to the conduct of his farm, in January, 1883. Here he has one hundred and forty-four acres of excellent land, much of it being cleared by himself, it being a new place when he se-

cured it. It is well improved with good buildings, the facilities for handling stock being of the best.

Mr. Coon was married August 30, 1868, to Miss Amanda J. Marshall, daughter of John D. and Mary A. (Roberts) Marshall. John D. Marshall, who has been intimately connected with the interests of Marion for upwards of fifty years, was born in Licking county, Ohio, coming to Marion in 1841. He became an extensive manufacturer of wind-mills, amassing a handsome property. Having great faith in the future of the city, he took leading steps toward the securing of a rail-road, becoming president of the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois Railroad, which was partially graded; but the outbreak of the war placed a quietus on all such enterprises. He had been the owner of the old plank road extending to Jonesboro, the line of which was taken by the rail-road, when it was completed, and his investment there was rendered worthless. He was ever quite active in the political field being a Bell and Everett elector in the campaign of 1860. He served in the state senate from 1861 to '64, there then being so close a relation between the Republicans and Democrats that his vote decided the selection of Thomas A. Hendricks as United States senator. He later became a Democrat and frequently stumped this section of the state for that party, having attained a high reputation as an able and honest advocate of the good and everlasting truths of Democracy. Realizing the great possibilities of the state of Texas, he in 1877 removed to that state, making extensive investments in land in Crosby and Crawford counties, to which he has since devoted the greater part of his attention. Since the loss of his wife at

Cleburne, Texas, he has made his home with his daughter—Mrs. Coon, though still retaining his southern interests. He was made a Mason in 1848, and of the old members, but four—Alex. Barley, Lewis Foster, Alex. Buchanan and himself, remain.

Three children constitute the Coon family, John W. being in business at Converse; George M. being the efficient assistant prosecuting attorney of Grant county, and Lillian E. being a young lady at home.

Mrs. Coon holds relation with the Presbyterian church at Marion. Mr. Coon has ever taken part in all that has tended to the growth of the community, having rendered substantial encouragement to all public enterprises and recalls that he turned the first furrow ever turned in the county for the making of pike roads. Mr. Coon is a pleasant and companionable gentleman whom to know is to respect, and whose many friends have voluntary expressions of commendation and regard.

ELI B. MARSHALL.

Eli B. Marshall is a representative agriculturist and stock-raiser of Franklin township, Grant county, Indiana, and has gained a more than local reputation as a breeder of registered Poland China hogs, his breeding pens being the best in this section of the state. He is a native of Indiana, having first seen the light of day in Boone county, on May 6, 1846, in the humble home of Joshua and Tamer (Osborne) Marshall. Of the eleven children who composed the family, eight were sons and three of the number participated in the Civil war, Levi dying soon after

the battle of Chickamauga. Joshua Marshall came to Grant county in 1847 and took up forty acres of government land in Franklin township, which is the property now occupied by John Glessner. He cut the first stick and built a one-room log cabin where he reared his family, making additions and improvements to the property from time to time as occasion demanded. He lived to a good old age, dying in 1886 at the age of seventy-three years, his wife having been laid to rest some six years before.

Eli B. Marshall was a babe in arms when his parents settled in Franklin township and he remained with them during his youth, assisted his father with the work. The cause of the Union appealed strongly to his loyal young heart and it was his earnest desire to take up arms in defense of his country, but to this his parents would not hear as he was only a boy, and two sons had already entered the thickest of the fight, one of them giving his life on the field of battle. However, the desire on his part was so strong that he found it almost impossible to continue tamely at his work when exciting rumors of the conflict were daily repeated in his northern home, and he finally ran away from home to enlist in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteers on April 21, 1864, for a term of one hundred days. He was mustered in at Indianapolis and at once sent to Munfordville, Kentucky, where he remained until July when he was stationed at Louisville, to do garrison duty until October, 1864, when he was mustered out and returned home. He was at that time only a little past eighteen, and the following three years was spent with his parents on their farm in Franklin township. He was married soon after reaching

his majority and purchased forty acres of land upon which he made his home until 1871 when he moved on the farm he now occupies. He owns one hundred and thirty-three acres of land in sections twenty-eight and nine, seventy acres of which have been cleared and made tillable by some six miles of tile which he has placed to advantage. The house and outbuildings have been changed and improved from time to time as occasion demanded and are to-day among the best in the township. Besides the home farm he owned about three hundred and twenty acres of other land, some of which has been sold off. He carries on general farming and stock-raising and about four years ago embarked in a new line, i. e.: breeding fine Poland China hogs, a business that has made his name familiar with the admirers of that animal throughout the country. A visit to his pens will amply repay any lover of fine stock as his registered hogs are remarkable for symmetry and size.

Mr. Marshall chose as his life companion, Miss Sarah A. Charles, a daughter of Dr. Charles, the ceremony being solemnized September 26, 1867.

Mr. Marshall is a never-failing Republican and at one time was the efficient constable of Franklin township. He became an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1868, belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and is greatly interested in the success of the Grange. He is a zealous member of the Friend's church in which he has been an elder for thirty years, and is a man whose unflinching integrity and honesty has won the general approbation and esteem of the public.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have no children of their own, but out of the goodness of their

hearts they have adopted Virlin Winslow, who now bears the family name and now resides on a part of the home farm, and the name of E. B. Marshall & Son is the style under which all their business is transacted. Besides this young man, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have had in the family nineteen different unfortunate children whom they kept from six months to fifteen years, all of whom now thoroughly appreciate their kind treatment.

ALBERT E. SHUGART.

Albert E. Shugart is a prosperous dairyman and farmer who resides about four and one-half miles south from the city of Marion on the fine old farm in Franklin township, Grant county, Indiana, upon which he first opened his eyes to the light of day on November 24, 1867. His parents were Cornelius and Harriet (Coleman) Shugart, and his maternal grandparents were Elias and Sarah Coleman. Cornelius Shugart was the father of seven children, viz.: Anna, wife of J. H. Rook, of Mill township; Caroline, wife of W. K. Mendenhall, also of Mill township; Bennett L., a lecturer on prohibition who resides in Franklin township; Mary A., wife of Robert White of Henry county; Elnora N., deceased; Isabelle H., wife of J. C. Overman of Fairmount; and Albert E., the subject of these memoirs. Cornelius and Harriet Shugart were born in the Quaker church and were zealous in the cause all their lives, the husband being a minister in the church for twenty-five years. He was a man of many resources and was never lacking for employment as a means of adding to his goodly store. He moved to

this farm soon after marriage and here spent the remainder of his life, building first a little log cabin, which in 1872 was replaced by the magnificent brick which is considered the largest, costliest, and most complete farm residence to be found in Grant county. For thirty years he was engaged in teaching during the winter months, while the summer was devoted to cultivating his broad acres and gathering in the abundant harvests which seemed always to spring from his sowing. He was very prosperous in life and at one time owned seven hundred acres of land. He was a Republican and in 1872 was seated in the legislative halls of Indiana to look after the varied interests of his constituents. He was a friend of the oppressed and took an active part in the underground railway, assisting in the escape of many slaves. He died July 1, 1884, at the age of sixty-four years, but a great deal of good had been accomplished by him in that time. His wife died two years later and is resting beside her husband in the beautiful cemetery of Marion.

Albert E. Shugart was reared on his father's farm and received his primary education in the common schools, supplementing this with a course in Fairmount Academy and a complete course in the business college at Valparaiso, Indiana. He has always lived with his father and operated the farm with him, the full charge of it being given into the hands of our subject at an early age. He now owns the homestead of ninety acres, having bought the interest of the other heirs. He has carried on general farming and stock-raising and has also engaged in dairying, and is one of the wide-awake, enterprising men who have done so much to build up the county. He has established a splendid rep-

utation as a farmer, and his seed corn, of which he makes a specialty, is in great demand throughout the country. Mr. Shugart married, November 28, 1888, Miss Jennie Hathaway by whom he has six children, Harold, Mabel, Ralph, Mark, Floyd and Lucile. He and his wife are members of the Quaker church and are earnest, Christian people who have the best interest of the community at heart. Mrs. Shugart is a daughter of John and Mary (Hall) Hathaway and was born March 13, 1869. Mr. Shugart is a Maccabee fraternally and politically is a Republican. He owns city property in Fairmount, Indiana, and acts as salesman for the Hall Safe & Lock Company, and is also a notary public.

ELIJAH HARRELL.

This popular administrator of justice in Washington township, Grant county, and one of the leading mechanics, is Elijah Harrell, of the village of Hanfield, who was born in Wabash county, Indiana, December 10, 1854. His father was Charles Harrell, who was born in Rush county, and while still a boy was taken to Wabash county, where he was married to Jane Scott, a native of the same county as himself. He made a valuable farm in Wabash county, upon which the greater part of his life was passed and where he died October 17, 1899, at the age of seventy-six.

The boyhood of Elijah Harrell was spent upon the farm with his father, having, beside the common school, attended for a time the Wabash Seminary, and at the age of twenty began to teach. He taught for three terms, working in the meantime on the farm,

and after reaching his majority began the trade of blacksmith, in connection with his brother-in-law, and from that time he has followed the trade till he came to Hanfield in the fall of 1883. He has devoted himself assiduously to the anvil, the result being most satisfactory, he having made for himself a nice little farm of thirty-six acres, which he has considerably improved, and which he operates. He has become proficient in the trade having taken it up with the spirit of making it his principle employment, acquiring skill that comes from constant practice of the hand guided by the intelligent brain.

He is a Republican in his political relations and has ever taken a keen interest in the proceedings of the party, being generally sent as a delegate to the various conventions of the county and district. Recognizing the fitness and ability of the man for the position, his townsmen chose him to fill the responsible post of justice of the peace, a position he has filled most acceptably to all concerned. It is his practice to give each case, as it comes before him, the careful study that its merits demand; and with a naturally logical mind, emphasized by the legal reading and research, he has been able to reach the innermost points involved, his decisions having invariably been accepted, no appeals having been taken from his rulings.

'Squire Harrell was married April 6, 1879, to Miss Sarah E. Logan, of Huntington county, and as a result, three sons constitute the family: Hovey P.; Orville Waldo and Dewey A. Four children have been taken from them, the eldest—John C.—at the age of seventeen, Alva Sherman at four years, an infant, and Ivy Montana, who

was severely burned, her clothes catching from the stove, but whose death nine hours thereafter came free from agony, the burns having been so severe as to destroy the sense of pain. She was a specially bright girl of ten years and a great favorite with all who knew her.

Mr. Harrell and wife are identified with the Protestant Methodist church at Hanfield, and in their daily lives the teachings of the Master are exemplified. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, and has served the subordinate lodge in all its official positions, having been, also, a representative to the grand lodge. Holding relation to the encampment at Marion, he has there been honored by his associates in being chosen as the representative to the grand encampment.

It is to those who knew him best that Mr. Harrell's many amiable qualities are most apparent, the genial, whole-souled companion appearing to the greatest advantage when, in the fraternity of congenial spirits, he is found able to add much to the pleasure of the occasion.

HARVEY M. CREVISTON.

Beyond the possibility of a doubt one thing that has most contributed to the present wealth and prosperity of Grant county is the feature of drainage that has been so universally adopted by the citizens, and which has reclaimed thousands of acres of what was worthless swamp and marsh or even ponds, into the most fertile and productive land in this section of the state.

Fifty years ago, the country being cov-

ered with dense growth of forest, and lying in a flat surface, was, the greater part of the year also covered, more or less, with water, so that the only parts suitable for cultivation, and upon the tilling of which the pioneers had to depend for their sustenance, were the knolls or higher places, and even these afforded but little opportunity for the enterprising agriculturist to extend his operations.

As settlers began to thicken and assistance could be obtained, the more ambitious men entered into a plan of co-operation and engaged in opening the few natural drains, thus affording more ample scope for the expansion of tillable surface. While this was a step in the right direction, it but tended to prove the practicability of the scheme and to emphasize the importance of thorough drainage, converting the skeptical to the truth of the assertion that the entire territory could be made valuable if the opportunity were but given the water to leave the surface.

As soon as outlets were secured and the surface water disposed of, it was recognized that under-draining was as badly needed in order to continue the anticipated extension of farming lands. To this end blind ditches, made of timbers, were laid by the more progressive, when all were surprised by the result, what had been swamp giving way to fields of growing grain. As soon as the value of this feature of ditching had been demonstrated, farms began to extend their boundaries, the wilderness giving way to cleared and productive farms. Hundreds who, heretofore, had but existed and who had felt little hope of ever more than existing, took heart seeing the possibility that lay before them. Hundreds more who

had been discouraged from any attempt at making a farm, began with an energy born of something tangible; not many years passing till the entire company was dotted with the evidences of thrift and prosperity, the old one-room log cabin giving place to more pretentious hewed-log houses, and the former winding trails being superseded by the direct, though sometimes muddy roads.

A few years later it was seen that these primitive drains were rotting and a more substantial and lasting substitute was sought, the investigation and experiments which followed determining the value and utility of drain tile. To this all soon turned for relief, the decaying timbers being replaced by the more substantial material. Thus a new industry was established in the county, no more important one being within its borders, the demand for the modern tiling exceeding the facilities of manufacture, though hundreds of men were thus employed. The wealth of farms increased, the drained fields yielding bountifully of the harvests and on every side was seen the growth and new vigor of each community.

As these crude and independent efforts were extended beyond the limits of neighborhoods, the question of further outlets became one of such general importance, and the formation of districts for drainage purposes, according to the legislation, that had grown out of the necessities of the case, it became essential that there be some recognized authority to render suitable supervision of the public drains which were being constructed by the county at an immense expense. Accordingly the position of drainage commissioner was created, the present efficient incumbent being the gentleman whose name preludes this article.

Being a practical farmer and one of those who had greatly improved his own farm by drainage, he is well qualified for the position that comes in closer contact with the farmers than any other official place. He had taken an active part in the securing and making of suitable outlets for his neighborhood, paying himself more than four hundred dollars toward it, when but a few rods of the larger tile had reached his own property. His interest and ability being so thoroughly demonstrated, he was selected by the commissioners as the county superintendent of this line of improvement, taking possession of the office in April, 1899. The value of the work done under the commission during the past five years is beyond computation, and of which but a brief summary can here be given. At least seventy-two miles of drain have been laid, upward of forty-five thousand dollars being expended under the direction of the office. Some eight thousand rods are in process of construction at present, in various sections, being well distributed over the county—the townships of Fairmount and Liberty and others in the southern part being the greatest beneficiaries. Since the systematizing of the work, during the eighteen years that there has been suitable supervision, the county has been fairly well improved in this respect, the more essential and larger outlets being so enlarged and improved as to make the continuance of the work a comparatively easy matter. The duties of the position occupy the entire attention of Mr. Creviston, to the almost exclusion of private business.

He has introduced several innovations, such as the use of larger tile and the making of catch basins to prevent overflow and

washing out of the drains. Being well informed in the details relating to the office, and with a life-long training in the economical conduct of business and that enthusiasm so essential in the man who attends to the duties of the public, no mistake was made by the commissioners when Mr. Creviston was chosen.

Beside being a competent and obliging official as well as cultured gentleman, he has other claims for notice at the hands of the biographer, being the representative of one of those families to whom much of the present wealth of the community is due. He is a native of the county and was born on the farm in Van Buren township, where his mother still resides, on the 19th of August, 1852. His father was Daniel Creviston, of German ancestry but of Ohio birth, and the mother being Sarah A. Pippinger. In 1841, they settled in the woods, on the Van Buren farm, and there the father's life was passed, he becoming one of the best known men, and one whose life was devoted wholly to the interests of his own farm and family. Largely as the result of the demands of the times, he was of a peculiarly economical and saving nature, amassing a handsome competence, and becoming one of the wealthiest citizens of the community in which he lived. He passed from earth on March 25, 1880, in the sixty-sixth year of his life. The present residence of the widow was erected by him in 1846, succeeding the one-room cabin. She now resides at the scenes of so many happy days, taking pleasure in being surrounded by her children, all of whom owe much of their present prosperity to the self-denial and abnegation of a devoted mother and father, whose memories will be cherished by at least a few of those children;

and, though some, whose appreciation of the great sacrifices made in their behalf, seem indifferent to preservation of any of the personality and effort of such admirable parents.

Harvey M. Creviston remained with his parents until his marriage, October 1, 1874, to Miss Lodora Hunt, of Washington township. Beginning the operation of a farm in a modest way he, by exercise of those excellent qualities of industry and economy that the home training had emphasized, made a satisfactory progress from the start, and though his first farm was an old run-down place, he brought it to a high state of cultivation making it as productive as any in that section of the county. He made extensive improvements, in the way of buildings and otherwise, the home becoming one of the most desirable of the many fine farms in Washington township. By the investment of the results of thrift in other lands he became the proprietor of two hundred and eighty-one acres of valuable property. The tract lying in a section of rather level country required a great deal of tiling—upward of fifteen miles being laid on the different farms.

From boyhood Mr. Creviston has been wide-awake to the movement of the world, keeping pace with the changes of thought and belief, ever adhering to the Republican party, and modifying his own views of public questions to correspond with the variations of his party. Earlier in life he had taken a keen interest in the local literary societies of the home, making something of a reputation as a ready, keen and analytical debater of those questions, the consideration of which tended to foster a right appreciation of the country in which he lived. His

readiness in this respect soon drew the attention of his neighbors, who often called him to represent them in the various conventions and deliberations of the party, as well as to take an active part in other matters that tended to the betterment of the community.

The Grange movement found him ready with the strength of his personality and ability of presentation, to further its cause, which had for its object the education and social and business benefit of the entire farming interests of the country. Succeeding this grand movement came the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, to the advancement of which he also devoted considerable attention and effort. Mr. Creviston can well be considered, as he is, one of the most progressive citizens of the county, no movement having for its object the general good but finds him a friend and supporter.

His family is made up of four children: Cora B., wife of William Streib; Nellie A., whose husband is John D. Williams; Chester Arthur, a business student and Homer L., a student of the public schools. This family has been among the most substantial members of Union Chapel United Brethren church, which stands near their former home, and of which the father was one of the original members and trustee, Harvey M. succeeding him in that position.

Mr. Creviston is not what would be considered a sportsman, though his love for a good horse and the pleasure derived from pulling the lines over such indicates a touch of that interest in the finer strains of stock that has resulted in the great development of all lines of domestic animals.

Being of a genial and companionable

nature Mr. Creviston has hosts of warm and loyal friends, whose intercourse and association affords him the greatest satisfaction and enjoyment.

HARRISON C. McRAE.

Harrison C. McRae is a prominent character in Grant county, Indiana, having been a resident here for upward of fifty years and taken an active part in all that pertains to the public welfare. He was born in Hancock county, this state, November 28 1834 and is a son of one of its well-known and highly respected pioneers, Galvin B. McRae. The father was born in the state of North Carolina about 1806 and when four years of age came with his parents to seek a home in Indiana, being among the earliest settlers in Wayne county. His father died about this time, when he was only a child of four years, and at a very early age he was obliged to go out to work in order to add his mite toward the support of the family. The wages he earned was but ten cents per day, but it was thankfully received and proudly carried to the widowed mother who died in 1820, leaving him an orphan at the age of fourteen. Soon after this sad event he went to work as dishwasher on the boats plying up and down the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio and other rivers, and worked his way to the front, occupying the position of mate when he abandoned steamboating after having been so employed for about seven years. He was possessed of great strength of character and was one of the few men whom steamboating did not spoil. He was public spirited and generous to a fault and it is said that the hungry ap-

plicant never left his presence empty-handed. His union with Miss Sarah Gapen resulted in the birth of eight children, namely: Harrison C.; William H., who was a martyr to his country, yielding up his life on her altars during the battle of Chickamauga; John and Eliza, who died in infancy; Francis, who also died young; Martha, who lived to the age of seven; Permelia, who lives in Logansport; and Leander T., a resident of Iola, Kansas, and stockholder in the smelting works of that place.

Galvin McRae moved to Wayne county at an early day and there carried on the trade of a blacksmith until 1848, when he came to Grant county and purchased a farm in Washington township, upon which he lived until 1856, when he was elected sheriff of Grant county on the Republican ticket and moved to Marion to take charge of the office. He was re-elected to this office, serving two terms of four years, and continued to make that city his home until he went to Missouri, where he remained ten years, returning to Marion where he died in 1896 in the consciousness of a long and well-spent life. He was a man of splendid attainments and was held in veneration by those whose pleasure it had been to know him. He was for many years class-leader and active worker in the United Brethren church, and it was one of the greatest pleasures of his life to extend comfort and help to an afflicted brother whose unfortunate condition appealed to his sympathetic nature.

Harrison C. McRae received such education as was afforded by the common schools and was a lad of fourteen when his father moved to this county. He remained on the farm with his father until he was

twenty-one and then rented the farm until 1864, when he purchased the property upon which he now lives. This consists of one hundred and twenty acres of land in section one, about four miles from Marion, and ninety acres of it is under a high state of cultivation. He was married in 1855 to Miss Amy Conger and a family of five children have blessed their home. Two little buds, the eldest in the family, were taken in infancy to the world above, there to await the parents, acting as beacon stars to guide them towards the Infinite. Leroy, the third child, is a farmer of Center township; Morton resides in Marion and is filling his second term as treasurer; Ira M. is also a resident of that city and is deputy treasurer.

Mr. McRae is a strong Republican and has taken an intelligent interest in the vital questions of the day. He acted as deputy sheriff for four years under his father, and was also deputy assessor for a term of three years. He is a prominent member of the Christian church, of which he has been clerk for many years, and is an honorable, upright citizen who is a credit to the county.

WILLIAM T. CAMMACK.

The present efficient and popular Clerk of the Courts of Grant county is one of the most prominent of the younger generation of the citizens of the county. He is truly a representative of the best interests of its citizens, being himself native to the soil, as he was born in Liberty township on the 17th of November, 1868. Further and distinct mention is made of his parents, Willis and Sarah (Jay) Cammack, in another part of this volume.

The boyhood of William was passed on the Liberty township farm, receiving such education as the home schools afforded. When he had attained the age of twenty he became associated with his brother, Bayard T., in the conduct of a general grocery store in South Marion, and so continued until the connection was broken by the death of his brother in August, 1892, after about four years of successful business. Disposing of the business, he became a traveling salesman for the firm of Smith & Weaver, and later for Houck & Shields, and covered the territory in which they operated in Indiana.

In the fall of 1894 he was given a position as deputy by Wilson Addington, the then incumbent of the office of Clerk of Courts, remaining with him during the remainder of his term of office. Evan H. Ferree, successor of Mr. Addington, retained him in the same capacity, and by the expiration of the service of Mr. Ferree he had become so familiar with all the office details and had so impressed his party with his efficiency and obliging nature that he was made the nominee of the party for the position, his election following with a majority that spoke the popular sentiment. The convention in which he was nominated was the largest ever held in the county, numbering 776 delegates and indicating the popular will with as close accuracy as might be possible in a representative body.

From boyhood Mr. Cammack has taken keen interest in the workings of party politics, early identifying himself with the Republican organization, and soon being called upon to represent the party in its various conventions and as a member of administrative committees. While never an aspirant for forensic honors, the work done by



J. F. Cunniff

him as a political counselor has been fully as efficient and beneficial to party success as of those whose efforts have brought them more prominently before the public as orators or writers. Of rather a retiring nature, it has never been his inclination to make much noise; but, enjoying, like Senator Platt, the political work from the nature of it, he has taken a quiet course, his most effective efforts being in the retreat of his own office, by the fireside or at the club. Possessing to a degree those excellent traits of character and good fellowship that draw men to him, and with a freedom of ostentation or offensive egotism that so often distinguishes the man given honors by his fellows, Mr. Cammack has the happy faculty of making friends even among the opposition, it being no stretch of the imagination to say that no more popular man, among Democrats, lives within the confines of Grant county. His conduct of the duties of the office has tended to cement the wide circle of friends he already enjoyed. His choice of assistants has been an equally fortunate one, John D. Ferree, John Duffey and Miss Eva Neal being among the most popular and obliging of the many deputies in the service of the county.

Being one of the popular drug firm of Evans & Cammack, he is identified with the business interests of Marion, and is found true to her interests, whatever the occasion or however the levy upon his own purse or time. The late and successful carnival and street fair held under the auspices and patronage of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks found in Mr. Cammack one of its most enthusiastic supporters, the benefits derived to the city being incalculable.

In all these social organizations of which

he is a member, such as the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Junior Order of American Mechanics, etc., he is found at the front in the advancement of the society, being often a leader in all those efforts tending to the greater extension and popularizing of the society.

It is said that all enthusiastic members of the Elks are "sports," and the truth of the assertion is not diminished by the fact of Mr. Cammack's relation thereto; his proclivities in that line are mainly confined to the game of base-ball, of which he is a devoted lover, or to the driving of a choice specimen of horse-flesh, finding no greater pleasure than when, by the side of his wife, he pulls the lines over a handsome beast, though it can not be claimed for him that he is a "crank" as a turfman.

Mr. Cammack was united in matrimony on his twenty-first birthday to Emeline M. Cox, daughter of William and Elizabeth Cox, of Liberty township; and from this union two children have issued: J. Ward, aged nine, and Hazel C.

After a most pleasant companionship of a little more than ten years, the touch of an invisible and ruling hand was laid upon his associate, the response to which carried her beyond the spheres of earth, passing with a resignation and Christian fortitude to "the land beyond the waveless sea," on the 24th of June, 1900. She possessed a lovely character, the impress of which was stamped with an almost unconscious effort upon those with whom she had been in contact. Devoted to her family and her church, she cared little for the praise of general society, rather being found in doing something for the alleviation of humanity or the advancement of the cause of the Master.

This review would be far from complete were no further mention made of Bayard T. Cammack. His was a most promising career, cut short long before reaching the middle of life, being called to the great Hereafter while yet in his thirty-third year. Working at the carpenter trade for some five years, he engaged in the grocery business as a clerk for Dick Beck in Marion until his association with his brother in the grocery trade, as already stated, and in which he continued. His widow was formerly Miss Mattie Osborn, and bore him two children—Carl and Mary—she now being the wife of Daniel Gibson, of Jonesboro. Bayard T. Cammack had been active in the first Friends' society at Marion and was considered one of the most progressive and substantial of its respected members. The activity he had shown in the formation and conduct of the Knights and Ladies of Honor had exerted great influence toward its success.

LEVI WHITE.

One of the largest and most successful farmers of Washington township, Grant county, and one who is held in the highest esteem by all who know him, is Levi White, whose pleasant home is located some eight miles to the northeast of Marion on the Washington pike. Mr. White was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1840, being the son of William W. and Rebecca (Eckles) White, both of whom were born in the Keystone state. They each represented an old Dutch family, the ancestry being traced back for several generations to the early emigrants. What is rather

remarkable, they died within a few days of each other, and while not yet in middle life, he being thirty-eight and she thirty-nine. They left a family of eight children, Levi being at the time but thirteen. One other of the number—Thomas Eckles White—resides in Van Buren township. One is still living in Hocking county, Ohio. But one year previous to their deaths the parents had removed to Hocking county, Ohio, so that when the home was broken up the children were scattered among strangers.

For three years Levi White found a home with a neighbor by the name of Sliger, after which he worked by the month for various men until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in October, 1861. The regiment was part of the famous Lew Wallace brigade, over whom there continued so much heated controversy between the leading generals for so many years. It was in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, after which it was sent into Mississippi, and later transferred to Arkansas and ordered into Missouri, being stationed for a time at the natural fortress of Pilot Knob. At the opening of the campaign of 1863 the regiment was sent to reinforce General Sherman, participating in the battle at Arkansas Post. While on the transport going to Vicksburg Levi was stricken with pneumonia and was sent to the hospital at St. Louis, Missouri, being later transferred to the hospital at Columbus, Ohio. He lay nearly four months in bed not being expected to recover much of the time, but after convalescing he was assigned to duty in the commissary department of the hospital, where he was retained during the remainder of his three years' service.

He had been active in four of the hardest-fought battles of the west—Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chickasaw Bluffs and Arkansas Post—and in every emergency did his duty faithfully, establishing a record for bravery and valor.

At the famous battle of Chickasaw Bluffs the regiment went into action with a strength of four hundred men and had but sixty-two to respond to roll-call after the battle, most of the missing being killed in the action. Led by the gallant Colonel Deaster they crossed a swamp under the enemy's fire and then charged up the brow of the hill in the face of a terrible hail of bullets, and were driven back with probably the greatest per cent. of loss suffered by any regiment in any single engagement. The attempt to carry the works was abandoned, Sherman retiring to Arkansas Post. Levi's place was ever in the front ranks, and his clothes were pierced by bullets many times, he receiving one injury from a piece of bursting shell striking him on the arm, which, while it did not disable him for the time being, has, in recent years, been the source of much pain and annoyance. His old regiment became so depleted that the attempt to keep it recruited was abandoned, the men being placed on various gunboats for the remainder of their service. The meeting with the old companions occasionally, since the war, has afforded him the greatest source of gratification of anything related to the service.

Soon after his discharge, in the fall of 1864, he was married at Columbus, Ohio, to Miss Caroline Borns, of North Baltimore, Ohio. He rented in Fairfield county till 1873, when, having saved about six hundred dollars, he came to Grant county, securing

the present tract of land. Paying thirty dollars per acre for eighty acres he found it necessary to assume an indebtedness of about six hundred dollars. There was then but fifteen acres cleared, with a small log house, but no drainage, so that it required fully six years to complete the payments. He managed to live off the proceeds of the farm, extending the cultivated land as fast as possible. One of the greatest drawbacks was that fully one-half of the tract was under water, so that he could not even clear off the timber, but by securing outlets by petitions, he made it possible to place it all in cultivation. He has laid more than fifteen hundred rods of tile, reclaiming what was once pond and swamp and placing it in a condition to produce the heaviest crops of all kinds usually grown in this section of the state. By the addition of a convenient residence in 1898, he has brought the place up to a high standard, it being one of the best to be seen along a stretch of road passing through many very fine farms. As soon as conditions would permit he bought more land, now owning two other valuable farms, one lying in Van Buren township which he has also greatly improved and which his son is operating, and one of eighty acres within a mile of the home place. He has proven one of the successful agriculturists, giving that attention to every detail that he recognized would be needed to make any other enterprise equally successful. The same energy and indomitable perseverance, under adverse circumstances, if turned in other channels would have been met with a commensurate degree of success, but the tastes and inclinations of Mr. White have held him to the line that he started upon.

The family of Mr. White are Curtis A.,

Yearsley F., William E., Frank L., and John Irving. The eldest is a street railway employe at Dayton, Ohio, while all the others are farmers, the youngest operating his father's farm in Van Buren. The second attended the Marion Normal School and taught for three terms in Washington township. All are married, there being eight grandchildren among them.

Politically Mr. White is a Democrat and is often found in the party conventions and is considered one of the true blue, stanch and true Jacksonian Democrats. Himself and wife are identified with Morriss Chapel M. E. church and are counted among the most liberal of the supporters of the efforts at bettering the moral tone of the community

HARMAN WIGGER, SR.

Harman Wigger, Sr., represents a class of business men whose success is to be attributed to hard work, economy and untiring energy. He was born August 31, 1836, in the grand duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, being the eldest son of Diedrich and Margaret Wichman Wigger. There were three other sons, John Henry, Diedrich and John. The father was engaged in husbandry in the fatherland.

At the early age of eight years Harman left the parental roof, and as German boys are not allowed to grow up in idleness but are trained to lives of usefulness and industry, he was employed by his uncle Wigger (for whom he was named) to herd sheep. During his early boyhood he was constantly employed at useful occupations. At the age of sixteen he, in company with

his uncle Aaron Able, embarked for America on the sailing vessel *Johannes*. After a stormy voyage of eight weeks in the old sailing vessel they landed in Baltimore, bidding farwell to the old *Johannes*, which sank on her next return trip. Then began the trip westward. The party went from Baltimore to Cumberland, Pennsylvania, by rail. There they were compelled to take a mountain wagon, known in the west as a prairie schooner, to cross the Alleghany mountains to West Newton, Pennsylvania, as there was no railroad there at that time. From West Newton they went to Pittsburg by boat, then again by boat down the Ohio river to Cincinnati. When Harman arrived there he was a fat German boy about sixteen years old, with but one or two acquaintances in the United States. He found employment as packer in the large patent medicine establishment of John D. Parks, where he remained for about one year. When he came to Indiana he located in Union City, where he was apprenticed for three years to learn the harness trade. After his term of apprenticeship he went to Winchester and other places, where he worked at his trade for about five years. He then came to Grant county, where he has since lived. He went to Jonesboro, where he worked at his trade for some time, when he started up a shop of his own. By hard work and close attention to business he made a success and accumulated some property. He also owned a farm, which proved a source of profit as well as pleasure. This farm is now in the heart of Gas City and is covered with houses.

In 1860 Mr. Wigger was united in marriage to Mary J. Whitson, who died three years later, leaving one child, Nora A., who

is now the widow of Henry Tucker, and makes her home with her father. His second union was with Sarah J. Ruley, daughter of Burtney W. Ruley, a native of Virginia, and an early settler in this county, where he was highly respected and held the office of county treasurer for nine years. She died in June, 1889, leaving one son, Kenton R. Wigger, who is one of the partners of the Wigger Buggy & Harness Company. His third marriage was with Eliza M. Ruley, sister of his second wife.

In 1883 Mr. Wigger closed out his stock of goods and moved to Marion on September 1st, where he bought a half interest in the harness business of Tom Nottingham, which, after two years, he sold and became the assistant of his brother J. H. Wigger in his large carriage and harness business. J. H. Wigger came to this county when a lad, where he learned the harness trade, and in 1864 Harman seeing the opportunity, urged his brother to come to Marion and start a shop, which he did, and almost every one in Grant county knows of his success.

In 1887, at the beginning of the boom in Marion, Harman, in company with his brother, J. H., and Lee Pence, purchased eighty acres of land in the southern part of town, known as the Wigger and Pence addition to Marion, which has been platted and almost entirely disposed of at a good profit to the company. This company, with others, was instrumental in securing the glass factories, brick works and normal college for South Marion. At the death of his brother, J. H., in 1896, he urged his nephew, Harman H. Wigger, and his son, Kenton R., to buy the stock, which they did, he lending his assistance and backing them. His experience and advice have been worth a great

deal to the young men, and they attribute their success largely to his influence and good advice.

Mr. Wigger was reared in the Lutheran faith, but in 1863 he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has been a zealous worker, filling the offices of trustee, treasurer and class-leader with credit to himself and the church.

In 1863 Mr. Wigger became a member of Jonesboro Lodge, No. 82, I. O. O. F. He filled all the chairs and represented the subordinate lodge and encampment several times in the grand lodge. He has since transferred his card to Mississinewa Lodge, No. 96, of Marion. Politically he is an independent Democrat, but has never been an aspirant for office. Mr. Wigger has been successful in his business enterprises and has accumulated considerable property. He has been a good citizen, progressive and up-to-date in his ideas.

WILLIAM WHITE.

William White, a well-known stock-raiser and stock-dealer, residing in Marion, was born in Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, August 2, 1832, and is a son of George and Nancy (Knox) White. The father was born in Ireland and the mother in Pennsylvania.

George White, whose birth took place in 1805, came to America when six years old, his mother accompanying him. He was captured by the British, taken to Halifax and kept two years, then came to New York and two years later, in about 1815, went to Ohio. His first employment in Ohio was found in

a harness shop, and at this business he continued for several years.

June 1, 1840, the family arrived in Marion, and here George White carried on a general mercantile business until his retirement in 1870. His death occurred when he was eighty-six years and four months old, July 27, 1891.

When Mr. White began business in Marion there were but five or six stores in the city, and of these he soon took the lead, and by his close attention to business and desire to please acquired a competence. In politics he was a Republican, but was not aggressive. He was school commissioner in an early day, and was county commissioner for several years; and these offices satisfied his political ambition. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was a truly Christian gentleman.

Mrs. Nancy (Knox) White was a native of Pennsylvania and was married in Ohio. Her father, Rev. William Knox, was a native of Ireland, a minister in the Methodist church, and lived to be over eighty years of age. Mrs. Nancy White was called away at the age of sixty-eight years. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. White were born ten children, all now deceased with the exception of two. The last death in the family was that of Helen, who was married to Rufus Bailey, and died in 1891. The survivors are William, whose name stands at the opening of this review, and Sarah Jane, wife of Charles F. Mather.

William White was but eight years old when he reached Marion in a two-horse wagon, the family having traveled over three hundred miles in this vehicle from the former home in Ohio. Young William assisted his father in the store, and on the home

farm until he attained his majority. He then worked for his father eight consecutive years in the store as a salaried clerk; but his health began to fail and about 1861 he began buying, fattening and selling live stock. Later he bought a farm of seventy acres, two and a half miles from Marion, and continued stock-raising with his usual success. To this land he added from time to time until he owned about five hundred acres, and was at one time the heaviest shipper of live stock in the county. He is still in the stock business in a small way, but having amassed a comfortable fortune he has virtually retired from active life.

Mr. White married Mrs. Harriet (Smith) Frazier, who died in March, 1898. She was a member of the Presbyterian church.

In politics Mr. White is a Republican, but has never been a seeker after office.

JOEL OVERMAN,

Of Marion, Indiana.—Among the few remaining, who saw this section of the country when it still bore the untouched forests, and whose lives have been passed in the development of that wilderness into beautiful and valuable farms, and, who is now living in the retirement that his labors have won for him, is Joel Overman. He was born May 11, 1822, in Randolph county, but a few miles from the old Newgarden meeting house in Wayne county.

He is the youngest son of Eli and Polly (Thomas) Overman, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, and were married at Richmond, Indiana. His grand-

father was Ephraim Overman, of the old "Pine Tree state." The family is said to have had its origin in Germany, migrating to England on account of political opinions, and finally making its permanent home in America about the close of the seventeenth century. Many of the first settlers of Wayne county, Indiana, were Friends, and of these Ephraim Overman was a man of considerable importance, and served for some years with distinction in the territorial legislature. In the year 1807 he removed to near where the city of Richmond now is, and secured a tract of land. In fact, it is claimed that his farm embraced part of what is now in the city, and after some years passed there, secured quite an extensive tract of land in Randolph county, where he died at the age of seventy. His sons were Eli, Jesse, Ephraim, Silas, and Reuben, and his daughters were Lydia, who married Joseph Holman, and Rachael, who became the wife of Isaac Elliot.

Eli Overman settled in Grant county in the year 1827, his home for the remainder of his life being now included in the southern part of the city of Marion. He and his brothers, with the Ballingers and a few others, organized the first Friends' Society at what, later, became the Mississinewa meeting house, which stood on the same tract as the Friends' cemetery, which is now incorporated with the Odd Fellows' cemetery. He was a teacher for some years, and is quite well remembered as a practical surveyor; but the principal occupation was that of farming, which he conducted till his death, in 1855, at the age of seventy. His two brothers, Silas and Reuben, in company with Jesse Small, went to Illinois, in 1852, to look at land, and while there both of them

were stricken with the cholera, and both died within a few hours, Small escaping and returning. Curtis B. Overman, son of Silas, resides at Silver Lake, Indiana. Nathan P. Overman, of Marion, and Ellis Overman, of Grant county, are the sons of Reuben. Another brother, Ephraim, reached advanced years, residing where his son, George B., lives in the city.

The family of Eli Overman were Stephen, who was a farmer, dying at sixty; John, the father of David Overman, and of whom further mention is found in the sketch of his son; Jesse died at thirty-three; his sons Joseph, Henry, Joel, George, and Milton still reside in the county. One son, William, has died since his father; Ephraim died at Indianapolis, his daughter, Mary, being his only representative. The only daughter of the family was Rachael, who married Ephraim Smith and died at Marion at the age of thirty.

Joel Overman was married, while in his twentieth year, to Miss Mary Smith, daughter of Jesse Smith, of Franklin township, and a native of Preble county, Ohio, who came to Grant county shortly before her marriage, and was but fourteen at that time. They were united in the old Mississinewa meeting house under the regular forms of the Friends' Society, and began their wedded life by assuming charge of the old homestead, which they continued to conduct for nearly sixty years. Thirteen years after his marriage, he inherited the old place, his father having died after having already given each of the other children eighty acres of fine land. The mother remained at the old home, being cared for during the remainder of her life by her son, and surviving her companion for nearly a quarter of

a century, being eighty-seven when she passed to the final rest. For nearly fifty-nine years, Joel Overman and his esteemed helpmate trod the pathway of life together, when, on the 28th of August, 1900, he was called upon to yield his claims to her companionship to a higher power, her spirit passing back into the foundation of all.

To the past, go more dead faces,
Every year;
As the loved leave vacant places,
Every year;
Everywhere the sad eyes meet us,
In the evening's dusk they greet us,
And to come to them entreat us,
Every year.

The family of this worthy couple consisted of Sarah Ann, wife of Joseph Small, the son of Jesse Small, who has been mentioned. Jesse Small was born in Highland county, Ohio, and came to Grant county, Indiana, about 1830, settling in Center township. He and Millicent Ratliff were married in Friends' meeting. He made a valuable farm removing rather late in life to Wabash, from where, after some years residence, he returned and died at Marion. His death was one of the saddest events that is recorded in the history of Marion, being stricken down by a train on the Pan Handle railroad at the crossing of Washington street. Lindley Murray Overman, Isaac S., and Allen J. are the others of the family to reach maturity, one—Mary Anne—dying at six.

The demands of assistance to the distressed and hunted slaves who sought a land of freedom, were never turned away from the door of Joel Overman, his house even becoming one of the places of rendezvous, and from where they were sent on their way, with such assistance and advice as

would almost insure their safe arrival beyond the reach of masters. For many years he was a well-known teacher, his own children being among his pupils. He and wife were ever active in the Society of Friends, generally holding positions of trust and honor, either in the monthly, courtly or yearly meetings. No man has stood higher in the esteem of all who have known him than Joel Overman, expressions on every hand being that his life has been that of the honest high-minded Christian gentleman.

He is now an old man, but one whom all delight in showing honor. Though he feels heavily the sad affliction, he can say with that other old-time and courtly gentleman,—

That the truer life draws nigher,
Every year;
And its morning star climbs higher,
Every year;
Earth's hold on us grows slighter,
And the heavy burthen lighter,
And the dawn immortal brighter,
Every year.

THOMAS P. BROWN.

Among the many delightful and desirable farms on the Washington pike, some twelve miles northeast of Marion, is that of which the proprietor, Thomas P. Brown, who was born near Rushville, Rush county, Indiana, December 11, 1833. His parents were Daniel Brown and Elizabeth (Duke) Brown, both natives of Kentucky, his birth being in 1792, while she was born in 1804. Both came from families whose names are inseparably associated with the interesting days, when Kentucky was "the dark and bloody ground," the Duke family especially having produced many men who have

been prominent, not only in state but in National affairs.

Soon after the war of 1812, this couple were married, coming at an early day to Indiana, the permanent home being made in Rush county. Of the eleven children born to the parents, Thomas is the only one in Grant county, three other sons being farmers of Rush county, the youngest—Daniel—residing on the old homestead, which had been entered from the government by the father. The father passed away in 1857, while his consort survived him for upwards of thirty years, finally taking her place among those who had gone before, at the ripe age of four-score years. Their lives were devoted to the making of a home and in assisting their children, and in the exercise of the earnest and heartfelt religion that manifested itself in their daily lives.

Thomas P. Brown remained under the parental roof until establishing a home for himself, the first important step in that direction being in the choice of a bride, in the person of Miss Margaret E. Carr, to whom he was espoused February 22, 1855. Her parents were Isaac and Clementine (Hillagoss) Carr, and she was born in Rush county December 31, 1833, being thus but twenty days younger than her husband. In connection with his brother Daniel, he operated the home farm until the death of his father, when, selling his inheritance, he secured eighty acres of his present farm, all then being in the woods and that of a heavy character. The tract had been entered by a Mr. Johnson, and it had been owned by the father of Mrs. Brown for some years. Thomas cut the first stick and erected a hewed log house; and, with discouragement staring him in the face, set himself to the task

of making a farm. Ponds covered a good part of the place, the higher ground being all that could be cleared for some years, there not being adequate outlet to carry off the surplus water. It was some eight years before this was accomplished, there being nearly four miles of ditching through non-resident land before sufficient passage was made for a drainage. When this land had been secured he installed a system of drainage by the means of timber ditches, which enabled him to extend the cleared and cultivatable land and gave ample opportunity to produce a fine growth of the staple cereals. This early plan of timber ditches was in later years largely superceded by the more modern tile ditching, of which he has placed upwards of two thousand rods on the original eighty acres. Fully one-half of the tract had been so low and flat that it was impossible to do anything with it before the drainage was established; this, however, empowered him with the ability of bringing into an excellent state of cultivation that portion of the farm now being the most valuable and productive. In due time he managed to acquire such a competency as to place him in easy circumstances, completing a course of improvement by the erection of the present handsome residence and convenient barns.

The roads in those earlier days were much of the time almost impassable and winding about in order to avoid swamps and slashes. After years of this inconvenience a move was started to secure a better system, the effort resulting finally in the completion of what is to-day a complete net-work of fine gravel roads extending across the country in various directions. At the building of the Washington and Van

Buren pike, which passes his own farm, Mr. Brown was selected as superintendent of part of it, his attention to the details being such that the officials have retained him in the same position till within the past year. Mr. Brown has now one of the most agreeable and convenient farms on the line of the above road, the appearance of the whole speaking in emphatic terms of the skill and good judgment of the proprietor.

The military career of this gentleman extended over the latter years of the war, when he entered the Tenty-fifth Indiana regiment as a recruit. He joined the command as it lay before Atlanta, and went with it on the famous march to the sea, and on to Bentonville, where the regiment lost several men, the man standing immediately in his rear being shot through the breast. This action lasted but three-quarters of an hour, though the lines were in readiness for action for half a day. After the surrender of Johnston Mr. Brown was detailed to drive a headquarters wagon, driving through to Washington, where he marched in the grandest military review this country has ever seen. He has ever since retained a relation to the old comrades by associating with them in Wiley Post at Van Buren, and finds greatest pleasure in the reunions of the command. Having since then devoted himself wholly to the operation of the farm, he has met with a degree of success commensurate with the effort, which has placed him among the most substantial men of the county. Though the farm lies in the renowned Van Buren oil field, but one well has thus far been placed, the result, however, giving encouragement to the investors.

Four children have blessed the union of

Mr. and Mrs. Brown, viz.: John A. is a farmer in Rush county; Ida L. is the wife of Thomas Pulley, of the adjoining township; Charles A. operates the farm, his wife being Clara Love, who is the mother of three children, Howard, Sherman and Mahlon; Ella A. is the wife of Sherman Lee, of Huntington. Beside their own children, a nephew, Edward Carr, was given a home from the time of thirteen till he had attained his manhood, when he was started out with material assistance.

While Mr. Brown is a Democrat, he has not taken an active part in the operation of the party, being content to attend to his business interests and letting others take the initiative in public matters.

Grant county has few citizens whose lives have been more devoted to the advancement of its material interests, no effort having for its object the improvement of the county and state but has found in him an ardent adherent and able supporter. Possessed of those excellent qualities of head and heart that make and retain warm friends, he has never lacked for the warmest regard from those who have felt the personal magnetism of his warm nature.

STEPHEN A. COULTER.

Stephen A. Coulter was born March 13, 1843, on the farm where he now resides, in section twenty-four, Center township, Grant county, Indiana, and is a son of James and Jane (Howe) Coulter.

James Coulter was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, but grew to manhood in Clinton county, where his parents had

located during his boyhood. About the year 1839 he came to Indiana, entering one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government, upon which our subject now resides. He built a cabin of logs and occupied it when there were few settlers in Grant county, and assisted in laying out the roads through this wilderness. The timber with which his land was covered was of hard wood and would be valuable property to-day, as most of the early timber has been cut off. This was his home for almost sixty years, and here he saw his children grow up around him filling useful stations in life, and from this farm he passed to the great home beyond the skies, in the month of October, 1897, as mother Earth was decking herself in her most gorgeous raiment, preparatory to entering the chrysalis state which precedes the awakening of spring. He was a man of deep religious convictions, and an active member of the Disciples' church, and his demise at the age of eighty-nine years was felt to be a severe loss to that body. His marriage with Miss Jane Howe resulted in the birth of seven children, namely: Libbie, wife of Martin Nelson, of Monroe township; Cyrus R., who lives in Coffey county, Kansas; Stephen A., our subject; Mary, wife of Josephus Harter, of Livingstone county, Illinois; Arabella, widow of Sylvester Hummel; Dora, wife of Thomas Wilson, a merchant of Marion; and Ritta, wife of Harvey Neitz, a resident of Marion.

Stephen A. Coulter grew to manhood on the farm now tilled by him and in his youth attended the subscription schools which were conducted for a short period each winter in the log school-house. During his early days the woods were filled

with wolves, wild cats, deer, turkeys, etc., and Indians were quite numerous in his vicinity. After he was grown he carried on farming with his father for several years and is now the owner of the original homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. He carried on general farming and stock raising, but his farm has another prolific source of revenue, as it has three oil wells which yield handsomely, and a gas well of no small merit. There are five wells on the property, which will add greatly to the value of the land. Forty acres of this land was cleared of timber by his own hand, as he has not been afraid of hard work, and attributes his success to industry and stick-at-it-iveness. He has always conducted himself in an honorable, upright manner, and is a consistent member of the Disciples' church.

HENRY A. SUTTON, M. D.

Henry A. Sutton, M. D., eclectic physician at No. 1506 Jeffries avenue, Marion, Indiana, was born in Jay county, Indiana, November 2, 1847, and is a son of Daniel B. and Mary J. (Roberts) Sutton, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively.

Daniel B. Sutton was of English descent, was a farmer by calling and a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, but is now living at Muncie, Indiana, with his son Samuel, and is eighty-six years of age; he lost his wife at Redkey, Jay county, just as she had attained the age of eighty-six. To Daniel B. and Mary J. Sutton were born four children, of whom Samuel, a carpenter, and contractor at Muncie, is the eldest; Emily is the wife of Thomas Hall, a farmer

at Redkey; William was a farmer, enlisted in the Thirty-sixth I. V. I., in the Civil war, and incurred disease which eventually resulted in his death at the age of thirty-three years, at which time he was drawing a pension; Dr. Henry A. Sutton is the youngest of the family.

Dr. Henry A. Sutton was primarily educated in the common schools of Jay, Delaware and Grant counties, Indiana; he began the study of medicine in Jay county, later pursued it in Delaware county, and lastly studied under Dr. Ellsworth, at Lowell, Michigan. Dr. Sutton began practice in Delaware county in 1884; moved thence to Michigan, then to Wabash, Indiana, and in 1894 came to Marion, engaged in general practice, and has been very successful professionally, and consequently, financially.

The marriage of Dr. Sutton took place near Bethel, in Delaware county, Indiana, April 2, 1868, to Mrs. Melinda E. Wright, widow of Elisha Wright, who was a soldier in the Civil war for three years and died from disease contracted in the service. Mrs. Sutton is a daughter of John W. and Elizabeth (Reeves) Vincent, of whom the former was a native of Baltimore and the latter of Virginia. These parents reared a family of twelve children, of whom eight are still living and are mentioned here in order of birth while the names of the four deceased will close the list, namely: Jane Wright, of Albany, Delaware county; Philip, on a farm near Albany; Orilla Morris, of Fairview, Randolph county; Sarah Green, in Muncie; Hannah Cochren, at Wabash; Cynthia Delk, at Lowell, Michigan; and Lucy Hall, of Winchester, Randolph county, Indiana, to which list is to be added the name of Mrs. Dr. Sutton; Thomas died when but twenty-

five; Mary Parrish died at Muncie, aged fifty-five; Matilda A. Wingate died at Lowell, Michigan, leaving four children, and John Henry died in childhood.

To the marriage of the Doctor and Mrs. Sutton have been born four children, namely: Charles, who married Miss Cora Priest, and is engaged in business in Marion; Mrs. Mary Hodson, who passed away, leaving one daughter, Goldie Hodson, now a member of Dr. Sutton's family; Frank, who married Ada Parott, in Wabash county, and has two daughters; Mattie is married to Albert Jackson and resides in Marion. Dr. Sutton and wife are members of the United Brethren church, in the faith of which their children have been reared, and all have been active in church work. The family is most highly respected, and in his profession the Doctor has but few equals in any part of the state. In politics the Doctor is a Republican, but has never accepted a public office.

ELKANAH HULLEY.

Elkanah Hulley, Superintendent of Water Works and the Electric Light Plant at Marion, was born near Moorefield, Switzerland county, Indiana, June 6, 1849, and is a son of William and Mary Ann (Summerville) Hulley, natives of England, and whose biographical sketch will be found in this volume.

Elkanah Hulley was reared on the farm on which he was born and educated in the common schools of Switzerland county. When twenty-one years of age he came to Marion and entered the foundry and machine shop owned and operated by his uncle Samuel

Hulley, and cousin, Joseph Hulley, remained there from 1871 until 1876 and thoroughly learned the trades of molder and machinist. He then rented the interest of his uncle Samuel in the foundry for three years, at the expiration of which time all three operated the plant until 1895, when Joseph Hulley bought out the entire establishment. A year later, Elkanah Hulley accepted the position of superintendent of the Citizens' Gas Company, of which he is now a member of the board of directors, and in May, 1897, was appointed superintendent of the water works and the electric light plant—the latter utilized for street lighting only. The complex minute attention given by him to every detail has given satisfaction, without a complaining voice from the general public.

Mr. Hulley was joined in marriage in Marion, May 20, 1873, with Miss Amanda J. Neal, daughter of Thomas J. Neal, late a dry-goods merchant of Marion, and this marriage has been favored with three children: Lewis S., assistant cashier of the Marion Bank; Earnest N., bookkeeper for the Newman Johnson Paper Company, of Allegan county, Michigan, and Edwin S., a student at the Indiana Dental College.

In politics Mr. Hulley is an ardent and active Republican and is very popular with his party. He was a school director for fifteen years. Fraternally, he is a member of Lodge No. 96, I. O. O. F., of Marion. Mr. and Mrs. Hulley and two sons are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Hulley has served as steward and trustee and has been superintendent of the Sunday-school for the past three years. Mrs. Hulley is a most amiable lady, and a teacher in the Sunday-school. Their home is the seat of domestic felicity.

ELIAS W. McKINNEY.

Elias W. McKinney was born near Piqua, in Miami county, Ohio, February 8, 1825, and is a son of William McKinney, M. D., a native of Pennsylvania, who became one of the pioneers of Miami county, where he was married to Miss Sarah Scott. To them were born nine children, of whom three died in infancy, and of the remainder but two, Elias and Fielding survive. The latter resides in south Marion, being one of the well-known retired mechanics of the city and of whom further mention is found on another page of this volume.

In 1836, Dr. William McKinney and family removed to Grant county, purchasing a fine tract of two hundred and forty acres of land, part in Center and part in Monroe townships. The country was then in a new and wild condition, indeed, and the new home presented but a sorry welcome to the little family. A one-room, round log house, with puncheon floor and clap-board roof, was their first residence, the contrast to their old Ohio home being such that many days and months of homesickness were experienced by the mother and children. The father, being of that rugged and indomitable character, needed in every new country, worked with the will that soon showed effects in a better condition, and in the course of a few months, they all became satisfied with their new surroundings.

Doctor McKinney, being well skilled in the practice of medicine, soon had all that he could do to attend the many calls, riding often many miles to visit patients, thus becoming the most widely known man in that entire section of the country. The practice of medicine in that early day involved trials

and hardships not dreamed of by the modern practitioner; swollen streams had to be crossed by swimming, the wilderness, with its dense forests, dismal swamps and long miles of muddy trails, must be traversed, with no company but the animal he rode, or the stealthy wolf or other savage animal of the woods.

Dauntless in all matters, when the relief of the sick was involved, the Doctor never hesitated, no matter what the condition of the roads or weather; and, even, when he knew that he would never receive a cent for the service, he went forth feeling that a duty he was there to do would thus be accomplished.

Beside his profession, Doctor McKinney was identified with all that made for a better civilization of the community in which he lived. He was the founder of what has ever since been known as McKinney Christian church in Center township; and, during the years of a busy life, remained in a responsible relation thereto. Besides being identified with every movement, he was quite successful in the conduct of his private business affairs, accumulating a substantial property, that gave him a special prominence, in all the affairs of the county. While never a public man, in the modern sense of an office holder, he never failed to cast his vote and influence with that party, which, in his estimation, most clearly stood for the general advancement of the country. His personality was of a most pleasing nature, bringing hope and sunshine into the sick room as much by the mere strength of a noble character as by the medicines he gave.

Not too much credit can be given by the historian to those grand men of a former generation, who, by devotion to a noble pro-

fession, did so much to alleviate and mitigate the terrible sufferings incident to all new countries. Diseases, not known to the physician of to-day, were then common; and the responsibility resting upon those who attempted their treatment was of a serious nature. The general practice was crude in comparison to that followed by the modern practitioner; but, with a skill made more perfect by constant application of the remedies learned from the Indians, as well as those found in the standard medical works, those noble men accomplished wonderful results, doing much to make the situation and condition of life more bearable. The relations between Doctor McKinney and the other reputable physicians were of the most cordial nature, being often found in consultation with such men as Doctors Lomax, Ayres and Meek, all but one of whom have long since gone to their reward.

The McKinney family have been one of the most prominent in the state of Ohio as well as in Indiana, one of the most brilliant men on the old Ohio home, and one whose future was of the brightest, but whose brilliance became clouded by the influence of latter circumstances, was one of the name, who, if intellect were valued for itself, would to-day stand high in the nation's councils. Elias W. McKinney's boyhood and youth were passed on the farm, becoming inured to the labor incident to the making of a new home in the wilderness, and receiving only such schooling as the log house, with its most primitive arrangements of slab benches, greased paper windows and other similar surroundings afforded. The teachers of those times were none of the best, yet with an earnestness, born of enthusiasm, managed to instill into the minds

of those who cared to learn the fundamental principles of those few subjects that were then thought necessary. At the age of twenty-one, Elias assumed the control of the old home which he operated with success for several years, until 1865, when he removed to a one-hundred-and-eighty-acre farm in Pleasant township, which he had purchased, and where he remained for five years. Making a satisfactory progress while there, he sold and bought a tract of two hundred acres in Washington township, which became his home until he decided to retire from the active cares of business. His home was on that farm for upward of a quarter of a century, becoming in that time, identified with all that tended to improve the community. In the making of his own farm, he expended more than two thousand dollars in the one feature of tiling alone.

Much of the tract was originally in a low, wet condition, that required the exercise of the greatest ingenuity and skill, coupled with heavy expense to place it in a suitable shape for satisfactory tillage. But, after the continued efforts of an energetic and indomitable owner, it became one of the most fertile and highly improved farms in the entire neighborhood. What were once but ponds and seeming worthless expanses were transformed into fertile fields that yielded most bountifully of the golden grains to recompense the proprietor for the labor and expense bestowed upon them.

After making this farm and adding his share to the growth and prosperity of the county, having laid by the necessities of future comfort and ease, he decided to retire to the city to pass the remainder of what has been a useful life in the greater social com-

panionship and society of those for whom a warm feeling has ever been present.

When starting out for himself at the age of twenty-three Mr. McKinney became associated for life with Miss Otilia R. Barley, who, however, lived but a few years, leaving at her demise four children, one of whom survives, he being the well-known real-estate man, William McKinney. Those deceased were Maria, Edith and Sarah.

In 1856, he was united to Miss Abigail J. Chidester, whose early death followed but a few years later. She became the mother of five children, of whom three only survived to maturity, viz.: Mary, Belle and Alice. Later in life, feeling the natural need of the influence of woman's presence and consolation, he was united to Miss Martha Frazee, a lady possessing many admirable traits of character, and whose personality is of that tender and companionable nature as to specially fit her for the duties of a model home. Reared under the training that led him to the abhorrence of that stigma upon the nation, slavery, he early became thoroughly imbued with the spirit of personal freedom and responsibility, identifying himself with that political organization that stood for higher and broader citizenship.

At the birth of the Republican party, in 1856, he was one of those who took the first steps toward local organization; and from that day to this there have been no more consistent or staunch supporters of that party's principles. While never specially identified with the public life of the county, he has invariably stood for the advancement of the general civilization, no attempt at public improvement but has had his heartiest approval and support.

The Christian church, founded upon the great truths of the Master, and giving the greatest liberty to the variations of the human mind, with its encouragement of the reason, early drew him to its folds, being but sixteen years of age when he united therewith. He has endeavored to so live that, bearing the good will of his friends and all who have known him, he may, when the final summons comes, lay down the cares of this life and put on that immortality of the Great Hereafter.

CASSIUS C. BRADFORD.

Cassius C. Bradford, the present Sheriff of Grant county, was born in Marion July 30, 1857, and is a son of Moses and Mary Ellen (Van Horn) Bradford. The Bradford family have filled an important niche in the history of Grant county, a more complete reference to the earlier members of the family being found on other pages of this work. Moses Bradford was, in many respects, one of the most interesting characters who have ever lived within the borders of the county. He was born in Hardy county, Virginia, and was married near Xenia, Ohio, coming to Indiana in 1841, and settled on the bank of the river in North Marion. There he secured 160 acres of fine land, which is now all embraced in the city, and devoted himself to farming and butchering, being the second to engage in that business in the town. But two houses stood on the north side of the river at that time, those of Aaron Swayzee and that of Mr. Reed. For thirty-five years Moses Bradford was the principal stock buyer of the county, his connection with the stock business making

him widely known in all this part of the state. There were no markets then, as now, but the meat was peddled from house to house over the town. His old home, which is still in use as a residence, was erected by Riley Marshall in 1839, and the Swayzee house, now the home of Congressman Steele, are the landmarks of that part of the town. To no other man is so much credit due for the promotion and construction of the railroads through Grant county. Washash, twenty miles to the north, on the canal, was the only outlet, and there, through all kinds of weather and over all kinds of roads, the goods for Marion and the produce from here had to be hauled. He, with a keen foresight, realized that Marion could never amount to much until it had suitable communication with the markets of the country, and early began the sounding of the people on the feasibility of securing a railroad. His enthusiasm aroused others, and steps were taken to secure the Pan-Handle railroad, he being the principal local promoter. The right of way was largely obtained through his personal efforts. He saw clearly the needs of a second railroad, keenly feeling the lack of proper competition, and thus became the president of the narrow-gauge, now the "Clover Leaf," and, in fact, was the owner of about forty-four miles of it from Kokomo to Warren. Litigation grew out of the relations of the officials, and finally the Supreme Court decided adversely to his interests, taking the ground that it was against public policy for one man to own a full control in any such public utility. He stood tenaciously for his rights, making a strong fight for his property, only in the end to lose all. After years of effort in advancing the interests of the community



L. L. Bradford

and struggling to retain the fortune he had amassed by the strictest legitimate methods, he died a poor man, others reaping the harvest, where he had cleared, broken and planted. He conducted a general store for many years, and was constantly doing something in the way of building, that tended to improve the town, believing that it was destined to make an important city. He is remembered by all as a justice of the peace, many of his decisions bearing the stamp of originality and even genius. He was one of the original abolitionists of the William Lloyd Garrison type, and ever held slavery in the greatest abhorrence. The movement of assisting the escaping slaves was already begun when he came to Marion; but he at once became associated with the local men, soon becoming the most radical and pronounced of any of them. His home was a station on the famous underground railway, and the night was never too dark or the danger too great for him to go forth on what he deemed a mission of mercy. Fearless to a degree, he stopped not for man or Devil, when he felt the cause of humanity needed his presence. He was threatened, and violence was even offered him; but he was made of that stuff that never hesitated when once his mind was bent on the accomplishment of a definite object. Threats had no effect, except to make his determination that more dogged and unyielding. He was outspoken in his opinions, and harsh in his criticisms of others, having no sympathy with those of trembling nature, whose hearts might be right, but whose fears kept them from action when action was most needed. He was for motion. He lacked smoothness and politic suaveness; but what he lacked in these he made up for in strength and vigor.

While en route from the east he came near being mobbed in the vicinity of Cincinnati. He had been so pronounced that word of his coming had preceded him, and a reward was offered; but, by the assistance of Quaker friends, he eluded the parties. He was warned by the Knights of the Golden Circle, whose training grounds were in Van Buren, that he would be mobbed; but he kept on the even tenor of his way, though his house was fired into and other insults offered. Weighing 245 pounds, he had physical strength in proportion, and very few men were able to handle him. While never an aspirant to public position, he was well qualified to fill any post of trust that might have been offered. He assisted in the building and maintenance of the old Wesleyan church, besides which he erected a church building on a tract of his own, donating its use to the congregation. He platted two additions to the city, embracing about fifty acres, and which is now largely covered with desirable residences. He died January 10, 1898, full of years of honors. He was the father of twelve children, of whom eight reached maturity, and of these, six daughters and a son survive him.

Cassius C. Bradford was reared on the farm, entering, however, the store at an early age. He was married February 22, 1881, to Miss Victoria Cochrane, of Marion. He was elected Sheriff of the county in 1898, and again in 1900, after receiving 900 more votes at the primary election, in February, than the combined vote of his four opponents. He is said to have made a model officer, at least his services have been recognized by those who have given the matter considerable attention, the ladies of the W. C. T. U. presenting him with a

handsome souvenir for his activity in the enforcement of the law. Three deputies are retained, by whose aid, and that of his faithful wife, who is the matron at the jail, the most careful attention is given to all that properly pertains to the office. For fifteen years he has taken a keen interest in politics, being generally found in the conventions and serving on the various committees. He has ever been a good "mixer," no more popular man being found within the party ranks.

Still owning considerable of the estate of his father, Mr. Bradford has extended his operations by the laying out of two new additions—that of "Bradford's Home" and that of "Bradford's Third Addition," and is active in making improvements thereon. His family, besides himself and wife, are two children—Burr, a bright boy of eighteen, who is serving as turnkey at the jail, and Mary, aged ten.

While Mr. Bradford is absorbed in the duties that constantly press for attention, he has found time to identify himself with some of the social fraternities, being a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Junior Order of American Mechanics and of the Modern Woodmen.

ARTHUR NORTON.

Arthur Norton, one of the most highly respected and successful agriculturists in Mill township, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Essex, England, in 1843, a son of Elijah Norton. He remained at home with his parents, assisting in whatever his hands found to do, until he attained the age of fif-

teen years, when his father became interested in "the new world" and, bidding farewell to home and friends, started with his family for the western continent, and a long and tedious trip it was, as they spent five weeks and two days at sea, but without accident. Upon their arrival in this country the father had a desire to explore the interior of the continent and came as far west as Wabash, Indiana, where he established a home.

Arthus Norton remained under the parental roof until twenty-one years of age, when he rented land and began life for himself. During his years at home he was a valuable assistant to his parents and devoted his time to work, thereby neglecting his early education. While his education is limited, he is well read and is ever ready to converse on the topics of the days.

In 1858 he removed from Wabash to Grant county, locating in Monroe township, and soon after purchased an eighty-acre farm in Mill township, where he still resides, though it would not be recognized as the same place, as, when Mr. Norton came here, it was a woodland, with a log house and out-building to correspond; they, however, were soon replaced by more modern ones and he now has as well improved and well cultivated a farm as there is in Mill township, all the result of his personal work.

In 1871 Mr. Norton was united in marriage with Miss Elema Luger, the lovable and genial daughter of John Luger. To this union there has been born one child, Erastus, who is still residing with his parents on the old homestead.

Mr. Norton does not devote his time alone to general farming, but is also engaged in stock-raising, in both of which he has been successful. To his original farm he has

added from time to time, until now he owns three hundred and sixty acres, all well improved.

In politics Mr. Norton is a stanch Republican and an able worker in the party to which he has belonged many years. Mr. and Mrs. Norton are members of the Christian church to which they liberally contribute.

It may be well said that Mr. Norton is a self-made man, having but few opportunities offered him, but making the best of those that were.

JACOB STREIB.

Among those of the substantial citizens of Grant county, Indiana, who, after taking an important part in developing and improving its lands, have retired to the ease of the leisure to which their efforts have entitled them, is Jacob Streib, whose career is here briefly reviewed.

He was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, June 17, 1831, being the son of Jacob and Susannah (Klingenpiel) Streib, who were married in that county, though John was born in France but reared in Germany. He was one of Napoleon's soldiers upon the expedition to Russia and came near losing his own life during that disastrous retreat. He was taken prisoner, but, managing to escape, came to America, not caring to again undergo the suffering incident to such a campaign. He was a miller by trade, and during the infancy of Jacob removed to Preble county, Ohio, where he operated a mill with which Jacob's first recollections are connected. When Jacob was still young, they settled on the Elkhorn in Wayne county,

Indiana, and in 1839 came to the Mississinewa country. The trip was made with two-horse wagons and it was the order of the day to stall three or four times. The family of Daniel Shaffer accompanied them, and the many interesting events of that moving were impressed with a vividness upon the mind of the boy that time cannot eradicate. Seventeen houses comprised the village of Marion, and they stood in the midst of a vast forest. Their own destination was some two and a half miles northeast of Conner's mill, from which place there was no road; so they cut their way through, the children driving the teams.

Bringing ten sheep, they were warned that the sheep would be eaten the first night, but by building a pen and enclosing them they were saved, though a dozen or more wolves came, and were frightened away only by the almost constant firing of shot-guns. It was necessary to pen them up for years. John Hendricks was the first and nearest neighbor, but others came the same fall, Benjamin Marks being of the number. Jacob Lyons lived two miles distant, but being one of the nearest, assisted in the building of the round-log, one-room house that was their home for many years. James Thompson had recently lost his wife, and for two years boarded with the Streib family. Jimmie and Bennie Price came the following year and settled three miles further north. David Conner had a trading post at Conner's mill, which was run by Jacob Sprecher. The mill had but an old corn cracker, but even this was of great help to the settlers. About a year later he put in a flour burr, while the bolting was all done by hand, Jacob having a distinct recollection of the dislike of going to mill on account of having to turn the bolts, often be-

ing scolded for feeding the bolts too fast. He had to keep a close watch that the limbs of the forest trees didn't pull him from his horse and recalls that once the sack slipped off behind in going up a steep hill opposite the mill, and despite all he could do was not able to remount it, having to wait for some time before help came.

Jacob Streib, the father, improved a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and after living upon it for nearly thirty years removed to Marion, where he kept a little grocery for some years, till toward the close of life. He passed to the "other shore" when in his ninety-seventh year, having retained his mental powers remarkably well to the last. His family were two sons and four daughters: Sarah, became the wife of Christian Buhl, a wealthy brewer of Richmond. While there in company with her father, she first met Buhl, to whom she was married two months later. Catherine married Thomas O'Hara, also of Richmond, and who was a foundryman. Sophia married Edward Guenning, a musician, who was the leader of the first band known in Marion. He went into the Mexican war as a musician, in company with George Streib. The daughter of this couple—*talitha* Guenning—has for many years been the housekeeper of Jacob Streib, her uncle. George Streib as has been said, was a soldier in the Mexican war, and served all through those campaigns, which ended with the capture of the city of the Montezumas. He later owned the old homestead, but now resides with a nephew who is its owner. Susan wedded William Ross and removed to Colorado Springs.

Jacob received one hundred and twenty acres of the old estate and engaged in the cattle business, at which he made rapid prog-

ress, bunching cattle and selling to the western feeders. He erected the first stock scales in the county and during the war accumulated a handsome competence. During one season he bought over three thousand head of hogs to be slaughtered at Marion. His reputation as a stockman was far reaching, everybody over a wide area knowing that if they had stock to sell he was ready to pay the highest market price. He soon began to buy land, adding to the purchases till he was the owner of six hundred and ten acres, cut into several farms, one of these containing five hundred and fifteen acres, making one of the largest and best stock farms in the county. He made extensive improvements in the way of buildings, fences, drains, etc., every piece of land that fell under his cultivation being enhanced in value by his operation of it. Retaining his activity until his family were grown, he decided to render them some assistance, at a time it would be of benefit, and accordingly made a division of his lands, and giving each of his five sons a valuable farm, retaining only two hundred and fifty acres for his own diversion. Since 1890 he has resided in Marion, though his attention is still largely given to the conduct of his farm.

Jacob Streib was married December 27, 1853, to Miss Caroline Bowers, who was a hired girl making her own way in the world. He had first met her while at Richmond with his brother-in-law, recuperating from weak lungs. He went for his bride with an "old rip" of a team hauling a dilapidated wagon. They began housekeeping in a cabin, but the young wife met every emergency with a skill that proved her worth, and it was not long till they were on the road to prosperity. After nearly forty-six years of companionship, she was taken from him on the

23d of July, 1899. The family are James Monroe, John Thomas, George W., Franklin and William. They all grew up on the farm, and are among the industrious and respected farmers of Washington township. Few if any men have done more to add to the material prosperity of the county. With close attention to the little things and by living economically Mr. Streib made the advance financially that placed him among the county's most prosperous citizens.

WILLIAM HULLEY.

William Hulley, a retired farmer living in ease in Marion, was born near Manchester, Lancashire, England. In 1832 he left Liverpool with his parents, who embarked on the good ship, "Ben Morgan," and after a voyage of eight or nine weeks arrived safely in Philadelphia, and thence went to Chester, on the Delaware river, in Pennsylvania, where Mr. Hulley worked in a dairy one winter, and in the spring, with his parents and brother Samuel, returned to England. They remained in England about a year and then came back to America and located in Moorefield, Switzerland county, Indiana, where the father purchased two hundred and forty acres of farming land, on which he made his permanent residence. William went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked at teaming by the month for four years. He then returned to the home-farm in Switzerland county, which he managed until his father's death, when he bought out the interest of the other heirs and resided on the place until 1892. He then rented the place and came to Marion, and has here since resided in

comfortable and easy retirement at the home of his son, Charles S.

The wife of William Hulley bore the maiden name of Mary Ann Summerville and was born in London, England. She was a member of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church and died February 19, 1884, in Moorefield, Indiana. She was the mother of eleven children, one of whom died in infancy, and William was killed in the war of the Rebellion. Of the survivors, Samuel is in the lumber business in California; George is a carpenter and farmer in Switzerland county, Indiana; Elkanah has a life sketch elsewhere in this work, and Charles E. is the superintendent of the Citizens' Gas Company at Marion.

William Hulley has made a success of life, and has done so entirely through his own industry and good management. He owns two good farms in Switzerland county, from which he derives a comfortable income and is enabled to live in ease, as intimated above. He is a consistent member of the Methodist church and in politics is a Democrat, but has never felt any ambition for office-holding.

GUS. S. CONDO.

Gus. S. Condo, of the firm of Swezey & Condo, of Marion, Indiana, is a rising young attorney whose talent and application to business bespeaks him a brilliant future. He was born in Lafayette, this state, July 1, 1874, and is a son of Rev. Samuel S. and Sarah (Pottorf) Condo, prominent citizens of this city. The family are of German extraction, the great-great-grandfather of our subject. Jacob Condo, having claimed that empire as

his birthplace, whence he emigrated to America, settling in Philadelphia, where the great-grandfather of our subject, John Condo, was born. The latter gentleman probably lived about the time of our great struggle for national independence, and we learn that he was a blacksmith by trade and in religion a member of the Lutheran church. He was married to Elizabeth Shafer and continued to make his home in Pennsylvania.

Among the children born to them was John Condo, the grandfather, who was ushered into this world on March 14, 1822. When a lad of some ten years he came to Wayne county, Indiana, where he became a most successful farmer and where, on January 22, 1844, he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Blood. She was born in West Virginia on August 20, 1821, and was a small child when her parents moved to this state. She was a daughter of Michael and Rosanna (Coffman) Blood and her short life was filled with kindly words and helpful deeds. She was an earnest member of the United Brethren church and her death, which occurred on January 29, 1856, took from that organization one of its most untiring workers. She was the mother of six children and the religious atmosphere of the home was the potent factor which influenced every one of the sons in the family to enter the service of the church. John Modre, the eldest child, had espoused the religion of the Methodist Episcopal church and was but just entering the ministerial field when, at the age of twenty-five years, his career was cut short by death. George, the second child, died at the age of eight years. Eli E. was also a minister of the Methodist church and at the age of thirty-two or thirty-three years was at Marshfield, Missouri, when the ter-

rible cyclone of 1880 swept through the state, destroying property and lives, and he was numbered among the victims of its fury. Samuel S., the father of Mr. Condo of this sketch, is also a minister. Sarah C., the only daughter, died at the tender age of three years. Adam B. has more than a local reputation, not alone as an able minister in the United Brethren church, but as an author and composer of music, several of his works having been published and received complimentary mention from musical critics. In 1849 the parents removed to Miami county where they continued to reside until their death. They first entered land near Wawpecong where they resided about one year when they purchased the farm in Clay township upon which he died July 1, 1889. Besides being a successful farmer he possessed considerable talent in music and was a singer of no mean ability, using his voice with effect in the services of the United Brethren church of which he was a member and to which he was devoted. A great deal of this time was given to the work of the church and no effort was thought too great if it worked to the good of that body or the general public. The Sunday-school also came in for a share of his time and attention and he was for a long time the honored superintendent.

Rev. Samuel S. Condo was born August 1, 1849, in Wayne county, near Germantown, and was but a babe in arms when his parents took up their home in Miami county. He was reared on his father's farm and received his primary education in the public schools, supplementing this with a course in the Roanoke Seminary in Huntington county, this state. When about twenty years old, soon after leaving college, he entered the ministry for the Evangelical association, and,

with another minister, was given the Elkhart circuit, comprising five counties. They covered every point in this territory, preaching at each place at least once each month, for one year when he was transferred to St. Mary's circuit for a year. He was then sent to Decatur, Adams county, Indiana, where he was located two years and was pastor of three churches, doing a noble work. The year following was spent as a missionary at Danville, Illinois, and in all this work he was steadily gaining force and strength, to enable him to labor with increased ardor in the Master's vineyard. His itinerancy for the next few years was as follows: Lafayette, Indiana, eighteen months; Akron, Ohio, two years; Circleville, three years; Baltimore, two years; West Salem, one year; Akron, two years; and Cleveland, four years. Here he had charge of the Madison avenue church the first two years, and then accepted the pastorate of the First church for two years. About this time the great evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, was engaged in his work which has been widespread in its results, and under his influence Mr. Condo determined to enter the same field. He traveled through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas for about a year, preaching the Gospel and exhorting men to turn from their evil ways. Failing health compelled him to abandon this work and for a couple of years he retired from the ministry in order to recuperate his overtaxed energies. However, his energetic disposition would brook no idleness on his part and in a short time he was found established over a charge at Canton, Ohio, laboring with his old time vim. He remained with this congregation some two years when a change in his own views caused him to withdraw from the church and place his allegiance with the

Congregational denomination. With unabated zeal he went to work and caused a church to be erected, acting as pastor of the same for two and one-half years, when he accepted the call to Marion, Indiana, where he was the efficient and beloved pastor of his people for two years when failing health again caused him to relinquish the work he held so dear. His work here has been attended with untold good, and it was the cause of general sorrow when his decision to retire permanently from the ministry was announced. He continues to make his home in Marion where he has many friends among all classes of people and in all denominations. He is a truly noble man, and his example has been an inspiration to many to seek a higher life. His ability as a speaker is too well known to need any comment or eulogy from us.

On November 25, 1872, he was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Sarah Pottorf, a native of Ohio. Four children blessed their union, namely: Gus S.; Harvey M., who is doing newspaper work; William G., foreman of the Canton Glass Factory; and Grace D., who is at home.

Gus S. Condo attended the common schools during his early boyhood and graduated from the high school at Cleveland. He had a natural talent for music and a tenor voice of unusual sweetness and strength which soon attracted the notice of the best musicians, as did his playing upon the slide trombone. He received a flattering offer from the Primrose-West Minstrel Company, which he thought best to accept and remained with them two seasons. He had no desire to make music his life-work, but had already made up his mind to enter the profession of law, and to that

and began reading with Judge Baldwin, of Canton, Ohio. He then entered the law department of the Western Reserve University, of Cleveland, Ohio, finishing the course February 27, 1896. Returning to Marion he entered the office of Judge H. J. Paulus, remaining with him until the latter gentleman was nominated for the judgeship, when Mr. Condo in January, 1898, entered into partnership with Mr. Swezey. This is a very strong firm and has a lucrative clientage. Mr. Condo is a logical reasoner, strong in debate, possessed of high oratorical and literary powers, and is recognized as one of the brightest lights of the local bar. He has a most promising outlook for the future and his friends expect him to win a national reputation in his profession. He has been blessed with a fine figure and pleasing address and is a genial, affable gentleman. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, of Marion, is Exalted Ruler of the Elks and an honored member of the D. O. K. K. In 1900 he was nominated by the Republicans for prosecuting attorney and made a splendid run, being defeated by only two hundred and eighty votes.

ELIAS BUNDY.

Elias Bundy was born on the 12th of April, 1864, and is the son of John and Hannah (Simon) Bundy, both of whom are now residents of Marshall county, Kansas. From 1871 to 1886, they resided in Grant county, the old home being but one mile east of Fairmount, where the father was a prosperous and substantial farmer. Upon going to Kansas, he became an extensive cattle raiser, and is now one of the prominent citi-

zens of the county in which he lives. He is quite well remembered by the people of Grant county, as a contractor and builder of gravel roads.

At the age of sixteen, his father had allowed Elias to leave the parental roof to seek a livelihood for himself, giving him his time. He found work on a farm and attended the schools of the community, being imbued with the spirit of having an education. As soon as his circumstances would permit he entered the state Normal School at Terre Haute, where he prepared himself as teacher and engaged in teaching when but nineteen, continuing to follow this, to him, pleasant occupation for three years, in the meantime, however, taking up the reading of law. The late lamented Rufus W. Bailey became his preceptor and from his office he was admitted to the bar in 1890, after a regular examination before the court. The professional relations he has had in the practice have been of a pleasant and profitable character, the first association being with George E. Meyers; and this partnership being followed by one with Hugh H. Hadley, the son of the respected supreme court judge, and now in Chicago, with whom he remained till being made the prosecuting attorney of the district.

The period of his service as prosecutor, 1895-97, was one of unusual activity on the part of those men who are ambitious to make their living by their wits regardless of the consequences to others. While there were several cases that attracted attention, as illustrating the methods of swindlers, one of the most notorious was that of Crum and Evans.

Crum, an insurance agent, and Evans a banker at Jonesboro, concocted a scheme to

work off "green goods" on the unsuspecting but dishonest victim. They found their subject in a man named Haynes, who was a relative of one of them. Crum represented that he could, through the Continental Insurance Company, of which he was agent, secure plates stolen from the government; and that one dollar would get five of the money made from these plates. If Haynes would invest five thousand, they would put in twenty thousand; one would go to New York and secure the money which would be shipped to the third party, who did receive a package and hid it in a bin of oats until the two came a short time later, when it was opened. It was found to contain but green paper, when a scene was made by Evans, who accused Crum and Haynes of conspiring to rob him. On the other hand, Crum accused Evans of duplicity in failing to send the money at all, and accusation was also made that the victim opened the box and extracted the money. The dispute finally ended in the drawing of revolvers by both Crum and Evans, which were flourished until Haynes became so scared that he went to Marion and made a complaint. The matter was soon in the hands of the grand jury; and the two conspirators were convicted.

A bitter fight was then made to prevent the administering of justice, the attorneys of the parties holding that, as the third party was implicated in a fraudulent transaction the crime for which they had been convicted was not larceny. Appeal was taken to the supreme court, the ablest counsel being retained in the case. Being thoroughly convinced of the accuracy of his judgment and of the justice of his contention, Mr. Bundy entered upon the fight with determination to carry it to final conclusion, having no doubt

of the outcome. Preparing the briefs of the case with the attention to details that have ever characterized him, he went before the higher tribunal with a complete mastery of the references and the presentation of argument that won for him, not only the compliments of the members of the bar but also the voluntary expressions and approval of the court, whose decision sustained in strongest terms all the points for which he had contested, holding that getting money by a trick, even if the party who gave it intended fraud, was larceny.

During the original trial, which had been severely contested, it was charged that attempts to bribe the jury were made, and indictments were found against several former reputable members of the bar, including some who have since received honors at the hands of the people. However, these were never carried to trial, influence being brought to secure their dismissal.

As has been already said, this was a specially exasperating period for the conscientious prosecutor, there appearing to be a greater amount of crime about this time than at any previous period in the criminology of the county, every one of the dishonest and half-way criminals developing into full fledged rogues. The prosecutor's office seemed to be occupied, however, by the right man, and one whose determination to convict was but spurred to greater activity by the conditions of the times; and the records of the court for that two years, shows more convictions than during any similar period of its history, there being sixty criminals sent to the penitentiary during the incumbency of the office by Mr. Bundy. While he was relentless in the conduct of the office and made some enemies by the impartiality of his action, his general

popularity was much emphasized, no man ever retiring from this responsible position with a wider or warmer circle of loyal friends.

Politically he has ever held allegiance to the Republican party, in the councils of which he has occupied responsible and honored positions, his voice being ever, for a cleaner and more reputable conduct of the campaigns. Few of the party's conventions found him absent, he being considered all over the state essential to the success of the campaign. As a speaker Mr. Bundy is forcible and logical, holding the attention of audience, court or jury. Being of an impressive and intense character, a magnetic personality and powerful voice, his words are given a force and effect that, in response to his eloquence, all seem ready to accede the strength and logic of his powerful though often polished sentences. It is, when by the fireside or in the confidence of social conversation, that the tenderer and accomplished side of his nature is more fully displayed, the consideration of those subjects of literature and philosophy that bear upon the nobler and æsthetic in the development of human character bringing out in brilliant coloring the deeper culture and refinement of an earnest and honest nature. Being of a studious and thoughtful turn, he has surrounded himself with those authors, both in the professional and in the private library, the reading of which tends to a broadening and refinement and a thorough knowledge of which is essential to the cultured student.

He was married September 23, 1893, to Miss Narcissa Luther, of Fairmount, where she had been a teacher for several years. She was born in the county and educated in the Fairmount schools. Their family are two

sons—Homer L. and Howard E. Both he and wife were born into the Friends society and hold consistent relations thereto, Mrs. Bundy being active in the work of the church.

Holding pleasant social relations with the Knights of Pythias, Mr. Bundy has been actively identified with the work of the order having passed all the positions of honor in the local society.

Finding the greatest enjoyment in the bosom of his own family where, surrounded by the congenial company of books or friends and in the discussion of social and kindred topics, he is found at his best.

WILLIAM H. HOBAUGH.

William H. Hobaugh, the present efficient trustee of Washington township, Grant county, and a respected representative of one of the oldest families of the vicinity, was born on the farm of sixty acres that is now his home, on the 24th of October, 1847. The same year of his birth his grandparents, George and Elizabeth (Kingery) Hobaugh, who were natives of Ohio, had settled three miles north of Marion, where the grandfather entered land of the government. Here he improved quite a farm and in the year 1856 removed to the state of Iowa, where they resided till the close of the war when they returned, residing in Marion till the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Hobaugh at the age of eighty-five, from which time he lived among his children, dying finally in Nebraska, where a daughter resided.

Van D. Hobaugh, father of William H. Hobaugh, was sixteen at the coming to this

state, and when twenty-five was married to Sena, daughter of George and Jane (Lewis) Conn, and who was also born in Ohio, coming at the same age to Indiana. After their marriage in 1843, they settled on the present farm, the single room log-house erected that year being still standing and in fair state of preservation. It was the home for thirty-six years till superceded by the one in which William H. lives. About sixty acres was cleared and placed in cultivation by him, to which the greater part of his life's effort was devoted, though being a shoemaker by trade, he worked at that sufficiently to assist materially in the support of the family, having his shop, however, on the farm. All of the hardships experienced by any of the pioneers were known to them, every means being taken advantage of to make a progress in their living. Mrs. Hobaugh was an expert weaver, and by this means assisted largely in the general support. His death occurred in 1888, at the age of sixty-nine, while his wife survived him about twelve years, dying in 1900 at seventy-eight. Both are buried in the Odd Fellows cemetery at Marion. Both were active in their connection with the Bethlehem M. P. church, which stood on part of her father's old home, the present building being erected in 1876. He had been an official of this society for many years, and both were ever found faithful to the teachings of the church. Devoid of all superficiality or pretense, their daily lives exemplified to a high degree that regard for the rights of others and the honesty of purpose that but redounds to the betterment of the entire community. Free from all sham they despised it in others, every action and example being such that left a lasting impress for good with every family about them. Believing in the

principles of the Republican party, when that party stood for greater liberty and human freedom, he ever cast his franchise where he felt its influence would have the most lasting and beneficial effect. His own fitness for public position was recognized by his neighbors, who chose him to attend to the duties incident to the township as trustee.

Of the family of six children born to this worthy couple, three are living in the last year of the century, they being Elizabeth Jane, wife of James Allen, of Washington; and Mary, wife of Elmer Myers, of Huntington county; and William Harrison, whose personal history we will now touch upon more fully. His boyhood was passed upon the farm, the conditions that surrounded him being not dissimilar to those of most of the youth of that time. Being of a studious nature, he availed himself of all the schooling he could obtain, the result being that at the age of twenty-one he was fairly well qualified to teach, which he did for nine consecutive terms in Washington and Van Buren townships. His efficiency was much enhanced by an attendance at the Marion high school and the Ridgeville academy, and his reputation as a capable and conscientious instructor was well earned.

February 27th, 1879, William H. Hobaugh was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Oatess, daughter of Josiah Oatess of the same vicinity, and who was also born in the neighborhood. However, the happiness of his home was broken when but two years later he suffered the loss of his companion, the vacancy her death left in his life being partially compensated by the presence of a little daughter, Cora. The child grew to womanhood in the family of her uncle James Oatess, her many amiable qual-

ities exerting a cheerful influence not only in the home, but also in a wide circle of warm friends. She is one of the brightest young ladies of the township and is found identified with all that makes for a better culture in the society in which she moves. The latter years of his venerable mother were passed upon the old farm, much of his attentions being devoted to her comfort and companionship.

Ever identified with the party in which his father had been active, he early became interested in the general welfare not only of the township and county but of the country at large, being found active in the local campaigns and often attending as delegate the various conventions of the party. In January, 1900, he was made the township trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Frank Howard. He is proving an acceptable and efficient official, his well known interest in the schools making him specially capable to attend to the duties of the office as regarding the education of the youth of the community. The schools of the township are conducted by the most capable teachers, and are fully abreast with any to be found in the state. The interest in the education of the young speaks well for the general intelligence of the people of the region, the pupils themselves having the enthusiasm necessary to be satisfied with nothing short of the highest attainments. From the twelve schools eleven graduates for the year 1900 speaks well for all.

Mr. Hobaugh has filled no rear rank in any line tending to the general advancement his work in the Sunday-school for the past twenty years proving highly valuable to the shaping of a high standard of public morals.

He was reared in the Bethlehem church, every pulsation of whose existence has met in him an ardent sympathizer.

Believing in those grand principles of brotherly love and relation that is most beautifully illustrated in the practices of the fraternities, he became associated with the Odd Fellows at Marion, where he is held in the highest esteem.

DANIEL BRADFORD (DECEASED).

Daniel Bradford was one of the oldest citizens of Grant county, Indiana, was born in Hardy county, Virginia, on the 19th of April, 1813, and was a son of George W. and Marilla (Stingley) Bradford, he being native to the same county, while she was born in Pennsylvania. While the origin of the family has not been traced with exactness, it is known that it is of English ancestry, the annals of the state making frequent reference to its members. The mother of Daniel died rather early in life in the old home, after giving birth to four sons—Leonard, John, George and Daniel. The eldest of these was the first of the family to come to this state, which he did in the year 1837, entering land in Washington township, near the home of Daniel, where he reared his family. His death occurred in Marion, where he had resided for some years with his brother Moses. John, the second of the sons, died at the age of twenty-four. George came to this region in 1838, and made a fine farm, dying at the age of eighty-four at Idaville, Indiana.

The father had married a second time in Virginia, and feeling that he could render

greater assistance to his children by removing to the newer country decided to follow the sons to this state, which he did in 1843, being met in Warren county, Ohio, by Daniel and his wife, who made a short visit to friends there. Further reference to this gentleman is made in the sketch of his son, Jesse Bradford, whose home is near where his father made his own permanent home, a few miles north of Marion. Three sons of the second marriage were already here before him. They were Casper, Henry and Moses, the latter being more fully treated in connection with his son, the present efficient sheriff of the county. Casper married here and settled where Jesse now lives, dying at the age of thirty. Henry settled in Hendricks county, not far from Indianapolis, where he is still living.

The minority years of Daniel Bradford were all passed with his father, working the succeeding six months to earn sufficient to carry him to Greene county, Ohio, where relatives were already living. He there worked by the month until his marriage, at the age of twenty-five, to Miss Louisa Romine, who was born in Henrico county, Virginia. In 1839, with two children—George and Mary Matilda—the latter an infant in arms, he set out for Indiana to join his brothers. He had been here two years before and entered the land, the trip being made on foot in twelve days, having two other good men as companions. His wife had worked out to buy a bureau, and her father had given them a bedstead, and these about constituted their furniture until he made a table out of slabs and puncheons, and a second bedstead by boring holes in the logs and placing poles for sides and a post for the only corner. He had one horse,

and secured a second one from his brother-in-law, thus giving them quite a substantial outfit to make the trip with. The cabin that became the new home had no door, no chimney, simply a roof; but this was sufficient for shelter and protection from the wolves, which howled about in great numbers. Two years later a cabin was erected on the site of the present home, and here Mr. Bradford has continued to reside for more than sixty years, devoting his energies to the making of a farm and the accumulation of a competence to care for the old age, beside providing to a considerable extent for the comfort and ease of his children. His second house on the present site was a hewed log one, and at the time was about as good a one as could be found in the county. This was replaced, toward the close of the war by a more pretentious one, which has ever been the home of the freest and most open-handed hospitality, the entertainment of friends being seasoned by the recital in a most interesting and agreeable manner by the many discouragements accompanying the life of the pioneer. It is worthy of note that the preparation for the erection of his late residence was going forward for a period of ten years, the timber being carefully selected from the farm. It was all black walnut, and when sawed into lumber was as carefully seasoned, so that when he was ready to build he had a fine assortment of the best timber and lumber possible. The erection of the house was carried out with the same care, all being done in a thoroughly workmanlike manner, and it being finished on the interior with the same kind of lumber it stands to-day one of the best made and substantial residences of the many of which the county can well boast. During

those first years' residence in the new country the woods abounded with game, and afforded in fact the only source of cash income, for several years his taxes being paid from the money obtained by selling coon skins. Beside the skins but one other means for cash was known, and that was what could be earned by his wife as a weaver. Before marriage she had worked at seventy-five cents per week, and now being an expert with the spinning wheel and the loom she did a great deal of this kind of work. In addition to what she did in this way she assisted her husband in the burning of the brush and much other outdoor work, and did the housework for a family of seven, making all their clothing. Shoes were obtained by getting leather at the Weeks tannery and an itinerant shoemaker would come around each season and make the shoes. The women of those days were no less skilled in the use of the gun than were the men, and it was nothing unusual for Mrs. Bradford to take the gun and in a little while return with a wild turkey as her reward. She was one of the most helpful of women to her neighbors, the night never being too cold or the weather too inclement for her to respond to the needs of a sick neighbor; and, when once at the bedside, her attentions and services were equal to those of the skilled and trained physician. After traveling the pathway together for more than sixty-four years she was called to a place in the Great Beyond on the 11th of March, 1899.

At the first election held in Washington township Daniel Bradford was elected as one of three trustees, who were designated as judge, treasurer and clerk, he being known as the judge. But twenty-three votes were

cast at that election, and it is believed that he was the last survivor of them all.

Having been raised in close proximity to slavery Mr. Bradford had become disgusted with it and became a pronounced abolitionist, though he never acted with those enthusiasts who operated what was known as the underground railroad. Never very radical in his views, he ever adhered to the Republican party, the basis of the existence of that party embodying the destruction of that curse to humanity and to the nation.

The Bradford family were five children who grew to maturity, the eldest being George, who became a soldier in Company K of the Fortieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and died of that worst scourge to armies—measles—at Pulaski, Tennessee. The second is Mary Matilda, who was married, at eighteen, to Benjamin Johnson, who was born in Harrison county, Indiana, July 31, 1834, and came to Washington township almost fifty years ago in company with his parents, Elias and Anna (Harvey) Johnson. He became a recruit in Company K, Fortieth Indiana, joining the regiment in Tennessee and remaining with it till mustered out at the end of the war. He was in the battles at Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, being shot through the hat in the action at Franklin. He and wife returned to the Bradford home in 1897, and since have devoted their attention to the conduct of the farm, carrying out that gospel injunction to properly respect and care for one's parents. Their five children are Harvey, Ella, Della, Jesse and Ada. The third of the Bradford family was Emily Elizabeth, who became the wife of Samuel Ebert and died at the age of thirty. Moses Tilden is the next, and he is a prosperous

farmer of the same township. Jesse Wilburn, the youngest, died when still a young man of thirty.

Mr. Bradford was born less than one year after the great battle with the Indians, a few miles from his late home, which was the death note to many, and the warning to all that fate decreed that this section of the country should pass into the hands of the white race. What wonderful changes took place during this old gentleman's life! The eighty-seven years of his existence on earth witnessed more and greater changes that have worked to the advancement of humanity than all the previous centuries had known. It was worth something to have lived during this wonderful period, and when he had stepped into the twentieth century he had not been a cipher in the great problem of human destiny, but had an active hand and part in the making of this region, bringing it from the wilderness into its present highly civilized and productive condition. When he, too, had passed to regions of celestial joy to rejoin her with whom he lived and worked for more than three-score years, it was well recorded on the slab that marked his last resting place "that here lies the body of a completed man." Of those brave men, and no less deserving women, whose sacrifices made it possible for their husbands to accomplish what they did, scarce none remain, all having answered the call of nature that carries them back to their origin, the "Land of Shadows." Mr. Bradford stood the last of a noble and respected race, but for whom the well tilled farms, crowned with almost palatial homes, the great business centers, scattered all over this western land, and the teeming millions of the great American people would not exist as

they do, with the center of population of the republic lying within the boundaries of our own state. His long and useful life closed November 30, 1900, but—

There is no Death, what seems such is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but the suburbs of the life elysian,
Whose portals we call death.

ELIAS CAREY.

Elias Carey, proprietor of the Rose Hill Dairy and a prominent farmer of Center township, Grant county, Indiana, was born near Hillsboro, in Highland county, Ohio, November 9, 1836. His father, John Carey, was a native of the same locality and was a farmer of Highland county, who moved to Clinton county in 1843, where he remained six years when he moved here, settling in Fairmount township on an eighty-acre tract of land which he had purchased. This property had on it a log cabin, into which he moved, and he afterward purchased two more eighties adjoining, making him a farm of two hundred and forty acres, upon which he died, in Jonesborough, in 1896, in his eightieth year. He was a man of large proportions and commanding presence, and for forty years was an able minister in the Quaker church. He was a strong abolitionist and an active friend of the colored race when they most needed friends. He was twice married, first to the wife of his youth, Eliza Moon, who bore him four sons and four daughters, our subject being of this number. His second union was with Lydia Jones, whose children were five sons and three daughters. Of the sixteen children, fourteen grew to adult years.

Elias Carey was a lad of thirteen when

his father located in Fairmount township. At the age of eighteen he began working at the carpenter trade, which he continued in addition to farming for a period of twenty years. In 1867 he moved to Franklin township, still working at his trade and farming until 1870, when he abandoned the trade and gave his entire attention to his farm. In 1880 he located in Center township and opened a dairy, moving eight years later to the farm he now occupies, as being more convenient for his business. He milks from thirty to forty cows, and in the twenty years he has been thus engaged he has built up a most substantial patronage among the better class of citizens who appreciate his integrity and the superior grade of milk he furnishes. His dairy is neat and clean, great care being taken to place the goods on the market in the best possible shape. He has forty acres of land in the home farm and in addition owns seventy acres in Franklin township.

Mr. Carey is a devout member of the Quaker church and a strong Republican. He was married, at the age of nineteen, to Miss Hulda Overman, daughter of Ephraim Overman, ten children resulting from their union, namely: Mary E., wife of Jesse Hobson; Mariam, deceased; Miranda, wife of Irven Overman; Rachel W., wife of Elmer Bogue; Emma, wife of W. S. Jennings; Almira, wife of B. G. Patterson; Charles D.; William L.; Dayton J.; and Rosamand, who is married to Herman L. Davis.

FRANK E. ALWARD.

Frank E. Alward, superintendent and secretary of the Indiana Pulp and Paper Mills, of Marion, Indiana, presents a strik-

ing example of the success that may be attained by the American youth who possesses perseverance, industry and the laudable ambition to achieve something more than a hand-to-mouth existence. One of a large family who were only in moderate circumstances, he began his struggle for prosperity at the age of fifteen, and with unabated ardor has applied himself to the task in hand until he has attained a position of honor and responsibility which is well merited. He was born November 29, 1855, in South Bend, Indiana, and is a son of Cyrus and Mary D. (Gilbert) Alward.

Cyrus Alward was born in York state, where he grew to manhood and was educated to the profession of law. About the year 1850 he located in Niles, Michigan, and was one of the first attorneys to practice there. He was quite a successful lawyer and remained in Niles until 1888, when he moved to Warsaw, this state, where he died in the month of October, ten years later, in his seventy-third year. He was a Republican and served his party in various offices. It was not his fortune to accumulate great wealth, as he had a large family and it made a heavy draft on his income to educate them and rear them as he wished. His wife was formerly Mary D. Gilbert, a native of the city of London, England, who came to America with her parents when she was in her first year. They settled in Niles when Michigan was a territory, and was wild and almost unbroken, and it was there she met and fell in love with Cyrus Alward, the rising young attorney. She is now in her seventy-second year and a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Nine children were born to her, eight sons and one daughter.



J. E. Alward

Frank E. Alward attended public school until he was fifteen, when his energetic nature asserted itself and he joined the large army of wage earners, beginning in the humble capacity of delivery boy for the flour mill at Niles. His shrewdness and diligence were soon seen by his employer and he was given a place in the office as bookkeeper, a position he retained nine years, resigning it to accept a better one with the Michigan Wood Pulp Mills at Niles. He was first employed there as bookkeeper and soon mastered the details of the business so thoroughly that he was made superintendent of the plant and conducted the business in a manner to elicit the praise of all concerned. When he had been with this firm about ten years, the Indiana plant in Marion was completed and he was employed to take it in charge in 1892. He is superintendent of the business, in which he is a director and stockholder, and also fills the responsible position of secretary. Under his efficient management this mill has become one of the largest and best in the United States, admitting few, if any, superiors.

Mr. Alward labors under the disadvantage of being quite deaf and is obliged to resort to the use of a trumpet, but this has not stood in the way of his rapid advancement in business. Unlike most men of his prominence, he is without an enemy in the world, his uniform good nature and kindness having gained for him the love of his employes and the respect of all who have come in contact with him. His services in the paper mills are so much in demand that he was offered a large salary—five thousand dollars per year—to take charge of a large plant in Michigan, but so valuable is his knowledge of the great business that the

Marion plant would not hear of him leaving them.

Mr. Alward was married to Miss Ella F. Hatfield, in Niles, in 1876, their wedding being the culmination of a romance begun in the school-room when they were children. Three daughters have blessed their union—Bessie, Florence and Ida—and all are living at home.

Fraternally Mr. Alward is a prominent member of the Royal Arcanum, the Modern Woodmen of America, and for twenty years has been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

His home paper, the Niles Star, has this to say concerning him "It is always a great pleasure to note the success of a Niles boy, and certainly Mr. Frank Alward is entitled to unstinted praise for his rapid advancement within a very short time. Such attainments do not fall to the lot of many, yet Mr. Alward's good fortune is due to his individual efforts. The services of Frank Alward were so much in demand that he was offered five thousand dollars to take the management of a large paper mill in Michigan, but the Indiana Pulp and Paper Company would not part with him. Mr. Alward is called one of the best paper board mill men in the United States, and it is through his personal efforts that the Indiana Pulp and Paper Company's mill stands at the head of all other like institutions in that section."

WILLIAM K. FRAIZER.

It is safe to say that the greater percentage of the better class of improvements, including the farming communities as well as the towns, have been made during the

latter fifteen years of the century. The increase of wealth during this period has been equally marked, and in treating of the county's growth and prosperity all credit should be accorded to those of the younger citizens whose untiring energies and unflagging industry have done so much to the general growth and development.

Among those well deserving attention at the hands of the biographer is the gentleman whose name introduces this article, William K. Fraizer, who is the proprietor of one of the most highly improved and desirable farms in Van Buren township, Grant county, Indiana, was born, within a short distance of his present home, in Huntington county, on the 15th of August, 1858. He is a son of Elisha and Mary (Kirkpatrick) Fraizer, who were natives respectively of Clinton and Guernsey counties, Ohio. His father, Alexander Fraizer, dying when Elisha was but an infant in arms, left a widow in straightened circumstances, who by her industry and economy managed to keep her little family together, coming to Indiana when Elisha had reached the age of seventeen years.

This was in the year 1840, at which time it was still possible to secure land of the government; however, in their case it was necessary to make the entry in the name of the mother, on account of the boys being under age. They secured the tract of land that has since been his home, he now having resided on the same farm for a period of sixty years. He remained in close relationship with his mother for many years before taking to himself a wife, which he finally did, in 1855, in the person of Mary Ann, daughter of William and Margaret Kirkpatrick. She was born in Guernsey county,

Ohio, being a child of five when brought by her parents to Van Buren, where she grew to womanhood. Her parents were natives of Ireland, and coming to America young, were married in Ohio. This lady passed from earth in 1897, at the age of sixty-three.

The mother of Elisha Fraizer continued to reside at the old home till her own demise, having attained the ripe age of eighty-five. She was a woman of remarkable strength of character, much of which has been transmitted in undiminished vigor to her descendants. Possessed to a remarkable degree of that virility of character that distinguishes the grand woman of pioneer life, her impress was left in indelible lines upon the youth of the entire community.

Elisha Fraizer himself has carried his burden of life with such equanimity and perseverance as to distinguish him as one of the prominent characters of his township. He has amassed a handsome competence, and, believing in the policy of being of as much assistance to his family while living as possible, has rendered each of the children substantial aid, and finds greatest enjoyment in realizing the satisfaction they derive from it.

Now, in the seventy-sixth year of an active and honorable career, he lives surrounded by the many friends who recognize in him one of the substantial and respected men whose efforts have brought to this section of the state a position second to none in its natural wealth and in the development and improvement of its various resources.

The Fraizer family consists of three children, viz.: Mary M., wife of George Roberts, who operates the old homestead; William K.; and George, who is a farmer near the old home.

William K. Fraizer, whose worth as a

citizen of Grant county is recognized by all, grew to manhood on the farm, his boyhood years being not dissimilar to those of the average youth of the vicinity, but, giving more than ordinary attention to his books, prepared himself to teach, a work he entered upon when in his twentieth year. Feeling the need of thorough preparation for the duties he has assumed, he became a student at the Warren Normal, finally attending the larger school at Valparaiso—a school of national reputation for its value in fitting ambitious young men and women for responsible positions as teachers. The succeeding ten years were spent by Mr. Fraizer in the school-room, his love for educational work leading him to throw his best efforts toward advancement in school methods. The benefits derived to himself during this period were almost equal to those reaped by his students, many of whom now give much credit to his enthusiasm and careful supervision in shaping their own inclinations and establishing firm and lasting impressions of the value of proper training. Many of the warmest friendships of his life date from these associations of the school-room, as, in many instances, the relation between teacher and pupil more resembled that found between companions.

During this period Mr. Fraizer began his interests in farming, having, in 1881, purchased part of what is his present farm. He has since made such additions by the purchase of two other farms that his estate now embraces two hundred acres of valuable land lying in a body, on the Washington pike, some twelve miles to the northeast of Marion. By the exercise of those qualities that have ever been features of his character he has made this tract into one very desir-

able and productive farm. Many thousands of rods of tiling have been laid, the drainage extending to all essential parts of the entire farm, in some instances acres that were originally marsh or swamp being reclaimed by the judicious extension of the system of tiling, thus bringing them into high state of cultivation. Commodious barns have been erected, and, in 1897, the present handsome residence was constructed, completing an arrangement of the improvements that places this in the front rank of fine farms in Grant county. The place is devoted to general farming, the well tilled fields yielding bountifully of the golden harvest in return for the care and labor bestowed upon them. The greater part of the crops grown are converted into stock for the market, hogs being the principal dependence, nearly two hundred and fifty of these being placed on the market annually.

Lying within the great oil and gas field of Indiana, development of the industry has reached this farm, ten wells being already in active operation, with ample room for as many more, which will doubtless be sunk within a short time. The royalty received for those now working has been of great advantage in the improvement of the place, besides assisting Mr. Fraizer to engage in such other interests as his inclination suggested. Thousands of dollars have already been realized and the value of the entire tract so enhanced in the market that one hundred dollars per acre has been offered and refused.

To conduct the operations of a farm of this character, bringing it to the present advanced state of cultivation from the former defective condition, has required not only unbounded enterprise but also the constant

and intelligent exercise of those qualities which, if turned in other channels, could not fail to produce marked results.

Mr. Fraizer was united in marriage with Miss Belle Marshall, of Huntington county, on the 2d of September, 1881. The demise of this lady occurred on the 6th of the same month sixteen years later, leaving not only the immediate family but a wide circle of devoted friends to mourn her loss and remember her with tenderest emotions of sincere regard. She was the daughter of Samuel and Mary (Shull) Marshall, of Huntington county, where she was born on the 24th of September, 1860. Hers was a life closely interwoven with the family to the extent of the exclusion of almost every other interest, her influence and affection directing for good the two daughters of whom she was the mother. They are Lena, now the wife of John McDougale, of Van Buren, and Eva, a young lady of sixteen, still in the family circle.

February 5, 1898, Mr. Fraizer was again married, this time to Miss Lydia, daughter of Stephen and Mary Leas, of Van Buren. As mistress of the home this lady is cementing the affection of those many friends in whose estimation she has, from a child, held a warm place. Hers are the traits that do everything to make the home a place where love dwells, the spirit of contention not finding a lodgment, but the spirit of hospitality, coupled with the womanly graces of an amiable hostess, drawing in closer relationship the many friends of former years.

Mr. Fraizer has, from a boy, taken active interest in the growth, history and development of the nation, his reading and observation leading him to attach himself to the Republican party. He has been often found

in the councils of the party, where his voice and vote are ever cast for cleaner and purer methods. For nearly fourteen years he has served with credit on the local committees of the party, his efforts being shown in the solid ranks of the party in a township where it is much in the minority. Though never an aspirant for public honor, his interest in party success has never swerved, ever standing ready to give logical and consistent reasons for the "faith that is in him." Fraternally, he holds exalted position in Odd Fellowship, having passed the chairs in the subordinate lodge and been its representative to the grand lodge. He has, also, been honored as chief patriarch in the encampment and representative to the grand encampment. Both he and wife are members of the Rebekahs. They are also active in the Methodist church at Van Buren, their influence being ever exerted in strengthening the already high morality of the community. Though leading a busy and active life, he finds time for pleasing recreation with the dog and gun, having already made many interesting excursions upon short hunting trips in company with congenial companions.

OSCAR E. LANDESS.

One of the most attractive farms in Van Buren township, Grant county, Indiana, which demands the attention of the traveler as he passes over the Washington pike, is that of which the proprietor is Oscar E. Landess, whose efforts over a comparatively short period have placed it in the front rank of the well-tilled and productive estates of the community.

For a more complete genealogy of the Landess family the inquirer is referred to the biography of Lewis Landess in another part of this volume. Oscar E. was born on the old homestead of his father, in Van Buren township, on the 10th of June, 1849, having, consequently, passed more than half of the greatest century the world has known as a resident of Van Buren township. All of his minority was spent with his father, becoming well versed in the conduct of a farm, and to the operation of which he had decided to confine his own future energies. Accordingly, soon after attaining his majority, he, assisted by his father, purchased a farm adjoining the old homestead in the eastern part of the township, and to this he devoted his attention for the next four years, buying the present property in the fall of 1874. Of the one hundred acres but thirty-five was cleared, and it was not in a desirable condition. The house was of hewed logs, and this remained the home for several years, being replaced by the present handsome one in 1879. Three years later the commodious barn was erected, making ample room for the demands of the grain and stock. These buildings, standing as they do on a prominent site, make a fitting climax to the generally well-kept and carefully planned and neatly cared-for establishment. Much of the tract at its purchase was covered with ponds and disease-breeding slashes, the reclaiming of which demanded and received an immense amount of hard labor, which was directed with well digested system. Fully forty acres was an absolute waste till this scheme of improvement had been placed in operation, the result being the addition of that much of the most fertile land to that already cultivated, the crops produced upon it being the

heaviest grown on the entire estate. More than one thousands rods of tile have been placed beneath the surface, the drain reaching to all essential parts of the farm, making it one of the best and most desirable places in the community.

In addition to the features of grain growing Mr. Landess raises stock in sufficient quantities to consume the crops, some fifty head of fat hogs being placed on the market annually, beside the cattle and horses. One of the earliest oil wells in this field was placed on this farm, some five years since, the product from it bringing in a comfortable royalty to the proprietor. Others have since been developed.

Mr. Landess was married, October 10, 1872, to Miss Sarah J. Bradford, daughter of the late Isaac and Susan (Spray) Bradford, and who was born on the old home in Washington township. Further mention is made of this old and worthy family in another part of this volume. The Landess family consists of two daughters, the eldest being Eva, the wife of Frank L. White, of the same township; and Lillie C., a school girl. One little girl of four years—Myrtle G.—was called from the family circle to await the after coming of the loved ones.

While the life of this gentleman has been almost wholly devoted to the operation of his farm, he has found time to take some part in the conduct of the Democratic party, being generally in its conventions, and frequently serving upon some of its committees. He has not sought the emoluments of public office, preferring rather to attend to his personal affairs, feeling that by so doing, success was assured him.

Mrs. Landess is associated with the Union Chapel United Brethren church, in

which she takes an active and leading part. His own views are rather in accord with Bible teachings, recognizing the benefits derived to the community by the moral influence of the followers of the Christian religion. At no important period has Mr. Landess been found wanting in the demonstration of the most active interest in all that pertains to the advancement of the material, educational or moral prosperity of the community, all that have those features predominating finding in him one of its most ardent supporters and adherents. Progressive in everything, he takes a lead in the improvement of stock, or in the application of advanced methods in farming or in the adoption of modern machinery. No more truly alive and up-to-date citizen is to be found in the township; and none whose opinion or experience carries more weight or demands greater respect.

JOHN B. AVELINE.

John B. Aveline, eminent as a musician at Marion, Grant county, Indiana, was born on a farm six miles east of Peru, Indiana, April 15, 1861, and is a brother of Dr. F. X. Aveline, whose sketch will be found with the family genealogy on another page of this work, showing their Indian extraction.

John B. Aveline worked on the home farm until seventeen years old, when he entered Notre Dame (Indiana) University, but became dissatisfied, begged permission to send his trunk home, but instead of so doing sent it to Texas, accompanying it in person. He already had a fair knowledge of music and joined a circus band in Texas,

with which he traveled in that state and in Arkansas, Indian Territory, etc., and from that day to the present has been continually on the road, about as follows: Barnum's circus, season of 1881; Lang Comedy Company, 1882; a part of the season of 1883 with the same; in 1884 with the old Van Amburgh show, then owned by Riche Bros.; in 1885 was under no contract, but went sight-seeing through all the Indian reservations in New York, Canada and elsewhere; in 1886 traveled with an Indian doctor, who settled in Boston; the latter part of the same season was with C. C. Lay's Indian orchestra, the professor being a full blooded Seneca; in 1887 was with the Wallace circus; in 1888 with the Bachelor & Doris circus and part of the season in the lumber district in the Alleghany river, New York; in 1889 was with the Kickapoo Medicine Company, No. 132.

September 27, 1890, Prof. Aveline married, at Sweetzer, Grant county, Indiana, Miss Lena, daughter of Daniel Lindsay, who came from North Carolina to Indiana about sixty years ago and settled at Sweetser, where his daughter was born and educated. The Lindsay family was early established in North Carolina by Scotch and German ancestors, and is now one of the most respected families in Grant county, Indiana.

In 1891 Mr. Aveline made an engagement with the Choctaw Medicine Company; in 1892 with the Norton Modern show; in 1893 was again with the Choctaw Medicine Company; in 1894 with the Billy Mann Pavilion Comedy Company in Michigan; in 1895 and early part of 1896 was with Griffith's show; the latter part of 1896 and the whole of 1897 he passed at his home in Marion. For thirteen months in 1898-99 he

was in the Soldiers Home Band at Marion, and in the latter part of 1899 was leader of the orchestra in the Guinivan Opera Company. He is now a member of the Marion City Band.

Mr. Aveline has taken great interest in Indian history and tradition. The Miamis, the tribe of which he is a representative, descended from Little Turtle, and were latterly known as the Eel River Miamis, a little band of fourteen when first separated from the tribe. As a descendant of these Mr. Aveline is the possessor of many valuable relics and state papers, among which is a solid silver medal, seven by five inches, with an engraving of George Washington and Red Jacket (chief of the Iroquois tribe) in the treaty of 1793; on the reverse side is the coat of arms of the United States.

Another medal in the possession of Mr. Aveline is commemorative of a treaty of peace between President Jackson and eight Indian tribes—the Senecas, the Miamis, the Pottawatomies and others. This medal is of solid silver, is three inches in diameter and weighs four ounces. On the obverse side is the pipe, the tomahawk and a pair of clasped hands, over which appears the words “peace and friendship,” while on the reverse side is a profile of Jackson in bas-relief, surrounded with the words “Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, A. D. 1829.”

Another interesting relic owned by Mr. Aveline is a copy on parchment of “An act concerning intercourse with Indian tribes,” and this bears the names of George Washington, as president, and Thomas Jefferson, as secretary of state, and is dated May 7, 1793. He also owns the original drafts of treaties with various Indian tribes during Washington’s administration and signed by

Washington and Jefferson, and containing names of chiefs sent as representatives of tribes to Philadelphia, where they remained three years, negotiating treaties. Mr. Aveline has been offered two thousand dollars for this collection, but will not sell at any price.

Among the other relics is the document signed by Washington as president, and Jefferson as secretary of state, setting apart the Eel river country to the Miamis, from which tribe Mr. Aveline is a descendant. These documents came directly through Little Turtle after the battle between that chief and General Wayne at Fort Recovery, Ohio.

To Mr. and Mrs. Aveline have been born two daughters—Forest and Mildred—aged respectively nine and three years, and both evidently endowed with a talent for music. Mr. Aveline is a member of Miami tribe, I. O. R. M., of Marion, is president of the Musicians’ Union, American Federation of Musicians; he is also leader of the Tyrolean orchestra of Marion. He owns a pleasant home at No. 324 East Sherman street, where his family live in comfort and happiness. Mr. Aveline is a strictly temperate man, is of unimpeachable integrity and of gentlemanly demeanor, and has made many warm friends from one end of the country to the other.

DR. WILLIAM B. WALLACE.

Dr. William B. Wallace, veterinary surgeon and proprietor of the Marion Veterinary Hospital, of Marion, was born August 16, 1852, in Rochester, Fulton county, Indiana, to William and Mary (Burk) Wal-

face. His grandparents were John and Mary (Campbell) Wallace, natives of Scotland. The grandfather served in the wars in England, later came to this country and located in Fulton county, where he entered land and was a successful farmer for many years. He had almost rounded out the century of life, having attained his ninety-second year, when he was gathered to his fathers. His wife was a devout and earnest member of the United Presbyterian church, and was also spared to a long life of usefulness, reaching the age of seventy-six years. Their family consisted of five sons: Hugh, John, James, William and Robert.

William, the fourth son and father of our subject, was born in Killborken, Scotland, and was a lad of eight years when his parents established a home in the United States, in the vicinity of Kewanna, Indiana. He was reared to an agricultural life and remained at home until he was twenty-one, when he went to Rochester, this state, and embarked in the mercantile business. During the war he started a grist mill at that place, which was a very profitable venture. He operated the mill many years, until it was destroyed by fire, when he retired from active business life. He was an omniverous reader and thoroughly posted on all current topics of the day, his retentive memory enabling him to grasp and hold many facts which went to make up his well stored mind. He was a Democrat in politics and was the nominee of his party for the position of county auditor, but being on the minority ticket was defeated. He died at the age of seventy-two years and was mourned as a good man and true. His wife, Mary Burk, was born in the state of Pennsylvania and came to Indiana with her parents at an early age, living on

the farm with them until her marriage with Mr. Wallace. She lived but a few years after marriage, dying at the age of twenty-five, leaving two little children to perpetuate her memory: Robert, the elder, is engaged in the manufacturing business in Rochester, Indiana.

Dr. Wallace was an infant of but three weeks old when the light of his mother's life went out. He was taken by an aunt and kindly cared for until about nine years old, when his father took unto himself a second wife and our subject returned to the parental roof, where he remained until he had attained his majority. His education, commenced in the common schools, was continued in Notre Dame College at South Bend, when he was seventeen and prosecuted there for twenty months. This was supplemented by one term at Earlham College, at Richmond, and while his mental faculties were being thus trained his manual training was not neglected, as his vacations and spare time were spent in running the engine in his father's mill. He also began the trade of wood turning and worked at it several years after his father lost his mill by fire. It was the desire of his life to fit himself for the profession of a veterinarian, and as he was industrious and economical he managed to save enough money to take him through the veterinary college at Ontario, Canada. He entered the college in 1883 and spent four years in diligent application to his books and lectures, graduating in 1887, and at once opening an office in this city. He entered into partnership with Frank Lease, with whom he was associated one year, and has since conducted a general practice in which he has been eminently successful, his patronage extending over a considerable territory

where his skill as a doctor has preceded him. April 25, 1893, he purchased his present hospital and barn, which is acknowledged to be among the best in the state. The same industrious spirit that caused him to spend his college vacations in practice in Dayton and Piqua, Ohio, has incited him to achieve the highest results in his profession, and he is a recognized authority on all disease of domestic animals.

He has been very successful in his business and besides enjoying a lucrative patronage he owns some very valuable horses. His fine trotting stallion, "Mirza," is one of the finest and most valuable horses in this section and has a record of 2:21½, which was made in a race. Dr. Wallace is a Republican, but has been too much engrossed by his business to enter the political arena. He is also a member of Lodge No. 103, Knights of Pythias, of this city. The lady who bears his name and has shared with him the vicissitudes of life was formerly Miss Effie G. Shade, a native of Greenville, Ohio.

JAMES H. THOMPSON.

Of all the many pioneers who came to Grant county and secured their homes in Washington township direct from the government but two could be found in 1890 still remaining on the tract they originally entered. One of those is James H. Thompson, the other was Daniel Bradford, now deceased. In his eighty-seventh year Mr. Thompson still preserves the erectness of youth and is ready to regale the visitor with interesting stories of the early years when he came to the wilderness and tried to carve out a home for himself and wife.

Mr. Thompson was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, June 29, 1814, and at the age of five years was brought to Montgomery county, Ohio, where he grew to maturity and was married, at twenty-two, to Miss Patsy McGuire. In 1835 he, in company with his father and an old land speculator from Virginia, came to Indiana and selected the land, going to Ft. Wayne to the land office to make the entry. The rush of men, making entries, was so great that it was three days before he could get to the officials. He then walked back to the old home in Ohio, and as soon as he could arrange his affairs he returned, hiring a neighbor to haul what few goods he had. He found Jesse Barnett, who had a cabin on adjoining land, to be ready to welcome him and assisted in his preparing a cabin. His brother John also came, settling near, but soon after returned to Ohio, finding this too far from civilization. Frank, another brother, came and remained. A brother-in-law was here for a time, but returned to Preble county, Ohio, where he amassed a handsome fortune, dying in 1900. He had brought a little flour with him, but worked out for one bushel of corn for a day's work, walking three miles night and morning to and from the work, and was awfully glad to get even that to do. Others came in and much of his time was devoted to assisting them in getting cabins and in rolling logs for them, doing the greater part of the clearing of his own land by night. Having no team he was forced to do a great deal of hard lifting in order to get the ground in condition to cultivate; while he cut and dug his wife would pile the grubs and burn them. The climate had much of malaria and other noxious and unhealthy conditions, and after

getting nicely started his wife, who had cheerfully shared all the hardships, sickened and finally died. He walked back and from Ohio several times, on one of these trips arranging with Miss Sarah Heeter, of Dayton to share the, to her, new conditions of Indiana, and they were married on the 8th of September, 1842. She was one of fifteen children born to Sebastian and Elizabeth (Rerick) Heeter, and of whom but one other is living, a brother, Jacob Heeter, of Lewisburg, Ohio. By this time he had built a hewed log house, replacing the original crude cabin, and had a pretty good home to bring his bride to. Not having a team he found it necessary to hire teams to do his own farming, and has cut and split as many as eight hundred rails in a day to assist in securing a team. The country was covered with the finest timber, which was cut and burned in order to give opportunity for the growing of crops.

Never much of a hunter, not owning a gun, Mr. Thompson remembers though of killing one monster deer, having borrowed a gun of Daniel Creviston. For several years he kept up the work of clearing land, deadening timber, making rails, etc., for others, the small income from his own place requiring that he earn what he could in this way. He has lived on the present farm for sixty-five years, being now in the fourth house he has erected upon it, and this was built some twenty-four years since. His barn was erected in 1861, and at the time was doubtless the best and largest in the county. He cleared and improved two hundred and eighty acres for himself, beside what he did for others, though he has in recent years given away something like one hundred acres to his son. In his efforts at improving the

farm he has laid miles of tile, reclaiming large tracts from an absolutely worthless condition, placing it into as fine farming land as can be found. He has ever taken a stand for better roads and all that pertains to the betterment of the county, having paid upwards of twenty-four hundred dollars for the building of pike roads alone. He voted at the first election held in the township when but eight ballots were cast, but himself remaining of that number.

Always a Democrat, he has not taken a specially active part in the conduct of public affairs, preferring to attend to the duties of the home rather than to look after more general matters.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, of whom all but one attained mature years. Of these John is a prosperous farmer of Huntington county, having received considerable help of his father in getting the farm; George resides on an adjoining farm, where he has a very desirable home; Frank died at twenty-four, his early life having all been passed with his parents. The daughters are Vertillious, wife of Henry Carl, who is now living with her parents, devoting her attentions largely to their comfort and companionship. Mr. Carl is operating the homestead, both himself and wife doing all possible to alleviate the responsibilities of the aged couple. Mrs. Carl is a lady of rare good sense and judgment, and feeling the gratitude that is due her parents for what they have done for her is now devoting her time for the few years remaining to them to the contribution of that love and care that is due from one who feels the promptings of a just and honest filial affection. She has one daughter, Cora, the wife of John Beekman. Martha

is the wife of Henry Peterson, a carpenter of Marion; and Betsy Ann is Mrs. Dean Ridley, of Union City, Indiana.

Mr. Thompson has an unusual peculiarity, that of possessing to a remarkable degree the natural magnetism that becomes prominent in a few individuals. In his case it has been more noticeable in the effect upon vegetation, and hundreds of well attested cases go to show that if he plants a sapling or sprout of any kind it will surely grow, it never having failed after repeated trials. Mr. Thompson has been an important factor in the growth and development of the county's wealth and prosperity, few men ever having lived who have done so much to bring the wilderness up to a condition of fertility and productiveness. Possessed of those qualities of heart and head that were a necessity in the early days, when all were dependent upon each other, he has not allowed the condition of independence and wealth to take away those excellent traits, but on the other hand the passing years have ripened and cultivated the points that have made his name a household word, for his well known generosity, hospitality and Christian character. Now, as he stands at the threshold of a new century, he can but take much satisfaction and pleasure in the contemplation of the part he has taken in making the history of this section of the great state, whose greatness has come to it during the years he has lived therein.

ANTHONY SHOCKEY.

Anthony Shockey, of Franklin township, Grant county, Indiana, was born December 10, 1832, in Franklin county, Virginia, and was one of a family of four sons

and four daughters born to Daniel and Sarah (King) Shockey. In 1850 he came with his parents to Grant county, locating in Franklin township. He remained at home until his twenty-sixth year, when he began working at anything he could find to do to turn an honest penny until August 11, 1863, when he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and First Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for a period of three years. He was in the thickest of the fight at the battles at Milton, Tennessee, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Georgia, and the sieges at Atlanta and Savannah, receiving his discharge with the rank of sergeant in June, 1865. Returning home he moved to the farm upon which he has resided for thirty-five years. He has been a hard-working and filial son, upon whose shoulders fell the charge of caring for his parents and supporting his younger brothers and sisters, a duty which has been cheerfully and faithfully performed.

Mr. Shockey has purchased and improved a farm of one hundred and forty acres, and is regarded as a model farmer. In 1890 he was joined in marriage with Miss Viola Hall, and four children have brightened the home with their presence, three of whom are living, namely: George, Albert and Warren. Mr. Shockey is a Republican.

ISAAC M. FUTRELL.

Isaac M. Futrell is a leading agriculturist of Franklin township, Grant county, Indiana, and was born in Pleasant township January 2, 1850. His father, Abraham Futrell, is a well-known pioneer of this county, having located here in 1840. He

was born May 28, 1820, in Northampton county, North Carolina, to Cullem and Lucretia (Nelson) Futrell, parents of four children—Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Martha. The family remained in North Carolina a few years longer, when the allurements of the new country tempted the grandfather north, and they settled in Fayette county, Ohio, where they resided until 1840, when they came to Grant county, Indiana, and located in Center township, where they purchased eighty acres of second-hand land, upon which the grandfather died in his sixty-second year.

Abraham Futrell was a young man of twenty years when the family came to this locality, and he continued to remain at home for another three years. He had attended the subscription school kept in the little log school house where the children had to sit on split sapling seats with no support for the tired backs, and the heat was supplied by the mud and stick fireplace common to those days. After leaving school he began a systematic course of reading, adding each day to his fund of knowledge until he became a man of great intelligence. When he started in life he was a poor boy, and his first employment as a wage-earner was in the Griffin mill, where he received six dollars per month and his board. At the end of a year his salary was increased to six and one-half dollars monthly, for which he worked two years more. He then went to Wabash county, where he worked on a farm for six months, receiving ten dollars a month wages. Thinking to do better in milling, he returned and rented the Griffin flour mill for two years, and at the expiration of that time abandoned that work for the pursuits of agriculture. He located in

Pleasant township, where he rented for a few years and then purchased one hundred and eight acres of land in Richland township, upon which he lived until 1854, when he came to this township and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of unimproved land, erecting thereon a log house of one room, eighteen by twenty feet in size. He cleared and improved this land, part of which forms the home of our subject, and engaged in general farming. He was a very successful man, and at one time owned five hundred acres of land, much of which has been divided among his children.

Abraham Futrell was married July 20, 1848, to Miss Jane Burson, a native of Preble county, near Eaton, Ohio, and a daughter of J. Thomas Burson, who came to Grant county in 1844 and located in Center township. Mr. Futrell is the father of seven children: Isaac M., the subject; Thomas, who died young; Emma J., wife of James Johnson; Margaret A., deceased; Mary, deceased; Ella, wife of John Sutton, of Sweetser; and Jackson, who died at the age of thirty-six. He has been a life-long Democrat, and, with his wife, is an honored member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Isaac M. Futrell was born and reared on the farm, receiving his education in the district schools. He remained on the farm with his father until he was twenty-two years of age, when he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Bragg, by whom he had two children, both of whom died in infancy. In 1878 he was married to Miss Tamer Bragg, a sister of his first wife, to whom three children have been born. They are Bertie M., James O. and Maude M., the latter dying at the tender age of four

years. Soon after his first marriage he moved onto this farm, and in 1878 located on his present premises, where he owns one hundred and seventy-four acres, one hundred of which has been cleared and well improved by our subject. He has always lived in Franklin township except for a few years, from 1884 to 1890, when he was engaged in farming in Huntington county. He has one hundred and fifty acres devoted to general farming. He is a Democrat.

CAPT. JASPER NEWTON SEEGAR.

Among the respected native-born citizens of Grant county who are deserving of more than a passing notice is Captain Seegar, now living retired in Marion. He is truly a representative man of this section of the state, for, besides the important relation he has borne to the development of the county's material interests, and being one of those whose lives were placed in jeopardy in defending their country's honor, he is a representative by the right of birth, being now among those few who were born in the county more than sixty years ago. His birth occurred in Pleasant township April 15, 1837, his parents being Jonathan and Mary (Hendricks) Seegar.

Jonathan Seegar was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, and his wife near Frederick, Maryland, both being brought to Ohio when children, and were married in Logan county. In the year 1832 they came from Ohio, bringing their small effects in a wagon, and secured the tract of land three miles north of Marion, in Pleasant township, that remained their home. He made the entry from the government and erected the old

log house in which Jasper was born. About 1845 he made the brick and built the commodious brick house that remained his home. This is, without doubt, the oldest house in the township that is still used as a residence. It was the second brick house ever constructed in the township, a part of the old Billie Prickett house having been erected before it. The lumber in it is all of black walnut and was all cut on the farm. Squire Seegar had been one of the most important and influential men of the township, and owing to his having served as justice of the peace for some years, the title of "Squire" ever clung to him. He had also served for years as a county commissioner, and was looked upon by the leading people of the county as a man of more than ordinary ability and determination. Being somewhat advanced in his views, he clearly saw the need of making progress in the methods of farming, and was the first to begin the breeding of short-horn cattle in this vicinity. He accumulated a very choice herd, and took great pride in exhibiting them at the various fairs, at which he was often quite successful in the winning of premiums. He was of a vigorous, pushing nature, and was quite fortunate in all financial ventures, accumulating a handsome fortune, having, besides the home farm of one hundred and sixty acres, a tract of four hundred and sixteen acres in White county, and that after he had already given a fine farm to the children. After a life passed in the vigorous exercise of the faculties that nature had given him, which were improved by the ability to adapt himself to the conditions surrounding him, Mr. Seegar passed to his richer reward in the land beyond, in the seventieth year of his

age, in the year 1873. He was an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, but, with decided views on all public questions, did not become identified with the abolition movement. He espoused the cause with the Republican party, being one of the most pronounced in the support of the war, concurring in the going of his own son to take up arms for the preservation of the Union. He rendered aid in the raising of troops, and by word and deed used his influence to further the cause of the war. Like many of the early residents, he kept well informed on the events that bore on the progress of the country, and being well fortified with able and logical argument, was quite fond of using them on his obdurate neighbors. He was best at his own fireside, where he was seldom worsted on questions of public policy or of religion, having a fund of well-digested information ever ready at hand.

The mother of Jasper dying in 1848, his father married Mrs. Margaret Gard, whose death occurred some ten years later. He was subsequently married to Miss Sarah Osborn, of Center township, who died four years later. She was his fourth wife, the first one being Hope Inskop, who had three children: Louisa, who married James Cravens and died in Iowa; Nelson, of Lyon county, Kansas; and Martha, who married Levi Reed, she dying in Center township.

Five children of the second family lived to maturity: David died at forty; Jasper N.; Margaret wedded David Pigott and both died in Grant county; Mary Jane became the wife of Lieutenant L. H. Harbaugh, and resides at Chetopa, Kansas; and James died at seventeen years of age.

Byron and Sarah composed the second family. The former lives in Grant county

and the latter is the wife of Dr. William Davis.

Edwin, of Franklin, and Benton, of Delaware county, were the children of the last marriage. Besides rearing all these of his own, he took into the family four grandchildren, whose mothers were his daughters, Martha and Margaret, and gave them the same care and attention that his own had received.

Jasper remained at home until the age of seventeen, when he went to Iowa, where he remained for two years. Returning home he determined to read medicine and went to Ohio for that purpose. After reading for a year his funds became exhausted and he again went to Iowa, working in that state and Illinois until the outbreak of the war demanded the services of the young men of the country. In response to the president's call for seventy-five thousand men for three months' service, the Eighth regiment was within a week drilling at Indianapolis. Company B was from Grant county, and in this Jasper enlisted, O. H. P. Carey soon being promoted to the captaincy. In June the regiment was sent to Clarksburg, West Virginia, and from there it followed the Rebels to Buckhannon and Rich Mountain, where was fought the first battle of consequence of the war. This was fought on the 11th of July, and Company B took a conspicuous part. The term of service expiring, the regiment was mustered out on the 24th of July. The following September the Thirty-fourth regiment was raised, Robert B. Jones and Jasper N. Seegar being commissioned by Governor Morton to raise a company, which was designated as Company F, and of which Jones was elected captain and Seegar first lieu-

tenant. The command was assigned to the brigade of General Nelson in Kentucky, where it passed the following winter, being then sent to the west, and was recognized as one of the best regiments Indiana ever had in the field. Mr. Seegar was discharged, however, while the regiment was in Kentucky, owing to serious disability from continued sickness.

Not yet being fully satisfied with his former service he, as soon as his health was sufficiently restored, rejoined the old Eighth as a recruit, taking twenty-three men with him. He overtook the command in Arkansas, where it had been placed under General Steele. The regiment had seen much interesting service in the meantime, being in the campaigns of Missouri and Arkansas, and participating in the battle of Pea Ridge. It was kept in Missouri until the spring of 1863, and then sent to assist in the subjugation of the enemy in Mississippi. It was in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge and the siege of Vicksburg. In an assault on the enemy's works it lost one hundred and seventeen men in killed and wounded. The regiment was then sent to participate in the famous campaign of the Teche under Banks, and next to Texas, where it had a serious time on the gulf, the severe storms driving the vessel out of its course and compelling it to land at the mouth of the Rio Grande, where the fleet of the usurper, Maximillian, lay, the landing being made in the midst of that fleet. Marching back, they assisted at the capture of Fort Esperanza, on Matagorda bay, and wintered at Indianola. Here the regiment was reorganized, and Mr. Seegar was allowed a veteran furlough which enabled

him to spend some time at the old home. The following August the command was transferred to Washington and sent into the Shenandoah to assist General Sheridan in the campaigns against General Early, being in the engagements at Fisher's Hill, Winchester and Cedar Creek. After the issue of the Virginia campaign it was sent to re-enforce Sherman in Georgia, where it remained on duty until mustered out the following August. From the time of the reorganization of the regiment Mr. Seegar had been assigned to the duty of regimental quartermaster, and so continued to the expiration of the service. Ever since the war he has kept in close touch with the old comrades by attending many of the reunions and by the association afforded by the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has taken an active part, being the present commander of General Shunk Post.

He was married on the 22d of October, after his discharge, to Miss Lydia Frazier, daughter of Nathan W. and Martha (Boots) Frazier. She was born on the farm where the Matter park is now located. Her mother was the daughter of Martin Boots, the founder of the city of Marion, and whose value to the town has been recognized in many ways. Her mother died in 1864, and her father remained at the old home until his own death, in 1875.

In 1869 Mr. Seegar removed to Lee county, returning to the Frazier farm in 1873, and after the death of his father purchased the old homestead; this he still owns and operates. He has made many important and valuable improvements, rebuilding the house and barn, extending the drainage and otherwise adorning and beautifying the place. For the past three years he has

lived in Marion, taking the comfort that many years of close application has entitled him to. He is the owner of the "Brookside" dairy, but has it operated by other parties. A Republican from boyhood, he takes keen interest in all that tends to advance the interests of the party, being often a delegate to some of the conventions that formulate its plans of action. He was in attendance at the national convention that nominated James G. Blaine, and assisted materially in the campaign that followed.

The children of the Seegar family are three: Nellie, the wife of A. W. Friermood; Frank F.; and Gertrude, the wife of Ross A. Heavelin, an attorney of Marion.

HON. JAMES F. MOCK, M. D.

Hon James F. Mock, M. D., of the firm of Mock & Mock, physicians at No. 413½ South Washington street, Marion, is a native of Rush county, Indiana, born July 28, 1838, and is a son of John and Clarissa (Parsons) Mock, who were natives of Kentucky and the parents of five children, of whom Dr. James F. Mock is the only son and next to the youngest in order of birth. John Mock, the father, was a farmer and distiller by calling, and came to Indiana in the 'twenties. He died in Rush county in 1842, at the age of thirty-six years. His widow, Clarissa, survived until seventy-two years old, and died in Howard county, Indiana.

The early life of Dr. James F. Mock was passed on the Rush county farm in the hard work necessary to agricultural pur-

suits in those early days. After attending the country schools of Rush county a proper length of time young Mock began reading medicine under Dr. Wall, of Rush county, and Dr. Lewis, of Henry county, and after due preparation entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from the medical department of which he was graduated in 1861. In April of the same year he began practice in Rigdon, Grant county, whence he moved to Alexandria, Madison county, and then to Huntington, thus confining his practice to Grant county and vicinity for nearly twenty years and traveling thousands of miles in his pioneer practice, which he discontinued in 1880.

In early manhood Dr. Mock became addicted to the use of tobacco and followed the pernicious habit for a number of years; finally he decided that the use of the weed was doing him an injury, and at the age of twenty-seven years abandoned its use, the result being that in six months his avoirdupois had increased fifty-two pounds. This episode is mentioned simply to show that Dr. Mock was fully capable of following the mandate, "Physician, heal thyself."

In 1883 Dr. Mock settled in Marion, where he has since been in active practice as a specialist in rectal disorders and diseases of women, being the first specialist in these lines in the state and being successful in both, professionally and financially.

Dr. Mock was most happily married, in 1859, to Miss N. J. Davis, a native of Rush county, Indiana, but whose parents were born in South Carolina, her father being a distant relative of Jefferson Davis. To South Carolina, also, the ancestry of Dr. Mock is traceable, although of German origin, and in the Palmetto state the name of



HON. J. F. MOCK, M. D.

Mock has been prominent for generations. To the marriage of the doctor and Miss Davis have been born four children: Dr. Albert D., the eldest, now associated with his father under the firm name of Mock & Mock, was professionally educated at the Indiana Medical College in Indianapolis and at the Rush Medical College in Chicago; is married and has one daughter, Blair. The second born is also married, is a stock-dealer, and is interested particularly in fast horses, in the handling of which he has been more than ordinarily successful. Rose A. and Mattie B., as yet unmarried, have their home under the parental roof. Mrs. Dr. Mock is a member of the Christian church, but the doctor himself is not connected with any religious body. Fraternally the doctor was an active Odd Fellow for many years of his mature life, but with this order also he has ceased to affiliate.

Politically Dr. Mock has been a life-long Democrat. While a resident of Madison county, Indiana, he was elected to the state legislature in 1869, and during the session of that year the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was brought up for consideration by that august body. Parties were very closely divided on this question, and to break the quorum Dr. Mock resigned. This act was so satisfactory to his constituents that at the next election the doctor was returned to his seat by a largely increased majority. For many years past, however, the doctor has been entirely out of politics, excepting a quiet discussion now and then of the issues of the day with his personal friends and the unfailing exercise of his franchise at the polls.

HENRY JACKSON CALLANTINE.

Among the truly up-to-date farmers of Grant county, and one whose efforts have long been directed to a more advanced system of agriculture, is Henry Jackson Callantine, whose well-improved and highly-cultivated farm, located on the Washington pike some six miles northeast of the county seat attracts the eye of the traveler, exciting commendatory expressions touching its neat and model appearance. This is the farm upon which his father had settled in 1849 upon coming to the wilds of Grant county, and which Henry himself assisted largely in clearing. He had purchased it in 1872, it having passed into other hands after the death of his father. The old place had ever seemed like home to him, and he was governed somewhat by that sentiment in deciding to pay a price that was several times what his father had paid. Lying in a flat section of the township it required an immense amount of drainage and tiling to bring it into the present state of cultivation, fully one-third of it having been reclaimed by such effort from a worthless condition, that which required the greatest effort to drain being now the most productive. He has erected a good house and barns, with other suitable outbuildings, so that to-day it is not only one of the best improved, but is also one of the most fertile and one of the most attractive farms of which Washington township can well boast.

Henry J. Callantine was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, on the 25th of April, 1832, being the eldest of a family of eight, of whom Abraham and Susan (DeViney) Callantine were the parents. The father

was likewise a native of the Buckeye state, but of Dutch stock, his father, Henry, having come to Ohio from Pennsylvania previous to the opening of the nineteenth century. He was a typical frontiersman, having the heart to make a second farm after losing the first on account of defective title. He was a large and fleshy man, though never sick, and lived to the age of eighty years. Susan DeViney was born in Virginia, where her father, James, a native of Maryland, was a shoemaker. He also possessed the virility of the old Dutch stock, though it is thought he was more of a Frenchman, and lived to the great age of one hundred.

In 1848 Abraham Callantine, wife and five sons and two daughters came to Grant county, having but a few hundred dollars with which to operate. This cash he invested in eighty acres of wild land, paying three hundred dollars for the tract. He erected a hewed log house and began to improve a farm under what would now seem most difficult conditions. Five years after coming his wife was taken from him, and he found a mother for his children in the person of Mrs. Susan Cross, with whom he lived several years. He was called upon, however, to part with her also, and later in life he wedded Mrs. Ash, who survived him. After getting his farm fairly well improved he gave it to the children, passing the latter years with a son in Wabash county, where he died at the age of seventy-five. Of the family of seven, Henry J. is the only one remaining in Grant county. As a lad he was set to work at heavy farm labor, his wages being sadly needed to assist the father in the support of the family. Having a desire for an education, he attended the

district school as much as possible, even going on such days as he could not work and studying diligently at the fireside. The last term of the primitive school that he attended was after he had reached his majority. For some years thereafter he continued at various lines of work, the greater part being in the timber, splitting rails, clearing, log rolling and everything pertaining to the making of a new farm in the wilderness. Thinking that the west might afford better openings for the poor man, he spent the year 1859 mainly in Missouri, though he visited Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. The rumblings of war made everything unsettled and he returned, securing in the latter part of 1861 what is known as the Thompson mill property, located on the Huntington pike.

On the 27th of June, of the same year, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha A. Dicken, daughter of Richard and Matilda (Cook) Dicken, who was born in Fayette county, coming to this vicinity when a child. Her parents had become well known in this community, where both died at the age of seventy-seven.

For the next seven years Henry J. Callantine operated a saw-mill, with the exception of the time he served in the army. All of the five brothers had seen service. Evan had been in the fleet under Burnside at the time of the famous expedition, as well as thereafter; David was in the One Hundred and First Indiana regiment, as was Joseph, the youngest, though he was discharged on account of failing health; William had gone out in the Eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, among the first to enlist for the full three years. Henry J., feeling that the family had already been well represented,

and that no room existed for reflection upon its loyalty, had not offered his own services; but when the draft was made he was the first man to be selected in the county, and being assigned to Company K of the famous Fortieth regiment, he did his duty faithfully from September, 1864, until his discharge. He participated in the actions at Columbia, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, following Hood's army to Huntsville, Alabama, where he was stricken with typhoid fever and was placed in the hospital at Nashville, later being transferred to the convalescent camp at Louisville, where he was when discharged in June, 1865.

After disposing of his saw-mill property he located upon a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Huntington county, where, during the three following years, he made extensive improvements. He still owns this farm, to which he has made some additions, it now containing two hundred and sixteen acres. He is now the owner of a total of three hundred and sixty-five acres, divided into four fine farms, all of which he has improved to a greater or less extent. He has paid as high as fifty dollars per acre, and to this has added large sums in the way of building pike roads, laying tile drains and otherwise. He has ever advocated the making of such improvements, realizing the needs of the best accommodations for the transportation of crops and stock to markets.

While Mr. Callantine has followed general farming largely, he has made a specialty of growing and handling stock, especially hogs and cattle. He has taken interest in the county fair, being one of its stockholders and a director. He is a lover

of a fine horse, and has encouraged as far as he could the breeding of a better grade of animals, tending to the production of a high grade of stock for the county.

A Republican in his party affiliation he is not reckoned a radical one, realizing that many of the fundamental principles of a true republic are found in the great simplicity of the Democratic platform, though the details of the government as advocated by the Republican leaders best meets his views. His first vote was cast for Fremont in 1856, and he has ever since felt the keenest interest in the growth and strength of the party, being himself frequently found in the conventions and the councils that shape the local management.

After sharing the vicissitudes and trials of life together for nearly twenty-two years, he was called to give up the claims to further companionship of the beloved wife, who died on the 16th of May, 1883. Four daughters and two sons had been born to the union, the eldest being Emma B., the wife of Marion Wine, of the same township; William H., a stockman of Bozeman, Montana, but until recently a farmer of Huntington county; Eva M. is the wife of William Daughterty, and now with her father; Susie is the wife of Ed MaGee, of Hartford City; George married Myrtle Tippey and resides in Washington township; and Azema is at home, being the efficient housekeeper; she is a lady of refinement, and is popular in the community.

Realizing the tendency of the times and the need to counteract the weakening of the churches based on the old-time theology, Mr. Callantine has not only followed the profession he made years since, but is actively identified with Union Chapel Uni-

ted Brethren church, where he is considered one of the substantial and influential members.

Mr. Callantine is full of the enthusiasm of those whose lives are so shaped that they may be indicated as suitable examples for the youth of the community to safely follow, a silent and subtle influence constantly going from them that is felt, not only in the betterment of the business life of the neighborhood, but the moral tone of the society in which he moves is exalted. He, now that he is passing toward the four score of years, is fully entitled to take some satisfaction in the part that he has taken in the making of Grant county, in not only its material, but in its moral, religious and its educational progress. Now, as he faces the twentieth century, he may well take pride in the fact that he has not been a cipher in making the history of the nineteenth, the greatest century the world has yet known.

JESSE W. NELSON.

Among the prominent and influential citizens of Center township Grant county, Indiana, may be mentioned Jesse W. Nelson, a gentleman who has made his way in life unaided and single handed, and whose strong personality has exerted a powerful influence on the entire community, which has been brought to its present state of prosperity largely through his influence and zeal. He was born January 26, 1836, in Clinton county, Ohio, near Sabina, and was one of a family of eight children, six daughters and two sons, who were the offspring of Noah and Nellie Nelson. All grew to adult years and founded families, seven surviving at this time. Noah Nelson came to

Grant county with his family in 1850 and settled in Center township, where he purchased a tract of land containing eighty acres and with no improvements whatever, paying therefor three and one-half dollars per acre. He erected a log house of hewed timber containing one room about twenty-four feet square, into which he moved with his family and began the work of converting his property into tillable land. He continued to reside on that farm until 1875 when he got the western fever and went to Missouri, where he lived a few years, but later returned to his farm in Center township satisfied to make that his home during the remainder of his life. He sank into the dreamless sleep January 5, 1884, in his seventy-sixth year, and was laid to rest beside his wife who had crossed the river of death fourteen years before when she was in her sixty-second year.

Jesse W. Nelson received his elementary education in the common schools, and being of an ambitious and energetic temperament has continued acquiring knowledge through his own efforts until he has laid up a large fund of varied and useful information which places him among the most intelligent men of Grant county. He was a lad of fourteen when his father moved to Center township, and he remained at home until his marriage, which took place when he was but nineteen years old. He then accepted a situation with Jesse Johnson, of Mills township, as a farm hand, remaining with him four years, when he purchased sixty acres of land in Monroe township, where he lived until 1886. In the meantime he had been industrious and frugal, saving his money and investing in additional land until he had accumulated two hundred and twenty-four acres. This he

traded in 1884, for four hundred acres in Monroe county, merely as a matter of speculation and with no intention of making it his home. In 1886 he purchased one hundred acres of the farm upon which he now lives, adding an additional fifty-one acres at a subsequent period. This property is well taken care of and is one of the many pleasant homes for which Grant county is noted. He has been engaged in general farming and stock raising and for twenty-four years was interested largely in the agricultural business, being agent for thrashing machines and farm implements of all description, and doing a flattering business.

He is a Democrat in his political affiliation, but is unobtrusive, forcing his views on no person. For the past fifteen years he has been an honored member of the Seven Day Advent church of which he has been trustee for a period of fourteen years, and a zealous worker in the cause. He also takes an active interest in Grange work and was secretary of that organization for several years. He is a man who has done much for the township and is liked by every one.

In 1855 Mr. Nelson was united in marriage with Miss Clarissa Swisher, daughter of John Swisher, by whom he had fifteen children. Three of these died in infancy, twelve growing to adult years and ten of the number having married and reared families, there being fifteen grandchildren in the family.

JOHN B. LYTLE, M. D.

John B. Lytle, M. D., of whose genealogy mention will be made further on, has been a resident of Marion, Grant county, Indiana, since 1877, and has been one of the

most enterprising, progressive, philanthropic and public-spirited of the city's population from the time of his coming until the present hour. The scope of this work permits of a brief mention only of his innumerable benevolences and energetic activity in promoting the material welfare of his adopted city. He has freely aided with his purse and his personal labor in alleviating the sufferings of the indigent, with no thought of pecuniary compensation, and it was he who re-organized and placed upon a useful and practical footing the city board of health, bringing it up to a high standard of excellence.

For eight years Dr. Lytle was health officer of Marion and one year of Grant county, and during his administration exercised every sanitary precaution conducive to the public health by keeping the streets, alleys, outbuildings, etc., of the city as clean and pure as possible. Nevertheless, in 1897, while he was still in office, an epidemic of dysentery broke out among the children of Marion, many of whose parents were in impoverished circumstances. To tide over this sad sanitary condition Doctor Lytle solicited aid from the more liberal hearted residents of the city, and succeeded in raising an emergency fund of \$225 with which he hired nurses, whom he sent among the indigent, kept them on duty day and night until the disease was conquered, and thus saved many a child who otherwise would have perished.

Dr. Lytle also organized the present vital and mortuary statistic system of Marion, which includes reports of all births, deaths, cases of contagious diseases and other matters, such as nuisances, etc., pertaining to the sanitary condition of the city; and the Board

of Health now has the power to examine into, and if necessary, to suppress anything and everything that may threaten to be a detriment to the public weal. The Doctor always acted in conjunction with the State Board of Health, in which he stood high as a capable and efficient officer.

Dr. Lytle has always taken an abiding and active interest in the material improvement of Marion, and during the days of its early boom was an attendant at all business meetings, conventions and committees of the citizens held for the purpose of considering the steps necessary to be taken for the advancement of the city's interests, and of these meetings he was usually the manager.

Among the individual acts toward the development of the city, the Doctor laid out J. B. Lytle's addition, consisting of sixteen lots. On this addition the Doctor erected ten or twelve dwellings, which added greatly to the beauty of that part of the city and to the great benefit and convenience of those who at that time needed new and comfortable homes.

Dr. John B. Lytle was born in Adams county, Ohio, May 17, 1835, and is a son of James and Mary (Tumbleson) Lytle. James Lytle, the father, was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1808; was a mechanic; and died in Shelby county, Indiana, in 1877. Mrs. Mary Lytle, wife of James, was born in Highland county, Ohio, and also died in Shelby county, Indiana, when eighty-one years old.

In Ohio's early days, when James Lytle and two brothers came west, they located at Manchester, at that time the only landing place between Pittsburg and Cincinnati on the Ohio river. While en route the record of the family genealogy as far as written up to

that date, was lost or accidentally destroyed, but it is a well-settled fact that the ancestors of the Doctor were residents of America even as far back as Colonial days.

The children born to James and Mary (Tumbleson) Lytle comprised five sons and three daughters, of whom the Doctor is the third in order of birth, and the eldest of five now living. The other survivors are Mrs. Dr. Floyd, and the widow Louch of Shelbyville, Indiana; T. M., an attorney of Dayton, Ohio, and A. J., an inventor at Sedalia, Indiana. Of the departed, Mrs. DeCamp died in Shelbyville, Indiana, in 1898; Robert, a physician, died in Salina, Ohio, in 1888, leaving a wife and four children, one now living; Richard died in the army from congestion of the lungs, superinduced by exposure at the battle of Pittsburg Landing.

Dr. Lytle's literary education was acquired at West Union, Ohio, and his professional training was under the tutorship of Dr. Adams, at Rome, in the same state. After two years of close study under this skilled physician, Dr. Lytle began practice at Coopersville, in the spring of 1860, remaining there two years, and then went to Highland county, where he successfully practiced until 1865; then came to Indiana, located at Flat Rock, Shelby county, and followed a general practice for some time; then removed to Shelbyville and opened a drug store, and confined himself to the treatment of his patients in his office until his coming to Marion, January 1, 1877, and has here since stood well with the profession, and in connection with his practice has had the best equipped drug store in the city for the greater part of the time.

The Doctor was a member of the State Medical Association many years; has been

a member of the I. O. O. F for thirty-five years; for twenty-three years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics the Doctor is a Republican, and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont in 1856.

Dr. John B. Lytle was first united in marriage in Scioto county, Ohio, December 27, 1861, with Miss Elizabeth B. Searles, a native of Virginia and a most exemplary lady. Yet her death was a melancholy occurrence and a source of profound grief to her husband who in 1878 found her mortal remains cold in death, lying in her bed. There was no indication of struggle with pain of any kind, although she had expired probably four hours prior to the discovery of her lifeless body by her husband. She had been a sufferer from heart trouble for a number of years, and to heart failure was attributed her untimely demise. She left no offspring.

In January, 1881, Dr. Lytle married Mrs. Sarah E. Beshore, whose maiden name was McKinney, and who is a native of Marion, and who by her first marriage was the mother of two children, one of whom is still living. To the Doctor's marriage with this lady have been born two children: John B., and J. Fielding, twins, of whom the latter died at the age of six months. John B. spent one year on the training ship "Adams" of the Pacific coast squadron, but is now at home attending school, and is also a student in pharmaceutics under his father.

JAMES M. SHIELDS.

James M. Shields, of Franklin township, Grant county, Indiana, is worthy of especial recognition as a representative of the men

who began at the bottom and worked their way up to affluence and comfortable circumstances. He was born September 17, 1824, near Spring Valley, in Greene county, Ohio, and was there reared on a farm and educated in the common schools which were kept by subscription and conducted in a log school-house, the floor of which was puncheon. At the age of twenty-one he obtained a position as fireman on the Little Miami Railroad, remaining in that capacity three years when he was promoted to the position of engineer on the road. In the spring of 1853 he went to Lawrenceburg to work on the Cincinnati and Indianapolis road (now the Big Four), and was there three years when he abandoned railroading for the peaceful occupation of agriculture. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of wild land in Jay county, which he cleared and tilled during the two years he lived there, and then sold it and moved to Clinton county where he remained until 1862 when he came to Franklin township. Seven years later he bought a farm which he still owns and upon which he resided for a quarter of a century, leaving it in 1894 to occupy his present comfortable quarters. The homestead comprises eighty acres of fine farm land and the care and cultivation of it is Mr. Shield's chief pleasure.

On November 9, 1850, was solemnized the nuptials of James M. Shields and Miss Margaret Cline, a marriage that has been fruitful of the greatest blessings. Fifty years have passed since they began sharing together the vicissitudes of life, children have grown up around their fireside and have made homes of their own, adding to the joys of their parents by their sturdy and honorable conduct in life. These children are: Hannah, wife of John Fenstermaker; An-

nie, wife of Philip Pugh; Preston; Benjamin, a trustee of this township; John; Emma, wife of William Brock, of Marion; Arthur, at home; and Maggie, wife of Morley Smith, a resident of Marion. Mr. Shelds is an unflinching Republican in politics and in religion a strict Presbyterian.

JESSE TILDEN BRADFORD.

Among the more progressive and substantial farmers and reputable citizens of Washington township, Grant county, Indiana, is the gentleman whose name introduces this article. He is a most worthy representative of one of the families whose members have been identified with almost every one of the important improvements and developments that have had a bearing upon the growth and the making of Grant county. It is conceded upon every hand that no family has been in closer touch with all that has been marked in the history of the county. In the early days, when the attention of the whole nation was directed to the working of that institution known as the underground railroad, and those who sought freedom from human servitude were in need of assistance, more than one of the Bradfords were found ready with the needed service, many a black man or woman finally placing his feet upon the soil that knew not slavery helped on his way by some member of the family, one of whose worthiest members we propose to briefly consider.

Those material things that have most added to the wealth and improvement of the county have found no more earnest supporters and advocates than the Bradfords: the present system of pike roads and the

railroads themselves having had the early promotion advanced by a Bradford. The particular one of the family now under consideration was born in Hardy county, West Virginia, the county now being known as Grant. His natal day was the 20th of January, 1836, and his parents were George W. and Elizabeth (Chell) Bradford. The former was born in Virginia, being the son of English parents, they having come originally from London. Jesse is the youngest living of twenty children. By a former marriage his father had four children, of whom all are now deceased. Of the sixteen children born to Elizabeth, Henry, Joseph and Jesse are the only surviving sons. Of the five living daughters, Catherine is the wife of David Shuff, of Washington township; Mary Jane is Mrs. Oliver Gaines, of Van Buren; Elizabeth Ann is the widow of Amos Harlan, of Huntington county; and Rachael is the widow of Joseph McNamar, of Cumberland, Maryland. On the 13th of October, 1843, the family arrived in Grant county, the elder sons already having settled here. The mode of conveyance was by a four and a two-horse wagon. They settled on land the father had secured four years previously. Part of that old home place is now owned by Jesse, whose original farm adjoined the old homestead. The start was made in the woods, the first house being the ordinary one-room hewed log house, with its stick chimney and other similar primitive arrangements. Here George lived and died, the latter event occurring in 1855, after a residence of twelve years. He was in his seventy-third year, preceding his wife to the great unknown some twenty years, she surviving until reaching the ripe age of eighty. Her latter years were largely



Jesse J. Bradford



Angie S. Bradford

passed in Huntington county, though she was interred beside her husband in the old cemetery that is on the old farm, commonly known as Fairview, in which he was the first to be laid. He was one of the pushing business men whose efforts did so much to improve and advance the interests of the community. Had his lines been cast in other fields of endeavor, he would doubtless have made a far more brilliant mark in the world, for he possessed to an eminent degree those essential qualities so needed in enterprises of pith and merit. Reared under the teachings of Democracy, he became an ardent supporter of that doctrine, taking a decided stand against that terrible institution, slavery, that did so much to the hurt of this country. However, when the leaders of the party seemed to side in with the slave holders, he took more of an independent position, ever advocating the true doctrine of democracy, that contemplates the enlargement of the rights and prerogatives of the individual. The old house erected by him in 1843, is still standing and in use as a residence.

Jesse T. Bradford remained at home till arriving at the age of twenty, at about which time his father died. His brother Noah and himself managed the farm till it was sold. At the age of twenty-five he had been married to Miss Lucy J. Gaines, the sister of Oliver Gaines, whom his own sister had espoused. He soon after settled on his present farm, securing nearly sixty acres of his father's estate. He has now a most excellent farm of 293 acres. In buying land he has not been scared by a reasonable indebtedness, knowing that the exercise of those traits of industry, thrift and economy would quickly enable him to clear the incumbrance. He has paid what would be considered high

prices for land, the entire acreage averaging about forty dollars per acre. He has himself cleared quite a large tract, and in a dozen ways making valuable improvements. Though the farm was naturally well drained, he has placed a great deal of tile, believing that money so expended, would repay a handsome interest. The residence and outbuildings are of the best, the general effect of the entire farm, crowned by handsome and commodious buildings, being such as to excite the admiration of the beholder. His operations are what are generally termed mixed farming, large crops of the standard grains and grasses being produced. The farm being especially well adapted to the growing of stock, he has turned his attention largely to that feature, finding the breeding and growing of sheep particularly profitable. In addition to the home farm he owns a desirable little farm of sixty acres near Van Buren, which he has also considerably improved.

While he was reared in the faith of the Republican party and remained in its ranks for many years, he finally affiliated with the Prohibitionist party in 1884, and ever since has been found active in the councils of the party. He has often served the party as delegate to the various conventions, including the county, district and state. In the days when efforts were being put forth to assist runaway slaves, he did his share in helping them toward their destination.

In the fall of 1862 Mr. Bradford enlisted in Company C, Fifty-four Indiana Volunteers, under Col. Mansfield, and was assigned to the department of the Mississippi. The following year the regiment saw active service about Vicksburg, being participants in all the events that occurred during that memorable siege. They were then sent to New

Orleans and Arkansas Post. After some three months confinement in hospital at New Orleans, Mr. Bradford was discharged in December, 1863.

The death of his wife occurred in 1874, leaving four children, of whom one died in infancy; Elmer G. died November, 1899, aged thirty-six years. He was a carpenter and farmer, and was a man whose death left a wide circle of friends to mourn. His widow and family reside on the farm of his father in Van Burnen township; Walter J. Bradford is a farmer near Landesville; and Oscar C. is a bookkeeper at Warren, Indiana. The lady who later became Mrs. Bradford was Miss Angie Silver, of Montgomery county, Ohio. Their four living children are Frank S., Clarence W., Ernest B., and Clinton B. F.; an infant is dead. Of these Clarence C. is a well-known teacher of Washington township. Mrs. Bradford is a member of Fairview Wesleyan church, which, erected in 1862, stands on part of the old Bradford homestead.

Few more wide-awake men than the above named gentleman are to be found in Grant county, certainly none who have been so persistently connected with every movement whose object was the betterment of the county. Being widely recognized as a capable and level-headed business man, his counsel has been often sought in matters pertaining to the general welfare. Standing in every juncture, over and above board, he has not hesitated to let the world know his views, which it is conceded by all have usually been of a reliable and substantial character. It is to such men that much of the present prosperous condition of the county is due, men whose position is unassailable, whose character is unimpeachable.

TERAH BALDWIN.

Among the truly representative citizens of the pioneer families, and one whose own efforts have been of some value in the development of the county's resources, and than whom no citizen is held in greater estimation, is Terah Baldwin. The family history is more fully told in connection with the biography of Asa Baldwin on another page of this volume, and suffice it to say in this relation, that the latter years of the parents of Terah (Thomas and Lydia Baldwin) were passed in the home of this son, whose tenderest and most affectionate filial regard for them was shown to the last by the loving attention to their every want. When it was realized that the infirmities of advancing years were telling upon the devoted parents, the son abandoned his exacting business interests, thenceforth making their comfort and happiness the main features of his own life. With unbroken fidelity to each other and unswerving trust in the All Powerful Father, whose precepts they had closely followed, they trod the pathway of life with unfaltering steps, knowing that, when the shades of eternal night has fallen, they would waken from the peaceful sleep of death to a brighter and better day. After living in the closest fellowship with each other and communion with God for more than sixty years, they were laid in the same grave to await the call of the resurrection morn. It can truly be said of them that their old age was a peaceful day that lasted till sunset. With trust in the Maker and faith in humanity they were not disturbed by the hollowness, pretension and sham that surrounded them, and were not led away from the teachings of youth by the attractions of the world,

but remained true to the blessed ideals and the simplicity of the Society of Friends to which they belonged.

Terah Baldwin was born in Fairmount township, Grant county, on the first of February, 1837, but while still a child the family removed to what is now South Marion. Taking advantage of all the local schools, many of them being crude indeed, he was able, by the time he had attained his sixteenth year, to teach, and for the succeeding fourteen years devoted his attentions largely to the directing of the youth of the community into the intricacies of the three R's. The winter seasons being thus employed, he was associated during the summer season in the operation of a saw-mill, and between the two he managed to get a handsome start in the world, and able to attempt more ambitious lines of business. In 1880 he removed to the city and established a creamery, the growth of the town demanding extended facilities for the supply of its products to the tables of all. For nearly fifteen years he devoted the greater part of a busy life to the conduct of this establishment, when the demands of filial affection carried him back to attend to the paternal home.

Mr. Baldwin was married January 4, 1859, to Miss Isabella Lucas, and to them seven children have been born. Ket, who is a farmer of Center township; Ida, Matilda, May and Orange have passed to "the farther shore;" Nina is the wife of Eli Unthank, and Ora is at home.

Believing in the truth of the great principles upon which the Republican party was founded Mr. Baldwin has ever adhered to it, even though some of the later positions it has occupied do not exactly express his views of justice and the carrying out the

foundation principles of the government. He holds, however, that the great mass of the liberty-loving people of this republic are so imbued with the true spirit of human liberty, that no danger can come to the country, but what will be properly handled if the occasion arises. Born into the Society of Friends, he has ever retained pleasant relationship thereto, being looked upon as one of the staunch and reliable supporters of the Society. Being possessed, to a high degree, of those traits that make and hold friendships, he has a wide circle of the warmest associates with whom he is thoroughly at home, finding much of the pleasure of living in the agreeable companionship thus afforded though the place of greatest attraction and comforts is within the bosom of his own family.

ROBERT BURSON.

Among the well known and influential residents of Grant county, Indiana, is the gentleman whose name appears above. He has lived in Center township, on the farm now occupied by him, since a lad of ten years, and has been a participant in the many improvements and developments that has been bought about in the county in the past half century. He was born in Preble county, Ohio, February 16, 1840, and was one of four sons and five daughters born to Henry and Mary Burson, only two of whom survive, Robert and Louisa. Henry Burson left Ohio in 1850 and came to Grant county, locating on eighty acres of land in Center township which was his home until he had reached the advanced age of seventy years, when the light of his life was extinguished here on earth to be relit and burn with re-

newed refulgence in the world above the skies.

Mr. Burson has known no other home than the one he now enjoys, as it was here he passed all but his very earliest years. He was educated in the common schools, receiving such advantages as was accorded the boys of his time, and grew up to the life of a farmer. Reaching maturity he chose as his life partner, Miss Ann Marshall, a most estimable lady, who has presented to him two children, Ida, wife of Frank Draper and John H., deceased. Mr. Burson is a wide-awake farmer and the eighty acres of land which he has under cultivation bear witness to his thrift and good management. He is a Democrat.

BERT WHITE.

Bert White, the genial and popular chief of police of Marion, Indiana, was born in this city, January 20, 1874, and has passed the greater part of his life here. He attended the public school until he was sixteen years of age, taking a leading part in all athletic sports and gaining considerable renown for his proficiency on the diamond.

At the age of sixteen Bert White entered a tailor shop to learn the trade, working during the winter at the trade and in summer being engaged with different base ball teams. He is a large, finely formed man, weighing about two hundred pounds, and the dexterity with which he tosses a ball through the air appears to be increased from receiving its impetus from his left hand. Local teams clamored for his services and his ability soon became recognized among the professionals

who welcomed him eagerly to their ranks, and during the season of 1898 he accepted a position as pitcher with the Saginaw base ball team, one of the teams composing the International League. He played with them part of the season and was then transferred to the Chatham, Ontario, Canada, team, with which he played the remainder of the season.

Returning to Marion in December, 1898, he was appointed on the police force and acted as patrolman one year. December, 1899, he was promoted to the office of chief, which position he has since held to the entire satisfaction of even the most critical. He is a Republican in politics, but has the good will of both parties. He is endowed with an inexhaustible stock of energy which, with the invaluable adjuncts of push and executive ability, have made him a terror to all evil doers who come under his supervision and have gained him the support of all lovers of law and order. He married Miss Alice Thornburg, who is a native of Marion. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias.

MILES J. LEWIS, M. D.

Miles J. Lewis, M. D., a regular practicing physician and surgeon of Marion, Grant county, Indiana, is a native of Sayre, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, was born April 25, 1875, and was reared in the mountainous mining village of Carbon Run. His parents, B. L. and Judith (Roof) Lewis, are also natives of Pennsylvania, and are living in Sayre, where the father has long been engaged in merchandising. The fam-

ily consists of four children, of whom the Doctor is the eldest; the second is Roscoe C., a merchant in Sayre, and the younger two, Winnie and Nina, are still under the parental roof.

Dr. M. J. Lewis received his preparatory education in the Sayre high school, after graduating from which he entered the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, and after being graduated from the latter took a post-graduate course of one year at the University of Pennsylvania. The Doctor began practice at Mount Etna, Huntington county, Indiana, whence he came to Marion September 1, 1899, located at Thirtieth and Washington streets, and has since been very successful in his professional work.

Dr. Lewis is a member of the Earnest Laplace Surgical Society of Philadelphia, is a graduate from the H. C. Bœning School of Anatomy, Philadelphia, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Ben Hur fraternity. In politics he is a Republican, and during his short sojourn in Marion has made so many warm friends that doubtless the future will find this city his permanent home.

ELI HOLLINGSWORTH.

Eli Hollingsworth is one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Grant county, Indiana, and is a prosperous farmer of Franlink township. He was born in Darke county, November 13, 1822, to Isaac and Jane (Coppock) Hollingsworth. The father was born in North Carolina but moved to Ohio at an early day, and in 1837

located in Grant county, Indiana, near the Soldier's Home. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land upon which he lived until his death in 1878 at the advanced age of eighty years. His wife had died in 1863. He was an earnest Quaker, and held the office of elder in the church for many years, and was a man who was honored and looked up to.

Eli Hollingsworth was one of ten children, five sons and five daughters, and was a lad of fourteen when his parents located here. He acquired a common school education, having to walk one mile to the school, which was a log building whose light was obtained through greased paper set into the building where a log had been omitted.

He remained on the home farm until his twenty-second year, when he was married and moved on the farm now owned by Henry Shugart. He owned this farm and lived there six years when he went to Wabash county and engaged in farming several years, returning finally to take charge of the old homestead and care for his father until the latter's death. In 1897 he moved to his present location where he owns one hundred and thirty acres in partnership with his son-in-law, John Wilson. One hundred and fifteen acres are under cultivation, a large amount of stock and farm produce being raised each year.

Mr. Hollingsworth has been a Republican since the organization of the party, but has never been an aspirant for political honors. He is a member of the Quaker church and an elder for a great many years. He was married at the age of twenty-two to Miss Hulda Jones, who bore him ten children, six of whom survive her, viz.: Mary Jane, wife of Isaac Crompton; Rachel, wife

of John Wilson; Amanda, wife of Allen Unthank, superintendent of the Soldiers' Home farm; Ruth, wife of Stephen Curry; Margaret, wife of Alfred Osborn, who conducts a blacksmith shop in Marion; and Clara, wife of William Ratliff. Mr. Hollingsworth chose as his second wife Mrs. Mary Malott, widow of Hiram Malott, and daughter of John and Lydia Pearson. His third alliance was with Miss Mary J. Peebles, who is the present Mrs. Hollingsworth, a lady whose pleasing manner makes her a favorite in the social and home circle.

JAMES E. JOHNSON, M. S., M. D.

James Edward Johnson, M. S., M. D., a distinguished practitioner of Marion, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Woodstock, McHenry county, Illinois, November 8, 1872, and is a son of Rev. Alfred P. and Theresa E. (Shively) Johnson.

Rev. Alfred P. Johnson was born in Massachusetts, and having received his education in its foremost institution of learning, a stranger could not fail to note in him what was suggested of inherited refinement and acquired culture. After graduating from Harvard University he enlisted in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment. He was a worthy descendant of his great grandsire, who was among the last to leave the battlefield of Bunker Hill and then swam across Charlestown Neck with a wounded companion on his back. Mr. Johnson was emphatically a self-made man; he paid his own expenses through college by funds earned by tutoring; he was a close and analytical student and had a rare insight into

the finest truth. He was the owner of a most excellent library. After his return from service in the army he was graduated from Andover Theological Seminary and entered the ministry of the Congregational church.

He married, in 1867, Miss Theresa E. Shively, of Marion, Indiana, the elder daughter of the Hon. James S. Shively, and a sister of Dr. M. T. Shively, of Marion. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Johnson went to the then new west to begin their labors. The usual migration incident to the ministerial life of that time followed. His longest pastorate was Platteville, Wisconsin, fourteen years. Three children came to bless their home: Blanche J., wife of H. E. Dangerfield, of Joplin, Missouri; Dr. James Edward; and Theresa E., who died November 6, 1896, aged twelve years. The Rev. Mr. Johnson was called up higher June 26, 1894.

Dr. James Edward Johnson was educated in the State Normal School located in Platteville, Wisconsin, and in 1886, when his parents removed to Springfield, Missouri, he entered the Drury College Academy where he passed three years in a preparatory course. He was admitted to the freshman class in 1889 and in 1893 was graduated with honors. He then returned to the home of his parents and for one year read medicine in private; he then matriculated for medical services at the Rush Medical College in Chicago, Illinois, and in the fall of 1894 was admitted as a student in that famous institution; was graduated in the spring of 1897 and in the summer of that same year came to Marion and was associated in the practice of his profession with Dr. M. T. Shively. In October, 1899, he went to New York and Philadelphia where he

made a specialty of eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, and upon his return in May, 1900, opened an office at the corner of Second and Washington streets, where he has since enjoyed a lucrative practice. Dr. Johnson is a member of the Presbyterian church and fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias.

JONATHAN C. HAYES.

Jonathan C. Hayes is a native of the "Buckeye" state, having been ushered into existence in Clinton county, near Sabina, Ohio, on December 20, 1833. His parents were Nelson and Sally (Underwood) Hayes, both of whom were born in North Carolina, where they were married and lived for some time. Nine children were born to them, namely: Abi, deceased; Jesse, deceased; Emeline, who resides in Monroe township and is the widow of Matthew Nelson; Chris E., deceased; Keziah, deceased; Jonathan, our subject; Andrew J., of Monroe township; Nelson, deceased; and one who died in infancy. In the fall of 1839 Nelson Hayes left Clinton county, Ohio, and with wagon and horses, the latter decked out with rope harness, came to Grant county, settling in Center township where he purchased eighty acres of land at second hand for six hundred dollars. Some ten or twelve acres of this property had been cleared of trees and it had a one-room log cabin, eighteen by twenty feet in dimension, finished with a puncheon floor. He afterward disposed of his property and moved to Monroe township, where he died in 1875 at the age of sixty-six years.

Jonathan C. Hayes was a little boy of six years when his parents took up their

abode in Grant county, and has been on honored resident here ever since. His early education was obtained in the public schools, the old log being his first school. No attempt was made to furnish comfort to the children, as their seats were split saplings upheld by wooden legs and with no back to support the weary toiler after knowledge.

Jonathan C. remained with his father until he had reached his twenty-second year when he moved on to seventy-four acres of land, which he had purchased, and on which he had built a log house. There was no clearing on this land and it was his work to develop it and make it fruitful. He lived there more than twenty years and made many improvements on it. In 1888 he moved on the farm he now owns, a tract of fifty acres, where he is engaged in farming and wholesale butchering. This business has turned out quite profitably under his skillful management, and shows the advantage of being a man with more than one idea. Mr. Hayes was married December 11, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Rock and six children have blessed their union. They are Josephine, wife of Eli Sams; Jane, deceased; William, at home; Eveline, wife of William Wybrough; Sarah E., wife of William Love; and Cornelius, who resides at home. Mr. Hayes is a never failing Democrat.

HEZEKIAH W. PULLEY.

Hezekiah W. Pulley, extensively engaged in farming and stock raising and also a large manufacturer of tile in Center township, Grant county, Indiana, is a native of this county, having been born in Washington township October 7, 1845, to Adam and Ket-

ura (Wine) Pulley. The grandfather, Samuel, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and resided in Guernsey county, Ohio, whence he moved to Grant county, Indiana, at an early day and conducted a saw-mill in this—Center—township.

Adam Pulley was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1819, and came with his father to this county, assisting him in the saw-mill for a few years when he moved on to a piece of wild land, building a log cabin in which Hezekiah W. was born. The land was covered with heavy timber when he purchased it and he cleared it off and resided there until his death in 1896. He was a Democrat in his politics and an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His marriage with Miss Ketura Wine resulted in the birth of eight children, as follows: Charity, wife of Hensen Pulley, a resident of Iowa; George, who died in the war; Hezekiah; Newton, deceased; John, deceased; Thomas, deceased; Mary, deceased; and Emma, wife of John Farr, of Marion.

Hezekiah W. Pulley was born and reared on the old homestead and was educated in the common schools. He was obliged to walk one mile to reach the school, which was a log building, common in those early days. When he reached his majority he rented part of the homestead and cultivated it until 1869, when he moved to his present farm. Here he built a two-room log house to which he brought his bride, Miss Mary E. Noble, to whom he had been recently married. Three children blessed their union and are highly respected citizens of this county, viz: Elmer, a farmer; Sarah B., wife of George Coon, who is engaged in business with Mr. Pulley; and Emma, wife of Frank Howard, of Washington township.

Mr. Pulley owns a fine farm of one hundred and fifty-seven acres, which is well adapted to the purpose for which he uses it, i. e. general farming and stock-raising. One hundred and ten acres are under cultivation and the balance is excellent pasture land. He has cleared the timber from the greater part of this himself, and placed upon it the superior improvements we now see, and is ranked among the progressive and substantial agriculturists of this region. About twenty years ago he embarked in the tile business and has since been engaged in the manufacture of that article, finding it a profitable investment for his time and money. Mr. Pulley affiliates with the Democratic party, but is not an aspirant for political honors as his time is too fully occupied in looking after his constantly increasing business to permit of office seeking. He is a shrewd, methodical business man, who stands high in the community both in business and social circles.

LEWIS FOSTER.

Of the many esteemed pioneers of Grant county still living, the name of Lewis Foster stands pre-eminent as one whose life has most frequently touched the lives of others. Standing to-day at his eighty-seventh year, sound in body and mind, and in the full exercise of all powers, he looks back upon the events that have filled his own life with a keen sense of pleasure and gratification that he has been allowed the privilege to take as large a part in the creation and growth of this section of the state as has been his fortune. He was born at Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, July 31, 1814, and is the son of



Lewis Foster



Mary F. Foster

Basil and Charity (Jackson) Foster, he being of old Pennsylvania stock.

In 1792 when but a lad of seventeen, Basil Foster came, with an ax on his shoulder, to Highland county, Ohio; he was married in Greene county, to her who ever after shared his trials and successes. She was born in North Carolina, though reared in Tennessee and was one of those remarkable women without whose assistance and consolation the fathers themselves would not have been the powerful and fearless men that they were. Both of the Friends society, they left a lasting impress upon the community in which they lived. She was one of the great Bailes family, of North Carolina, who have taken so prominent a part in the history of that state. Much of the strength and virility of the parents were transmitted in undiminished vigor to the children, all of whom became men and women of substantial character. One of them was Dr. John Foster, who located at Marion in 1833, being in active practice until the time of the war, going to Warsaw, Indiana, where he died at the age of fifty-nine years. Lewis had served an apprenticeship of nearly three years, learning the carpenter trade having found his own clothing and washing; and when just past twenty, in February, 1834, started to visit those of the family who were already in Indiana. His uncle, David Branson, whose wife was the sister of Lewis' mother, had become one of the founders of the town of Marion, and owned three or four hundred acres of land, of which nearly all is now comprised in the city. Together they erected a saw-mill and operated it for some years. He also did some building, saving in the meantime lumber with which to build a home for himself. He had returned to Ohio, in com-

pany with an uncle, and was there married to Miss Susannah Chaney. In the spring of 1836 his father brought them back to Marion, being accompanied by his brother Pleasant and sister Sarah. The eldest brother John had bought, at administrator's sale, a tract of land for his father; and upon this Lewis and Pleasant began to make improvements, clearing several acres which they planted in due season realizing four hundred bushels of corn from eight acres. Basil Foster was then a man of wealth, but having so many of his children already in this vicinity he decided to make this his own future home with the entire family. This then remained his home, a new residence being built in 1843, by Lewis, in which he lived till his death, which occurred February 19, 1861, having survived his wife two years. He was one of the old-style Jacksonian Democrats, but held opinions in decided opposition to the institution of slavery. Reading the signs of the times, he could see the great struggle coming that ended only with strife, often making use of some apt remark that showed the keenness of his penetration and the knowledge of the country's history. He preferred not to live to see the country disrupted—an event his own fears of the future had led him to expect—and but a few weeks before the opening gun was fired that was followed with those four memorable years of bloodshed, but while the very air was filled with the scent of approaching carnage, his spirit took its flight, retaining a characteristic love of peace and good fellowship to all.

The demands for bedsteads and other cabinet work were such that Lewis decided to move into the village, which he did in the fall of 1836, going into a little cabin then

standing in the woods. The present court house square was then covered with brush, which he assisted in clearing. He had a nice trade with the Indians, who desired to secure the furniture he was skilled in making. In fact the greater part of his income for the next few years came from them. To illustrate the variation in the money used, he mentions one instance of getting one hundred dollars some thirty miles from his locality, which was worth but about sixty-two dollars at his home, the scrip depreciating that much when taken from its own neighborhood. In three months thereafter the same scrip brought eighty dollars.

Having received three hundred and fifty dollars from his father, Lewis Foster invested it in land in the rear of the present site of the Spencer House, but there being a small mortgage upon it he was not able to retain it, there being no way by which a man could possibly accumulate any means.

After he had been making furniture for about twenty years, with some progress during part of the time, he engaged in the selling of goods, but three years later, in 1853, sold to his partner, but the latter not meeting certain debts of the firm, as was agreed, Foster found it necessary to realize on all his property, paying off no less than thirty-one hundred dollars, which absorbed all his little accumulations, leaving him as badly off as he had been twenty years before. He then by being allowed ten years, with six per cent. interest, went in debt some twelve hundred dollars for what has since remained his home. He resumed his tools, becoming, however, a contractor and builder, at which occupation he has continued to the present, becoming one of the best known and reliable builders of the growing city. Few men

have done more to bring Marion up to its prosperous and highly improved condition, having a hand in all that has tended to make a city where but forests stood in their natural pride and beauty when he first began to carve out a home for himself within their depths.

A Methodist since 1838, he has ever had an active part in the making and the sustaining of the church. The first class-meeting was held in his shop, when steps were taken to erect a house of worship. It was completed and used but once when it was destroyed by fire, compelling the disheartened, but not subdued, little congregation to once more do that which they had but just done. A Jacksonian Democrat in the days of the strength and vigor of that party, with the enthusiasm of youth he worked for its success. In company with the first journeyman he ever had, he walked to the polls and cast his vote for Martin Van Buren. In 1856 he cast his first Republican vote for John C. Fremont. Now that the opportunity to express his views by the right of franchise has passed for the last time in the nineteenth century, he still adheres to this party, even though the principles it advocates may differ materially from what aroused the fervor of earlier years, believing that the people of a great nation will ever possess the virility and determination to properly solve any question affecting their permanency and nationality. For the twelfth time he has cast a franchise to assist in the making of a Republican president, and is entitled to some latitude if the act affords the means of personal gratification.

Mr. Foster was made a Mason in Grant Lodge, No. 105, in 1852, having had honorable affiliations with that body ever since,

and now being the oldest Mason of Marion. His worth and adaptability to the needs of the position have been constantly recognized by the fraternity in his having been placed on the committees of charity for years, and the interest he has ever taken in the securing of homes for the orphans of deceased members. With a mind evenly balanced and the love of humanity ever prominent, he has never shrunk from the demands made upon him for the alleviation of the distressed, but has rather sought the afflicted to lay balm upon their stricken bodies or to minister the consolation of fraternal love and affection to their wounded spirits.

As the one hundred and eleventh anniversary of the nation's independence was being celebrated, he was called upon to surrender the companionship of her with whom he had trod life's pathway for more than half a century, the bonds of lasting affection being loosed by the passing of her immortal spirit to the land of the hereafter. Of six children born to them three survive, two being residents of Marion. Jane is the wife of John Personette and Caroline is the widow of Daniel Mowner, whose death, while in the service of his country, occurred at New Iberia, Louisiana. Her home is now a part of the original Foster homestead, in the south part of the city, and here in the companionship of this beloved daughter and in the frequent association with the many friends of an honored career, Lewis Foster passes in the peaceful contemplation of a well spent life, the declining years, awaiting with tolerance and resignation that summons, the answer to which will reunite him to her with whom so many of the happiest years of life were passed.

While the spirit of the resistance to armed rebellion was strong in his own breast, the age limit compelled his assent to the taking of arms by two of his sons, Samuel H. and John Lewis. The former served the country faithfully, having answered to the first call and was in the first battle, that at Rich Mountain. He veteranized, serving through the greater part of the war, and being, after more than three years' service, brought home by his father only to finally respond to the last bugle call—another young life going out in sacrifice to the needs of his country. John Lewis served during the latter year of the war, his health being so shattered that, though he married and had a son, the insidious disease claimed him at the age of twenty-eight years.

In reviewing the events of the century, in so much of which the impress of his own hand is seen, Mr. Foster feels that life has been cast in the most interesting period of the world's history, and that his own efforts, while he has not what the world calls greatness, have not been devoid of something to commend and which will be appreciated by some who follow. As the contemplation of life and its possibilities, viewed from the evening of years, takes hold upon his consciousness, the relation to the Master of All is depicted in more glowing coloring, and the summons that will place him in touch with the Infinite will be but a welcome call to reunite him to those who have gone before.

It can well be said of him, that life has been a day that has lasted till sunset. He is a man with no falsetto in a single fiber of his being—no shadow of affectation. He has kept like this through a complicated ex-

istence in this artificial world, absolutely unconscious of the hollowness, pretension and sham that surround him.

CHRISTIAN HAUPTHOF.

A proper representative of the valued German-American citizens of Grant county is Christian Haupthof, of Van Buren township, who is well entitled to careful consideration at the hands of the reviewer for the part he has taken in bringing the section of the country where he lives, from its original unattractive and miasmatic condition to the present state of fertility, rivaling the Fatherland in its appearance and productiveness. His own farm, now one of the best, was, when he began upon it, mere swamp and pond, water lying all over it, being several feet in depth in places, and the fallen timber thick enough to afford passage clear across the tract by walking on the trunks.

Mr. Haupthof was born in Lippe-De-mold, Germany, December 27, 1840, being reared principally in the city where he worked in the brick-yards in the summer seasons, from the age of fourteen, attending the schools in the winter. His father's death occurred when he was eighteen, and much of the care of his mother devolved upon him from that time. For the succeeding thirteen years, he worked along the same lines, in various countries, visiting Zeeland, Copenhagen, Sweden, Gutland, and North-Schleswick. He happened to be in the latter country at the outbreak of the war of 1864, and it was with some difficulty that he escaped service in the army. During the famous six weeks' war, in 1866, between Prussia and Austria, he was working in

Saxony, being at Leipsic during the greater part of the time that the excitement lasted. He worked at Stettin and Bremen; and, in fact, saw something of every section of the German empire, becoming familiar with the different branches of the great Teuton family and with the different dialects in use throughout the country. Sections of the Fatherland, separated but by a small range of mountains may have so different languages that it becomes difficult to converse with each other. His travels gave him a decided advantage in studying the different peoples and languages, noting especially the diversity between the high and low Dutch speech.

This sort of life had its benefits to a young man, the advantage derived being equal to several years' school training. He experienced many interesting incidents, memory being specially impressed with the incidents of one trip in crossing the sea from Sweden in 1863. The regular time for the trip was seven hours, but this time it took more than forty hours, the ship being driven back to the starting place after being out at sea several hours. The ship was so strained in buffeting the storm that it was abandoned as soon as land was reached, the remainder of the trip being finished in another vessel, which finally landed the party at Kiel, Germany.

Having resolved to come to America, he started in the spring of 1869, leaving the family behind. The old mother for whom he had labored ceaselessly, died the following year. Twenty-eight days was spent on the Atlantic, the old ship sailing from Bremen with eight hundred and eighty-nine passengers on board, among them being a young lady—Anna Hartman—who was

coming to join her brother at Cincinnati. Ample opportunity was given for the forming of acquaintances, and, before the landing was effected, the young couple had concluded that the new world would seem brighter and their own lives more cheerful if the years were passed together; accordingly, they were married on the 6th of April, 1870. He secured work at farm labor at Lebanon, Ohio, receiving twenty dollars per month, his employer being Henry Sandeman, now a resident of Grant county; and in whose company he came to Grant county, in 1875.

Securing a tract of sixty acres, with but a small clearing and log house, he and his vigorous wife set themselves to make for themselves a home. The conditions for securing satisfactory results could scarcely be worse, the worst feature being not the fact of the water, but that no outlet seemed probable so as to have a means of ridding the land of the water, which must be carried off before it were possible to attempt other improvement. He was derided, the older residents getting much sport out of the little "Dutchman" in thinking he could make a farm out of such a piece of swamp. His visiting Denmark and other low countries, however, had given him that assurance that enabled him to go on with hopes of attaining the end sought. Securing petitioners for a drain, as the law provided, he soon had the satisfaction of having the surveyors at work. The survey was made in March, when there was a skim of ice, the party wading for miles in the ice-cold water in order to arrange for the beginning of the opening of the ditches. Nearly a year was required to get the ditches opened so as to afford the necessary outlets; but, when this had been ac-

complished, some show was made toward the clearing and cultivation of the land. Tile has been laid each year until the entire tract is now in fine shape, where formerly the water stood the year round; there now being found the greatest crops of cereals of all kinds. It is by such efforts as these that much of this section of the county has been brought into a valuable condition, and it is to the actions of such men that credit must be accorded, in demonstrating to the older citizens, many of whom had been content to cultivate the higher places, allowing the low lands to remain waste. If he who makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before be a benefactor, how much more should the praise be to him who produces immense crops of grain on what was not only absolute waste, but what was detrimental in its being the breeding place of all the malarial diseases known to *materia medica*?

The old log house remained the home for more than twenty years, being replaced, finally, by a more commodious and pretentious one, which was certainly needed for the accommodation of the growing family, which is represented by eight children—Willie, Emma, John, Fred, August, Anna, Dora, and Nellie. Of these, John, is the late census enumerator. He is a graduate of the Marion normal school, and, being partially crippled, has devoted himself to other lines of labor than the farm, being, at the present, connected with a photograph gallery at Van Buren. The eldest daughter is the wife of Clem Downing, of Peru, Indiana. Affliction and sadness have come into the Haupthof home, as well as satisfaction and gladness. The eldest son—Willie—was accidentally killed by the discharge of a

gun on the day succeeding Thanksgiving, 1893. His death occurred but a few hours after the accident, his demise taking from the family circle a beloved son and brother, and from the community a respected and congenial companion. Just entering upon the responsibilities of young manhood, he had begun to exemplify, in his own life the careful training and moral teaching that had ever been inculcated by his indulgent and loving parents.

The operations of Mr. Haupthof have not been confined to his own farm, the working force enabling him to handle the well known Creviston farm in the same neighborhood, his products aggregating generally over a thousand bushels of wheat and other cereals in proportion, and placing on the market hog products in excess of five hundred dollars annually.

Politically Mr. Haupthof is a Democrat, having identified himself with that party upon coming to the country, believing that its principles most nearly represented his earlier conceptions of what the institutions of a republic should be. He and family are consistent members of St. Joseph's Reformed church, which stands near the home, and they were among the original members, this church succeeding the Lutheran church at Warren, Indiana. Services are held regularly by the Rev. Mr. Grimmel, of Marion, and the benefit to the community is difficult to estimate, there being decided improvement in the moral tone of local society since the services of the church have been held.

Mr. Haupthof is a member of the brotherhood of Odd Fellows, the fraternity feeling a distinct and decisive cordiality for him.

Thoroughly impregnated with the spirit

of American institutions, it is not fair to speak of this gentleman as a German, but as an American, his affiliation with all that makes for the advancement of the nation being second to none, even though the accident of birth places him among the class designated as German-Americans.

ALDINE JOSEPH DOOLEY, M. D.

Marion has her full share of skillful and honorable physicians, and amongst them no one perhaps holds a more secure place than the gentleman whose name opens this biographical mention.

Aldine J. Dooley, M. D., who will be found in a finely equipped suite of offices in the Iroquois building, is a native of Grant county, Indiana, born in Franklin township, October 29, 1872. He is the son of David Rush and Elizabeth (Rhea) Dooley, who were natives of Preble county, Ohio, where they were reared, and in which county they were married in 1853. They at once left their native state and came to Indiana, locating in Grant county on a farm near Sweetser, but only remained there one year, after which they removed to the old homestead known as the Sweetser farm, where they resided for twenty-seven years. In 1889 they removed to a farm which they had purchased some years before and here they remained until called away by death, the mother passing away in October, 1891, and the father in February, 1894.

As to the genealogy of the Dooley family, little is known though it can be traced back to Scotch and Irish ancestry.

To Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Dooley were born six children, of whom our subject is the youngest. The eldest of this interesting

family was Mary Ann, who married Daniel W. Kem. She died in Grant county, Indiana; James A., is a farmer and mechanic in Sweetser; Juliet married John P. Doty, a farmer in Pleasant township, this county; Rachel J., now Mrs. David M. Miller, who is a farmer in Pleasant township; and Aldine J., as mentioned above, being the last born.

Aldine J. Dooley resided on the home farm assisting his father in the general farm work. He received his early educational training at the common schools, but being endowed with the desire of obtaining a higher education he entered Roanoak Classical Seminary, and also attended the Marion College where he graduated in the class of 1890. He then engaged in teaching school being employed in his native county. While he was thus engaged he began the study of his chosen profession and later studying in the office of Drs. Francis & Borden in Marion.

In the spring of 1893 he entered Rush Medical College of Chicago where, after three years of close application to his studies and having the honor of being one of the leaders in his class, he was graduated in June, 1896. As a reward for his labors he was honored by a membership in the Cook county "Quiz Class," a position granted only upon superior intellectual attainments. He also received an appointment to a position in the Illinois State Insane Asylum, but declined and came direct to Marion where he succeeded to the practice of his former tutor, Dr. Borden, who retired from general practice owing to failing health, since which time he has established a very satisfactory and lucrative practice.

In the medical world he is well known.

being a member of Grant County Medical Society, Indiana State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, in all of which he is a valuable worker and a good counselor. He is also surgeon for the Union Traction Company at Marion, and is medical examiner for several life insurance companies, viz.: K. O. T. M., L. O. T. M., Endowment Rank Knights of Pythias, and for several foreign life associations.

Mr. Dooley was married in this city June 23, 1897, the lady of his choice being Miss Eva J. Heichert, daughter of Major H. O. and Kate (Smith) Heichert, both of whom are natives of Indiana. Her father was a soldier and distinguished officer in the Civil war and is now the treasurer of the Marion branch of the National Military Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

Mrs. Dooley was educated in the Franklin high school, of which she is a graduate, and the Marion Normal college. After leaving school she was employed for several years as stenographer in a wholesale and retail mercantile house in Chicago.

Fraternally Dr. Dooley is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, and Knights of Pythias and Knights of Khorassan, in the latter holding the principal office, "Imperial Nawab," while in the Knights of Pythias he is the present chancellor commander.

Dr. and Mrs. Dooley are both active members of the First Presbyterian church, he being one of the elders. Mrs. Dooley is a member of the Lyric Club.

The Doctor is a genial gentleman and has met with abundant success in his professional career, and few persons are more highly esteemed by the general public, or in the professional or social circles than in Dr. Dooley.

AARON THOMAS LOBDELL.

Among the widely known and successful farmers of Grant county is the gentleman whose name introduces this article, Aaron Thomas Lobdell, of Washington township. He was born in Perry county, Ohio, on the 7th of May, 1836. His parents were John and Plezzy Ann (Watson) Lobdell, he being a native of the same county and of Dutch ancestry.

In 1842 this worthy couple and family, then consisting of three children, migrated from their old home in Ohio, hoping to better their condition farther west. The father secured the northwest quarter section of land in Washington township, Indiana. Here the remainder of their lives was passed. At that time the tract was new with but a small clearing. With the help of his sons he made a most desirable farm, adding some two hundred acres nearly all of which he gave to his sons during his life time. After a most honored and useful life, this respected couple passed to their reward, he being eighty-one and she seventy-nine, having survived him about seven years.

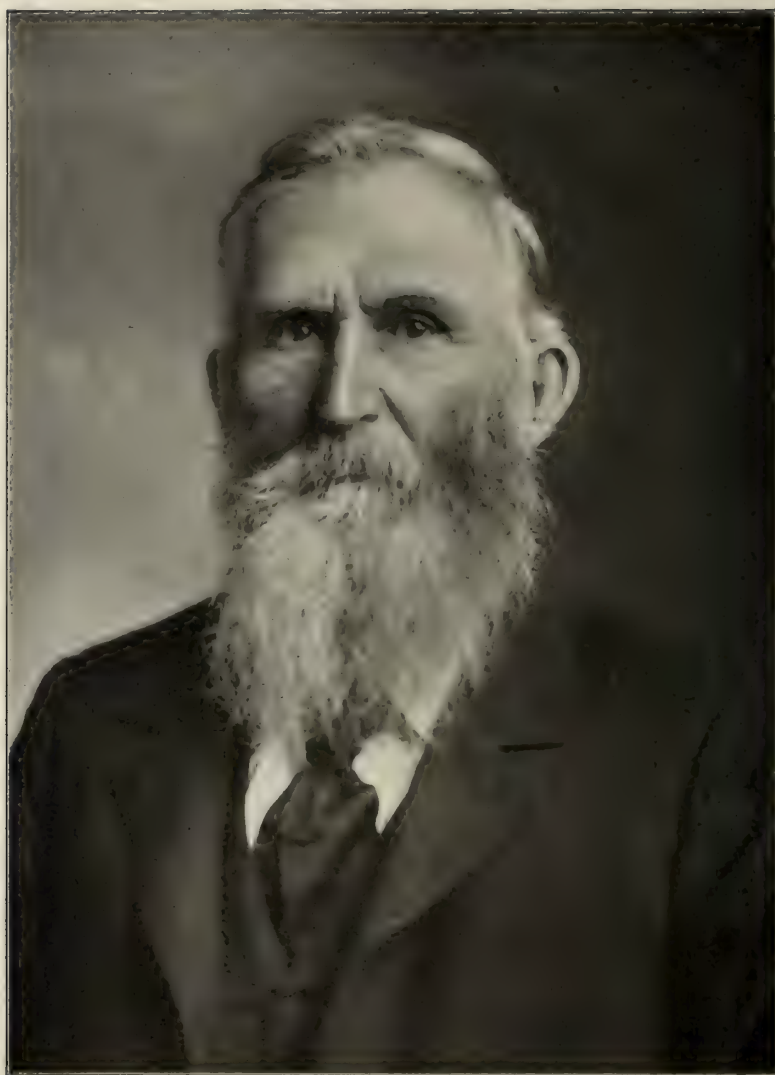
Soon after their coming to the county they rendered material assistance in the building of the well-known Range Line Christian church, which stood on a corner of his farm, the land being donated by him. During the course of a long and useful life, he was recognized as the most ardent and influential member of the above society, never flagging in his observance of Christian duty and upright living, never lacking in the necessary financial support, in a thousand ways contributing to the life and vigor of the church.

Politically, his views were those of the

Republican party; though, being of a quiet and unobtrusive character, he was not noted for active political work. Of the family of twelve children born to them, eight only reached maturity, all of whom were married and living at the time of their father's death. They were Aaron, Robert, Martha, Eliza, Harriet, Ella, Frank and Alfred.

Aaron T. Lobdell was married on October 23, 1856, while yet in his twenty-first year, to Miss Catherine Ann McDanel, daughter of John and Catherine (Coon) McDanel. She was born in Rush county, Indiana, October 22, 1832, and was but four years of age upon coming to this vicinity. Her father entered land in Wabash county within a mile of where the Lobdell family settled, so that she and husband had grown up in close proximity. Some years after her marriage, her parents removed to Huntington county, where both died, each having just passed the seventy-first birthday. But one other member of the family resides in Grant county, she being Barbara Ellen, widow of William Busick, who died of starvation while a prisoner in Libby.

After marriage, Aaron and his bride settled on their present farm, which was then owned by his father. Some four years later, he was given one thousand dollars by his father, still, however, assuming an indebtedness of four hundred dollars on the land. This gift was in lieu of further claims on his father's estate, preferring to have this when most needed, rather than a greater amount several years later. The tract was wild and covered with heavy timber, of which but twenty acres had been cleared. He placed upwards of fifty acres under cultivation, and added until the farm now contains one hundred and sixty-four acres. Extensive im-



Aaron T. Lobdell



Catharine A Lobdell

improvements in fencing, building and tiling have brought this farm into a highly improved condition, making it one of the most desirable country homes in the county. A commodious barn was erected several years ago, and the present handsome and convenient residence, built in 1874, and standing upon a commanding rise of ground, makes this, not only one of the most attractive, but one of the most valuable farms in this section of the state. Mr. Lobdell takes commendable pride in this farm to which so much of his thought, energy and attention had been given. Believing that no nobler occupation is known than that of the farmer, he has exerted every effort of which he was capable in making his own operations a success. He has made a systematic study of the details of agriculture, the result being a scientific and successfully conducted business.

Following the most approved ideas in the rotation of crops and enriching the soil with clover and other fertilizers the result is shown in the production of immense crops of all the cereals usually grown in this state. Ever a lover of choice stock, he has kept high-grade animals of all lines. As a breeder of Cotswold sheep, he attained an established reputation, his flock for many years being one of the principal sources of his income.

Until quite recent years, Mr. Lobdell, acted and voted with the Republican party, becoming, however, independent and not holding strict allegiance to either party, feeling free to cast his franchise where he thought the effect would be for a better and broader civilization.

Both he and wife have been identified with the Range Line Christian church dur-

ing all of their mature years. His own activity, serving as deacon and trustee for many years, has been little less pronounced than was that of his father. In the latter part of 1863, he responded to the draft for troops; but, after about three months' service a substitute, hired by his father, took his place. He was named, by his father, before he died, to conduct the farm during his mother's life and to finally settle the estate. This was done to the satisfaction of all concerned. He was also selected to administer upon the estate of his wife's father at his demise.

The Lobdell family which is among the first in the county in intelligence and popularity consists of five children, viz.: Josephine, wife of Henry C. Creviston, of Van Buren township, and of whom further mention is made on another page; Francis Marion, who became a teacher in his eighteenth year and assumed an enviable position among the successful teachers of the county. When nearing the close of his fourth term he was stricken with disease that had undermined his constitution, and which terminated in death. The loss of this talented young man was keenly felt by pupils, friends and relatives, all of whom had felt that for him a brilliant future was in store; Emma Catherine, wife of Henry L. Bradford, of Washington township; Laura Ellen, wife of Albert Feighner, also of the same township; and John T., who remains at home assisting in the operation of the farm. Mr. Lobdell and wife have ever indicated the greatest interest in the education and training of their children, few parents having done more for the advancement of their families than they.

Now, that the weight of years is felt pressing, a keener sense of the brevity of hu-

man life comes to this honored citizen, and turning from the closer applications of the cares of business, gives keener contemplation to those matters that pertain more directly to the great hereafter. Feeling that the duties he has been called upon to do have been done with all the assurance of an honest heart, the approach of the dark messenger gives no cause for fear; but, on the other hand, emphasizes that feeling of security which only comes to him who has that sense of duty nobly done.

DAVID B. SNODGRASS, M. D.

Dr. David B. Snodgrass, an old, experienced and successful physician, of Marion, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Leesburg, Kosciusko county, Indiana, March 6, 1836, and is a son of Samuel M. and Mary (Polly) Snodgrass, natives of Virginia and Ohio.

Samuel M. Snodgrass, born in 1801, was a minister of the Disciple church for over fifty years, having begun preaching when eighteen years old and continued in the work until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-seven. Mrs. Mary Snodgrass, born in 1802, was a physician in active practice for forty years, and also died at the age of seventy-seven years.

To the above-named parents were born nine sons, in the order here given; Benjamin D., who was a retired physician at Muncie, Indiana, and died in 1901; William G., was a farmer and stock-raiser, and died in 1899 at the age of seventy-two years; Kyle was a shoemaker by trade, a bright scholar, but was unfortunately crippled in early life and died when twenty-seven years old; James P. was a farmer and extensive dealer

in live stock near Muncie, and died at the age of fifty-eight years; Joseph is an agriculturist near Muncie; David B., whose name opens this sketch is the next in order of birth; Robert M. is a lawyer and resides on his farm near Muncie; George B. died in 1898, at the age of fifty-eight years, and Rev. Jefferson K., a minister in the Disciples church, resides on the old home farm near the city of Muncie.

Dr. David B. Snodgrass was primarily educated in the pioneer common schools of Indiana, and assisted in erecting the log school-house in which his early school-life was largely passed, and after his first marriage, in his twentieth year, he was an attendant at school two additional terms, deriving great benefit from these two terms of study, his mind being then well matured.

It was under his mother's tuition that Dr. Snodgrass began the study of medicine, and May 9, 1853, he went to Springfield, Ohio, where his brother, Benjamin, was a medical practitioner, received further instruction under that successful physician, and for about a year and a half was there engaged in general practice. He then returned to Indiana and located in Eaton, Delaware county, where he met with very encouraging success as a physician, but September 28, 1860, sought a broader field in Grant county, and in July, 1870, settled permanently in Marion, where he has met with unvarying prosperity up to the present time.

Dr. Snodgrass has been twice married—first in September, 1855, to Miss Sarah Antrim, a native of Clinton county, Ohio, to which union were born five children, three of whom are still living, viz.: Ida, a widow; Samuel J., a physician in Warsaw, Indiana; Rosie E., also a physician and the wife of

Dr. Thomas, of Red Key, Jay county, Indiana. The deceased two were George Morton, and Colfax, who died at the respective ages of seven and eight years. Mrs. Sarah Snodgrass died at Converse, Grant county, October 21, 1870, a truly good woman, who loved her home and family better than all else earthly. The second marriage of Dr. Snodgrass took place March 28, 1870, to Miss Mary James, daughter of Judge James, of Marion, and who for eight years had been a teacher in the public schools of Grant county, and to this marriage have been born six children, of whom two died in infancy, the surviving four are Laura A., a stenographer at Cripple Creek, Colorado; Alva H., is a medical student; Earle P., is at home employed in the lumber business, and Carlton is also at home.

Dr. Snodgrass is the founder of the Curtis Physio-Medical Institute at Marion, which was incorporated in 1881, and is named in honor of Dr. Alva Curtis, of Cincinnati, from whose college Dr. Snodgrass and his wife were graduated February 23, 1878. Nine regular professors lecture at the Physic-Medical Institute, each in his special branch of the science of medicine, and Dr. Snodgrass is of course the dean of the faculty. About four hundred students have been graduated from this institution, the full course now comprising four years of study. Mrs. Dr. Snodgrass has a very extensive list of patients in Marion, comprising many of the elite of the city's social circles, and each one feels honored in being esteemed as her personal friend. Dr. Snodgrass and wife are members of the Christian church, and in politics Dr. Snodgrass has been a life-long Republican, but has never sought a public office.

JOSEPH A. SMITH.

Joseph A. Smith, of Franklin township, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Adams county, Ohio, November 4, 1825, near Jacksonville, and was one of three sons and two daughters born to Joel and Isabella (McAdow) Smith. He remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-one when he went to Winchester and learned the trade of a cabinet maker and carpenter, and during the remainder of his residence in that state followed that occupation as well as operating a farm. In 1865, in November, he came to Grant county, and located for a short time in Greene township, and the following February moved on the farm where he has resided ever since. On February 11, 1848, he was joined in marriage with Miss Martha Daggett, a native of Virginia, who bore him six children, viz.: Reuben T., deceased; Joel B., deceased; Mary I., wife of Joseph Galbreath; Joseph W.; Sarah A., wife of Jordan Miller; and John M.

Since locating in Grant county he has been a very busy man, superintending his farm of one hundred and sixty-nine acres, rotating his crops to produce the best yield and raising large herds of stock which still further increased the value of his land. There were only ten acres cleared when he came here, while at the present time he has one hundred and forty acres under cultivation. It has not been many years since gas has been talked of in this section, and, believing that his property contained that valuable commodity, Mr. Smith sank a gas well in 1894 and found his hopes realized, as they struck gas in paying quantities. In addition to this work he has done considerable contracting and building in Swayzee and other

places, his last building being the residence of Newton Parks.

Mr. Smith received a common school education and is a man of broad understanding, his naturally keen perception being sharpened by observation and reading. He is a member of the Christian church and a Democrat in his political views. He has a wide circle of acquaintances throughout this region and bears a good name for industry and integrity.

JESSE JOHNSON.

Jesse Johnson, one of Mill township's oldest and most respected farmers and one that has endured the hardships of pioneer life in the early days, was born in Guernsey county, now Noble county, Ohio, August 8, 1824, a son of John Johnson. He was reared on the home farm, taking charge when he became old enough, and remained there until 1875.

Mr. Johnson received his education in the common schools of his native county, his first term being at a subscription school held in an old-fashioned log school-house, with a fire-place instead of a stove, and with benches for seats, and it may be said that the instructors of that time were scarcely up to the standard of to-day, though Mr. Johnson made the best of the advantages offered and profited by his training obtained therein.

In 1875 Mr. Johnson came to Grant county, Indiana, locating on a farm in Mill township, which was entered as government land by his father some years previous, and here Mr. Johnson still lives; in these many years of residence in Grant county he has

been more successful than some and has added many acres to his original purchase. He now owns three hundred and twenty acres in the home farm, as well as other farms in Grant county, aggregating about thirteen hundred acres; in Pulaski county he has a farm of one hundred and sixty acres and in Carroll county, Missouri, he is the owner of four hundred acres of land. He has carried on general farming many years and has been successful in all his undertakings, though like many others, started at the bottom of the "ladder" and when a boy did many a hard day's work, receiving in return the small sum of fifty cents, but being endowed with energy and desire to accumulate something for a "rainy-day" he was not discouraged and made the best of all opportunities offered him.

In politics Mr. Johnson is a Republican, and is ever ready to serve his party, which he has supported many years.

John Johnson, father of Jesse, died April 15, 1861, when seventy-six years old, and the mother of Jesse passed away October 17, 1866, at the age of seventy-four years.

WILLIAM BONE (DECEASED).

While this volume contains biographical sketches of many of our most prominent citizens of to-day, it is found befitting to add to its list the names of some of our honored dead.

William Bone will be remembered by many as one of our leading citizens who passed to his long rest some years ago. He was a native of Ohio, being born in Greene county, that state, November 16, 1821. There

he was reared as a farmer lad, receiving his education in the common schools of their county, and while the advantages were indeed limited he always made the best of them. was always a leader in his classes, thus acquired by diligent study. He remained under the parental roof until starting in life for himself at the age of twenty-four.

In 1844 William Bone married Sarah Oliver, who was born in Northampton county, North Carolina, in 1824. After their marriage Mr. Bone rented his father's farm and there carried on farming for five years. In 1849 they moved to Grant county, and there rented the farm of Martin Griffins in Center township, where they remained three years when Mr. Bone purchased the farm where his widow now lives. This farm of eighty acres was purchased in 1852 though it could hardly be called a farm at that time as it was but a heavily wooded piece of land, though it took but a short time until they had erected a log cabin of but one room, which served them as parlor, sleeping room, and kitchen, but it was home and they spent many happy days therein. Mr. Bone lived on this homestead until 1878 when he moved to Gas City where he died August, 1880.

Mr. and Mrs. Bone were the parents of three children, named in order of birth as follows: Martha J., who married John Fearson, was the mother of two children, Cora and Sarah B., and died July 1, 1877, aged twenty-eight; Mary, now the wife of John W. Nelson; they are the parents of three children: Josephine, William and Burr; the last born is Amanda, who is now Mrs. Freeman Hiatt, residing on the old home farm with the widow of the subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Hiatt have had born

to them seven children, viz.: Jasper, Edith, William, Emery, Clyde, Mary and Harley.

William Bone was a faithful and devoted member of the Christian church politically he was a Democrat.

In 1882 Mrs. Bone, then a widow, returned to the old homestead where she has ever since remained. She has reached the advanced age of seventy-six, though in that she deceives her looks, and one fact of which she boasts is that she has never had a tooth extracted. Mrs. Bone has been a faithful member of the Christian church for just a half century, and in that time she has always lead a life becoming to a true christian lady. Mrs. Bone knew but little of the blessing of a father's protecting care, he having been called away when she was but a child of five years, leaving the mother with ten small children to care for. She, with this family of little ones, moved to Greene county, Ohio, where she purchased land and made for them a home, remaining there some time; then came to Grant county, Indiana, where she lived to the advanced age of seventy-eight years.

In the death of William Bone, the wife lost a kind and lovable companion, the children a devoted father and the community a highly respected citizen, one whose kind words and actions stand as a monument to his memory.

JACOB TROYER (DECEASED).

Jacob Throyer was one of the wealthy and influential agriculturists who made their home in Grant county, Indiana, and although he had resided here but a few years his per-

sonality was such as to exert a lasting influence on those with whom he was associated, and his death was the cause of deep sorrow. He was born in Holmes county, Ohio, November 17, 1838, but in his boyhood moved with his father to Putnam county, that state, near Ottawa, where he grew to man's estate and obtained a common school education. He was reared on a farm and made that the business of his life, beginning for himself at the age of twenty-one years by renting land which he cultivated until 1863.

Mr. Troyer responded to the first call for troops in 1861 and enlisted in Company E, Twenty-first Ohio Regiment, for three months' service, being sent to Kentucky where he participated in the engagements there, and at the expiration of his term of enlistment received his honorable discharge. Returning home, he was joined in marriage, October 27, 1861, to Miss Lucy M. Allen, who has been an able and efficient helpmate to him for almost thirty years. Five children were the fruits of this marriage, namely: Jennette, wife of John Welsh; Isaac F., who with Charles H., carries on the farm; William O., a resident of Ohio; and Jennie C., who lives at home.

In 1863, Mr. Troyer purchased eighty acres of land near Ottawa, Ohio, where he lived until 1884, when he came to Grant county and bought one hundred and sixty acres and still retained possession of it at the time of his death. In 1884 he located in Center township, Grant county, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land where he carried on general farming until his death on December 6, 1890. During the short time he was a resident of this vicinity he made many friends who prized him for his sterling worth and strict integrity, as he was

a man whose probity was above question. He was a Democrat in politics.

Mrs. Lucy M. Troyer still resides on the homestead and is a devout member of the Protestant church, and with her children is held in high esteem by all who know her and them.

CHARLES D. PILCHER.

Charles D. Pilcher, a thrifty farmer of Center township, Grant county, Indiana, is a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, was born December 20, 1825, and is a son of Joshua and Mary A. (Dawson) Pilcher. There were eight sons and two daughters in the family, all of whom grew to adult years and all but two of whom were married. The father had settled in Greene county, Ohio, and in 1841 came with his family to Grant county, settling in Monroe township, where he purchased forty acres of wild land upon which he erected a cabin and lived for many years.

Charles D. Pilcher was educated in the log school-house, which was furnished with plank benches for seats. The distance walked to reach this seat of knowledge was one and one-half miles over roads that were often anything but good. He was sixteen when he came with his father to this county and remained at home until he was twenty-one, when he engaged in making wooden pumps and farming. In October, 1849, he was married to Miss Sarah Smith, who has presented him with five children: Mary A., deceased; Martha J.; Ottila, deceased; Joshua, deceased; and Charles F. He lived in Monroe township until 1876, and the following year moved to Center township on the

farm where he still resides. He owns eighty acres, twenty of which he has cleared since in his possession. He does a general farming business and has one gas well on his farm at this time.

Mr. Pilcher was formerly a Whig, but later affiliated with the Republican party. He is a hard-working, energetic man, whose neighbors all speak in the highest terms of him.

DAVID A. WILLIAMS.

David A. Williams, M. D., eclectic physician and surgeon at rooms Nos. 206 and 207, Glass block, Marion, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1862, a son of Joseph J. and Mary A. (Emfield) Williams, both natives of the Keystone state, the father having been born in Cambria county, August 22, 1836 and the mother in Indiana county, August 4, 1838, and married in Cambria county in 1858.

Joseph J. Williams was a cabinet maker by trade, but early in 1864 enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Tenth P. V. I.; was assigned to the army of the Potomac, and died in the service December 19, 1864, after nine months of active duty; his widow died December 5, 1891, leaving a family of three children, viz.: Joseph Spurgeon, who died January 20, 1892, six weeks after the death of the mother, typhoid fever being the cause. Joseph S. being aged thirty-two years, married, and became the father of two children: a daughter of Joseph J. and Mary A. Williams is now Mrs. Mary L., wife of Thomas McGuire a railroad conductor; the only other member of the family is the

youngest child, Dr. David A., whose name opens this sketch. The father's people were of English and Welsh descent, while the mother's family were of Irish and German ancestry.

Dr. David A. Williams received his elementary education in his native county of Cambria; then attended the Soldiers' Orphans' school for four years in Huntingdon county, at Philipsburg, in Beaver county, for two years, and graduated from McAllisterville Seminary as finished in his literary education. Mr. Williams then entered upon the study of medicine in 1886 in the office of Dr. George E. Conrad, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania; studied there two years, and then entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated in January, 1890, and then came directly to Marion and opened an office at his present location in February of that year. For the first nine months he was in partnership with Dr. J. V. Conover, after which, until September 1, 1899, was alone, but is now associated with Dr. V. V. Cameron, an allopathic physician, and a graduate from the Baltimore Medical college.

October 21, 1891, Dr. David A. Williams married in Greenville, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, Miss Laura C. Cameron, an aunt of Dr. V. V. Cameron, the present professional associate of Dr. Williams. Mrs. Laura C. Williams was born, reared and educated in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and later attended the Indiana State Normal School. Three children have been born to the marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Williams, two of whom still survive, viz.: Martha Grace and Laura Elizabeth; Joseph Cameron, a deceased child, died at the age of nine months.

Dr. Williams is a member of the Indiana State Eclectic Medical Association. Politically he is a Republican, and is a worker in the party's conclaves and council. He served as a member of the Marion City council from May, 1892, until May, 1900, representing the Republican party from the Fifth ward, and while in the council was most of the time chairman of the sanitary committee and was likewise a member of various other committees. The Doctor is examiner for several insurance societies, among which is the tribe of Ben Hur, of which the Doctor is a member, as well as of the Knights of Pythias. The Doctor and wife are consistent members of the Ninth Street Methodist Episcopal church, of which the Doctor is one of the trustees.

Dr. Williams is a genial, companionable gentleman, has made hosts of friends and has been successful from a financial point of view and has accumulated some fine property as a result of his own efforts, including his newly-erected residence at No. 1224 West Fourth street.

ASA AUGUSTUS HAMILTON, M. D.

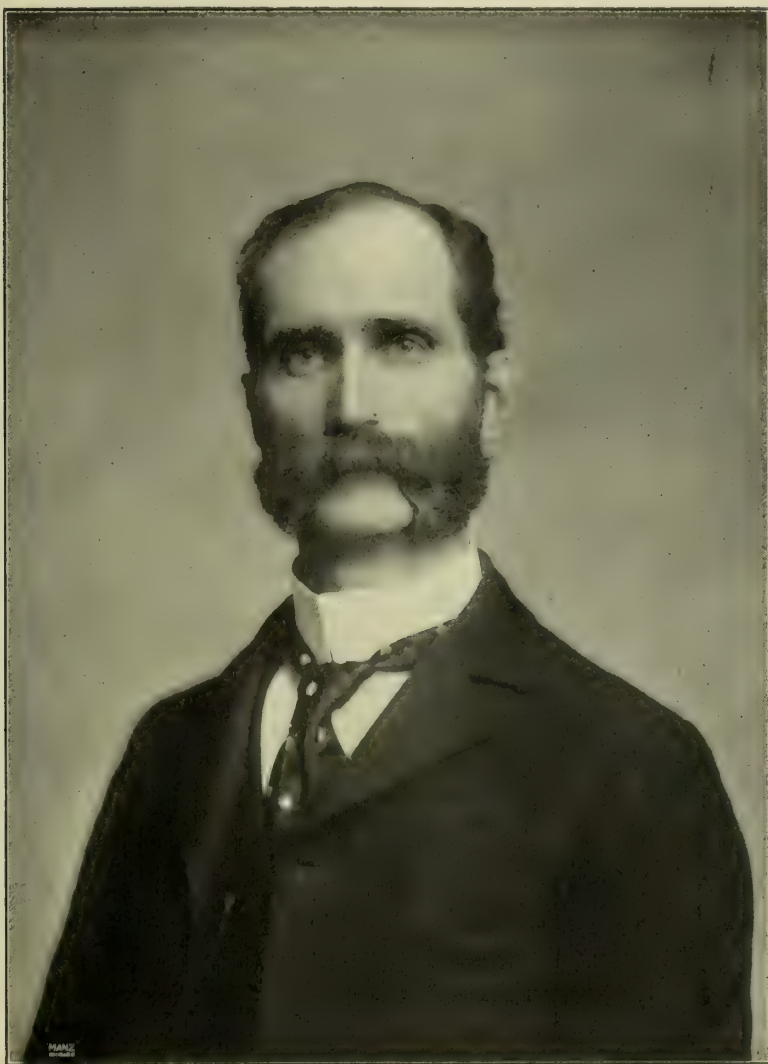
Dr. A. A. Hamilton, a well-known physician and surgeon, with his office in the Webster block, Marion, Indiana, is a native of Philadelphia Pennsylvania, born August 28 1850, and is a son of Thomas James and Rebecca (McIntyre) Hamilton.

Thomas James Hamilton was born in the city of Augusta, state of Georgia, his parents being Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. In 1852 when the subject of this sketch was about two years of age, the family came west from Philadelphia and located in Bellefontaine,

Ohio, where Thomas J., the father, who was a mechanic, followed his trade until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Union volunteer army. In 1866, the family removed to Indianapolis, where the death of the mother occurred in 1871.

Dr. A. A. Hamilton received his elementary education in Bellefontaine, Ohio, which was supplemented by an attendance at the Indianapolis high school for a few years. At the death of his mother the family circle was broken, and Asa A. has since been self-maintaining. He entered the office of Drs. T. B. Harvey and John A. Comins, prominent physicians of Indianapolis, by whom he was prepared for the medical profession; and next attended three full courses of lectures in the Indiana Medical College, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1872. Immediately after his graduation he was appointed to the position of assistant superintendent of the Indianapolis City Hospital, but resigned after a few weeks. In April of the same year, Dr. Hamilton came to Grant county and began practice, meeting with a very satisfactory degree of success; and since January, 1880, as always, has had a creditable professional standing in the city of Marion.

The marriage of Dr. Asa A. Hamilton was solemnized August 30, 1882, with Miss Emma, daughter of Dr. S. D. and Maria (McKinney) Ayres, highly respected residents of Marion. The Ayres family settled here in 1836, and here Dr. Ayres passed the remainder of his long and useful life, dying in 1898, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. His wife preceded him to the grave two years, in her eighty-seventh year. They were well connected and influential, and among the best known of the pioneers of



A. A. HAMILTON, M. D.

Grant county. Mrs. Dr. Hamilton was educated in the common schools and in the Academy at Marion, and is highly respected by a large number of friends and relatives in this city and elsewhere. The Doctor has three children: Lou, the wife of Otto Allen, attorney of Marion; Harry A., and Emma Marie, who are students in the Marion high school.

Dr. Hamilton has long been a member of the Grant County Medical Society and likewise of the Indiana State Medical Society, in the former of which he has held various positions of honor. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, to which he has twice been sent as delegate to represent his county society. The Doctor, in his fraternal affiliations, is a Freemason and a Knight of Pythias; of the latter he became a charter member of his lodge in 1881, and has filled the office of chancellor commander. The Doctor was also one of the organizers of the Commercial Club, in which he was the first chairman of the committee on membership.

In politics Dr. Hamilton has been a Republican ever since he acquired the right to exercise his franchise, has been actively identified with the party and has been honored with several official positions. In the spring of 1880, without solicitation on his part, he was nominated for county coroner was elected, and filled the office two years; he was the first county health officer elected after the office was established in November, 1880, and served three terms of one year each, beginning in 1881. About 1892, the Doctor was elected a member of the city council, and served continuously for nearly six years, being of the important committee on claims, was a member of the ways and

means committee and was also a member of the water-works board.

Dr. Hamilton has been sent as a delegate to nearly all the important Republican conventions—county, state, judicial and congressional—since he first entered the political arena. In 1892 he was appointed one of the examiners on the United States pension board in Grant county, and he is also medical examiner for several life insurance companies, among which are the Fidelity, of Philadelphia, the ordinary department of the Metropolitan of New York, and others. Dr. Hamilton and family are members of the First Presbyterian church in Marion, of which he is one of the trustees.

Professionally, the Doctor has met with at least a fair measure of success and is in well-to-do circumstances—the reward of his own merit and diligence. Besides a comfortable home in Marion, he owns other city property, a well-stocked farm north of the city, etc.

FRANCIS XAVIER AVELINE, M. D.

• The boasted genealogical history of the Anglo-Saxon race pales into insignificance before that of the American Indian. The traditional tribal history is transmitted from generation to generation with the same conscious pride in achievements of ancestors and the same careful attention to the minutest details. The man in whose veins flows a drop of Indian blood is justly proud of his lineage, and feels a greater interest in the achievements of remote ancestors than the does in the mixed blood of more recent and closer relationships.

Dr. Aveline is a representative of the

once powerful tribe, the Miamis, and also demonstrates the possibilities for culture and usefulness among men when given the opportunities accorded to the children of his "pale-faced brethren." He is a son of James Aveline, a native of Vincennes, Indiana, born of French antecedents. No doubt he was descended from the early French Huguenots who settled Vincennes and established a Catholic church there as early as 1607.

James Aveline was a merchant in Vincennes for many years, but spent his last days on his farm near Peru, Indiana. He died in 1875. In childhood he was captured by the Miamis and adopted as a son of the tribe, with whom he spent many years, learning their language and customs, and finally marrying a beautiful Indian maiden, a granddaughter of Louis Godfrey, then the principal chief. Her name was Elizabeth, Indian name "Chingoquah." Eight children were born to this union, only four of whom are now living. These are Louis, a resident of Texas; Dr. F. X., of this sketch; Louisa, who lives near the old home, and John B., a prominent musician in Marion. Three died in infancy or early childhood, and Catherine died in young womanhood.

Dr. Aveline was married in January, 1884, to Mrs. Hannah Prickett, whose maiden name was Atawtawta. She is a great-granddaughter of Chief Meshingomesia, of the "Tribes of the Ten Sections," of Grant county, Indiana. Neither herself nor the Doctor represent more than one-eighth Indian blood, yet each bears sufficient resemblance to the proud and unconquerable aborigines to fully maintain their claim to such distinction. Their only child, who was named Elizabeth A., died at the age of three months.

Dr. Aveline was born near Peru, Indiana, June 8, 1857. His early years were spent at work upon his father's farm and in attendance upon the district schools. He then attended Notre Dame University for a time, thus fitting himself for the study of his chosen profession. He spent three years as a student in the office of Dr. McGrew at Lafontaine, Indiana, after which he took one course of lectures in Indiana Medical College. But the peculiarly American characteristic of "liberty" predominated, and he chose to complete his professional work in a college where he should not be hampered in the choice of remedies. Accordingly he entered the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, and there completed his three years' course in 1893.

With six years of careful, systematic study, he came to Marion immediately after graduating, fully equipped for the successful discharge of his professional duties. Here he soon established a fine practice and gained the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He has been successful both professionally and financially.

The Doctor, as previously intimated, was reared in the faith of the Roman Catholic church, though he is not at present connected with any church organization. He has been a Democrat in political views, and was honored with public office in his native county, but he has never aspired to political honors, preferring to devote his whole time and talents to professional work. He is a member of Lafontaine Lodge, No. 295, A. F. & A. M.

Dr. and Mrs. Aveline own and occupy a pleasant home on Wiley and Brownlee streets in North Marion, the Doctor's office being located on an adjacent lot. His practice is

that of general medicine and surgery. Dr. Aveline is well known in Grant county, having been a resident of the county for the last eighteen years.

JEHU P. ANDREWS.

Jehu P. Andrews resides on his farm in Center township, Grant county, Indiana, and is a highly esteemed and respected citizen of this vicinity which has been his home for almost half a century. He was born May 25, 1825, in Greene county, Ohio, and was one of twelve children born to Robert and Ellen (Farkner) Andrews, nine sons and three daughters, all deceased but three, viz.: Jehu P.; Hannah, widow of Levi Arnett and a resident of Grant county, and Stanton, who lives in Oklahoma.

Jehu P. Andrews spent his youth on the farm and obtained his education in the common schools, although that by no means was the extent of his knowledge as he has added to that primary acquirement both by observation and reading and is a well posted man of almost all matters of importance. Like his ancestors, he is wedded to the soil and has made agriculture the vocation of his life, giving it his best efforts and meeting in return with a reasonable amount of success. He followed farming in his native county until 1853 when he settled in Grant county on the farm now owned by him in Center township. He had married in Ohio Miss Salina E. Arnett, August 20, 1846, and was the father of three children, namely: Eliza, wife of James Bloxham, of Grant county; Levi J., deceased; and Amanda J., wife of E. R. Wimer, of Swayzee.

On January 1, 1865, in answer to a call for volunteers, our subject enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment for a term of three years, and was sent to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was detailed to guard railroads and government property. Luckily the war was soon closed and peace declared when his company received their discharge on September 10, 1865, and he was permitted to return to the bosom of his family. He took up the neglected work on his farm and continued to add improvement after improvement, until from a thickly wooded land he now has eighty acres of rich ground which pays in rich harvests for the time and attention given during seedtime. He carries on general farming as he thinks a failure of crops is less apt to occur where a variety is planted than when one grain is depended on. He is a Republican in politics and an able advocate of that policy. He is an earnest worker of the Christian church, in which he is elder, and is a man of sterling worth whose venerable hairs are honored and respected by the many who know him.

SAMUEL SMALL.

Samuel Small is one of the well known farmers of Franklin township, Grant county, Indiana, who is imbued with a spirit of progression that has placed him prominently to the fore in agricultural affairs. He was born November 25, 1831, in Henry county, Indiana, and is the eldest of four children born to Nathan and Polly Small, namely: Samuel; Martha, deceased; Sarah, now Mrs. Petty, a resident of the state of Kan-

sas; and Anna, now Mrs. Stephen Lane, who lives in Starke county, this state.

Nathan Small came to Grant county, in 1836, with his family and settled in what is known as the "Draper settlement," near Marion, erecting a hewed-log house in which he lived three years when he returned to Henry county. He only staid part of one winter when he returned to Marion for two years, finally settling in Franklin township on the farm now owned by Jaspar Segger. This was his home until a few years before his death, when he moved to Kokomo, where he died November 2, 1896, at the advanced age of ninety years. He was a consistent member of the Friends church, taking an active interest in the success of that organization.

Samuel Small remained with his father until he was twenty-five, attending the common school, which was a log one in his case, and became an industrious, thrifty man. In 1857, when he was about twenty-six years old, he was married to Miss Ruth Marshall and moved onto a piece of wild land which had been entered from the government by his father, and which is still his home. He built a log cabin of one room, eighteen by twenty-four, of hewed logs, which stood near his present home, and this was his residence until it was finally replaced by his present home. Seven children blessed their home, as follows: Ellen, Lydia, Abraham L., Emma, Oliver, Anna, deceased, and one child who died in infancy. The survivors are Ellen, wife of Charles T. Lloyd; Lydia, wife of James Killey; Abraham L., a farmer; Emma, wife of Frank Jaqua; and Oliver, a farmer—all residents of Grant county, Indiana, except Lydia, who lives at Fruit Dale, Alabama. His farm contains one hun-

dred and sixty acres and not one of the one hundred and twenty acres now cleared has had hired help to do it, the work all having been accomplished by Mr. Small and his sons. He has engaged in general farming and has also raised considerable stock, finding it a remunerative and pleasant employment, which furnishes an available market for his grain at greatly increased prices, besides keeping up the fertility of the soil and increasing his harvests. He is a Republican, but has not been at all active in politics, preferring the comfort of home life to the excitement of the political arena. He contributed one hundred dollars each to the three railroads that run through this county, the Pan-Handle, Big Four and Narrow Gauge, and has used all honorable means to promote the welfare of the general public.

PROF. JASPER L. MASSENA.

That energy and industry are essential to success, and that when embodied in enterprise they will lead to success, has been demonstrated over and over again. This important truth is once more illustrated in the brief biographical mention of Prof. Massena which is to follow. This gentleman was born near Kokomo, Howard county, Indiana, February 3, 1863. When but a boy of thirteen he was left on his own resources, his mother dying when he was but eight years of age and his father surviving her but five years. At this time he went to live with an uncle, but remained only one year when he felt life's responsibilities resting upon him and began working by the month, which he continued to do until nineteen years

of age. All these years he was denied the privilege of attending school, but saved his earnings and, as his expenses were small and with the aim ahead of being able some day to educate himself, he worked with a will, after which he prepared himself by further school attendance to teach a country school, which he did for two years, at the end of which time he entered Danville Normal School and remained one year.

From early boyhood the inclinations of Prof. Massena were drawn toward art and he turned his attention in that direction, preferring it to teaching school, and in 1884 came to Marion as assistant to Dr. Tingley in the art department in the Marion Normal School, where he remained two years. Although he spent the next three years as instructor in the Marion public schools, he could not give up his chosen profession and returned to Danville Normal School, where he continued his studies one term, completing his course, and was again engaged in the Marion Normal two years, then received a call from the Roseburg school, a position which he accepted and filled one year.

As sunlight and air are essential to plant life, so they are to mankind, and Prof. Massena realizing this fact, removed from town to his country home, where he could enjoy the beauties of nature and gather many valuable points to further his study in art, which he continued to pursue for four years. These were pleasant years as well as profitable ones, but, like many others, he again became engaged in his chosen work and for two years was professor of art in the Hartford City schools, and in 1899 entered the Pratt Institute of Art in the city of New York, during which time he continued as professor of art in the Hartford City

schools, carrying on its details by correspondence.

On the 22d day of September, 1889, Mr. Massena married Miss Lucy Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas, and through this union the home of Mr. and Mrs. Massena has been brightened by two interesting children, Cleo and Cycil.

Mr. Massena has been very successful in life and owns a neat farm of sixty acres in Franklin township just outside the limits of the city of Marion, where his wife superintends a fine green house and vegetable-growing garden, in both of which she deserves a great deal of credit, as many of our most beautiful flowers and our earliest vegetables are her products and are enjoyed by many who are less favored in being able to raise them.

Politically, the Professor is not a party man, but casts his vote for the man who in his opinion will work for the betterment of all.

Prof. Massena stands high among the people of his town and county and is a favorite among the children with which he is brought in so close contact. As a self-made and self-educated man he is one that fully carries out the truth enunciated in the introductory paragraph.

WILLIAM M. WARD.

William M. Ward, a veteran of the Civil war and prominent agriculturist of Grant county, Indiana, was born in Monroe township, this county, April 29, 1844. His parents were Jeremiah and Bethena (Cottrell) Ward, natives of West Virginia, but married in Highland county, Ohio. From Highland

county they moved to Wayne county, Indiana, and in 1840 to Grant county, where they located in Monroe township, the father purchasing wild school land, which he improved and made his home until about 1845. About that time he moved to Center township, which was his home until his death. The death of himself and wife occurred about one week apart, he in his seventy-eighth year and she in her seventy-fifth. They were the parents of eleven children, nine of whom grew to adult years and six surviving at this time, two of them, Albert O. and William M., taking part in the great Rebellion that threatened to disrupt our country.

William M. Ward was a babe of about one year when his parents settled in Center township, where his primary education was received in the common schools and where he grew to man's estate. He was yet at home with his parents when the call to arms was sounded and in August, 1862, he enlisted as private in Company H, Eighth Indiana Regiment, for three years and was sent to Arkansas. At the end of six months' service he was taken ill and was placed in the hospital at Keokuk, Iowa, where he remained three months before he had sufficiently recovered to travel back home, when he was given his discharge on account of disability. January 29, 1864, his patriotic ardor not one whit abated, he re-enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment, and was sent to Princeton, Kentucky, to guard that post. After taking part in the engagements for eighteen or twenty months he was discharged on October 1, 1865, and returned to his home in Center township and again took up the pursuits of agriculture.

Mr. Ward is a practical farmer who is quick to adopt modern measures in his work when he sees they are an improvement over the old way. He carries on general farming and has accumulated on hundred and twenty acres in the farm upon which he resides and forty acres in another tract, all of which is well looked after and kept in good shape.

Mr. Ward was united in marriage, April 27, 1892, to Miss Frances A. Stebbens, daughter of Jeremiah B. Stebbens and a lady of many noble qualities of mind and heart.

Mr. Ward is a stalwart Republican, although he is not an active politician. He is also a prominent Mason, belonging to Samaritan Lodge, No. 105, F. & A. M., of Marion, and has the entire confidence and esteem of all who have come in contact with him.

HON. ORLANDO S. JONES.

Hon. Orlando S. Jones, mayor of the city of Marion, Indiana, more familiarly known as "Jake," is a product of the Hoosier state, having been ushered into existence in this city on June 6, 1865. His father, Byron H. Jones, was a native of West Milton, Miami county, Ohio, where his boyhood days were spent on his father's farm. When a young man he went to Richmond, Indiana, where he learned the trade of a jeweler, locating in Jonesboro with his parents, Daniel and Millie (Jones) Jones, and about 1861 moved to Marion. He served as deputy clerk under Robert L. Jones, and in 1863 was chosen by the voice of the people to the office of county clerk, of which

he was the incumbent four years. He had read law while in the clerk's office, and after the expiration of his term opened a law office, acted as agent for several insurance companies, and distributed justice to all offenders against the law for a period of twenty or more years, or up to the time of his death on September 7, 1892, at the age of sixty-two years. He was an active worker for the success of the Republican party and in religion was a Quaker.

Byron H. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Rosetta M. McClure, whose father, Samuel McClure, belonged to an old and highly respected family and is represented elsewhere in this book. She was born in this city and with the exception of the time spent in school passed her entire life here, passing up into the light of eternal morning on November 13, 1899, in her sixty-first year. She was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and left two children, on whose hearts her image is enshrined: Orlando S.; and Samuel Frank, who for eight or ten years was city editor of the *Daily Chronicle* of Marion, and for the past eight months has been stationed in the Philippine islands as superintendent of the dead letter office.

Orlando S. Jones was educated in the public schools of Marion and here spent his youthful days. When about fifteen he spent two months at work in a brick yard. Later he entered the office of L. M. Overman to learn the intricacies of surveying, remaining there eighteen months. Finding this employment uncongenial to his taste, he learned the trade of a plumber and tinner and entered the store of L. C. Beshore, where he remained fifteen years, the store changing hands three times in the interval.

September 5, 1898, he was appointed chief of the fire department and served until April 1, 1900, when he resigned to look after his private business. On September 26, of that year, he was appointed mayor to fill the unexpired term of William L. Golding, the term extending to 1902. He makes an efficient officer and looks after the interest of the people in a manner which has elicited unqualified praise from all parties.

Mr. Jones is also interested in agriculture, owning a fine farm of ninety acres four miles from the city. His wife was formerly Miss Bernice Gage, a native of Richmond and the daughter of Ira Gage, the popular traveling salesman of Marion. Mr. Jones is a staunch Republican, but numbers his friends among both political parties, his genial nature making him a general favorite. He is a member of Grant Lodge, No. 103, Knights of Pythias.

J. J. BRADNER.

Among the many industries demanding more than a passing notice is that of which J. J. Bradner is the proprietor. While it is, like many others in Marion, but a few years old, it has contributed materially to the prosperity and improvement of that part of the city in which it is located.

Some eleven years ago Mr. Bradner erected his present establishment on West Second street and embarked in the manufacture of bee-keepers' supplies. Investing about \$5,000 in the building, machinery and stock, his facilities for the manufacturing of the standard goods in that particular line and other specialties were of the first order.

At present, besides making all kinds of bee-keepers' supplies, he makes a specialty of lock-cornered boxes, and deals in lumber, builders' hardware and, in fact, all kinds of building material. Giving particular attention to the cutting of veneers, his establishment has attained a wide reputation for the excellence of its products in this line.

Mr. Bradner was born at Bellvale, Orange county, New York, but was reared however, in Schuyler county. His father being a manufacturer of lumber and fanning mills, he became familiar with the details of both. Thirty years ago the production of fanning mills was an important and lucrative business. Many improvements were secured by patents, the son turning his attention more directly to the selling as well as manufacture of them. Upon the disposal of such patents to builders, his services were at times secured to successfully operate them. At Findlay, Ohio, he was asked to remain ten days, but before the expiration of that time was urged to remain and superintend the manufacture of fanning-mills by a large firm, and to give it his personal inspection. He remained with this establishment for three years, becoming, after the second year, a stockholder. Disposing of his interest, he went to Florida and started the manufacture of bee-keepers' supplies at the town of Quincy. In less than two years he was solicited by his former Findlay associates to return and save the old business from disaster. He completely reorganized the business, and besides continuing the manufacturing of mills, also added the feature of his southern business.

Upon the development of the gas industry he, realizing its great benefits to Findlay, sought in a town in the gas region of In-

diana, where similar conditions existed, and where he believed like results would ensue. After visiting various places, he was attracted by the admirable prospects at Marion, his investigations finally resulting in his purchase of a fifty-acre tract, which, at that time was nearly a mile from the city. In this movement his friends used every argument to dissuade him, his father-in-law, especially, being a practical real-estate man. He paid one hundred and fifty dollars per acre, which seemed an absurd thing to do, but the wisdom of his judgment has been long since verified, the development of the city, and consequent increase in the value of this property, having far surpassed his expectations.

Bradner's addition, lying between Second street and Spencer avenue, was platted into one hundred and two lots, of which more than one-half have been sold. The plan followed by Mr. Bradner generally has been to build tasty and comfortable homes and to sell them upon easy terms. Besides the improvement to the property, adding to the wealth of the whole, this plan has enabled dozens of laboring men to secure homes of their own, and most of these have already completed their payments. Mr. Bradner's original idea was simply a speculative one, but as soon as the truth of his supposition as to the expansion of Marion was proven he decided to remove from Findlay and devote his presence and attention to this city.

With the clear business judgment that has come from years of closest contact with shrewd business men and the management of various industries he has constantly given his interests at Marion that personal supervision that has insured a successful result,

whether in the line of manufacture and building or in the successful handling of real estate, and he commands the confidence and respect of all those citizens with whom he holds business relations.

J. J. Bradner was married at Findlay, Ohio, to Miss Ida H., daughter of Hon. A. P. Byal, one of the best known public men and influential citizens of that city, and who had served two terms in the house of representatives from Hancock county. and was also a member of the Ohio constitutional convention. To this union have been born four children, viz: James P., who graduated in the class of 1899, from Purdue University, receiving his degree as an electrical engineer. He is at present officiating as such with the Union Traction Company at Fairmount. Clarence, Carrie and Don are at home, the two former having had advantages of a course in the high school.

Politically Mr. Bradner is a Democrat, and though holding decided opinions and in earnest accord with his party upon the great principle for which it stands, he is not a political worker and has never sought the emoluments of office. While his attention is almost wholly devoted to his business, as a young man he became affiliated with the Masonic fraternity in Lamoka Lodge, No. 463, at Tyrone, New York.

SAMUEL HOSEA KNOX.

Samuel Hosea Knox is a well-to-do farmer of Franklin township, having located in Grant county, Indiana, in 1867, and contributed his share toward the development of the county. He is a native of the

"Hoosier" state, having been born near Spartansburg, in Randolph county, March 9, 1842. There were three sons and six daughters in his fathers family, all of whom grew to mature years and were married. Seven are yet living. The parents, Hosea and Clementine (Evans) Knox, were both natives of North Carolina, where they were married and moved to Indiana at a very early day, settling in Randolph county, where they purchased a piece of heavy timber land, on which was a log cabin. This was their home until 1869, when the father died at the advanced age of seventy-two years. He was an ardent member of the Baptist church and for forty years was a constant sufferer from rheumatism.

Mr. Knox, the subject of these memoirs, was born and reared on the farm in Randolph county, and there attended the old log school-house, in which he obtained his education. He remained at home until his twenty-third year, when, on August 6, 1865, he was joined in matrimony with Miss Elizabeth Jackson. She was also a native of Randolph county and a daughter of James M. Jackson, who was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, and came to Randolph county with his father, John Jackson, in 1833, when they entered land from the government. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Knox resulted in the birth of four children, namely: Emma L., who died in infancy; Mattie, a resident of Marion; Lilly L., wife of Vestal Reynolds, of Marion; and Harriet E., who is at home. These three living daughters are the only members of their generation bearing the name of Knox. He continued to live in his native county two years after his marriage before he located in Grant county, where he pur-

chased one hundred and thirty acres of land in section thirty-two. There was some twelve acres of this land partly cleared when it came into his possession. Now he has one hundred and seventeen acres in fine shape for cultivation. The low lands have all been well ditched, there being about one thousand rods of tile on the farm. He is a general farmer and stock raiser and exercises sound judgment in the management of his property, living frugally in his youth that the industry of his early years might enable him to spend his declining years in comfort and plenty. In politics he has always affiliated with the Republicans, and in religion he and his wife have long been identified with the Christian church, and Mr. Knox is a man whose character is above reproach.

ELIJAH STEBBENS.

Elijah Stebbens is a market gardener and an influential citizen of Center township, Grant county, Indiana, where he has lived many years. He was born February 21, 1838, in the city of Marion, where the Wilson Bank now stands. His father, Jeremiah Stebbens, was born in New York, and, being left an orphan when a small boy, was bound out to learn the trade of a tailor. He left his native state and at Dayton, Ohio, was married and came to Indiana, settling in Marion in 1832, when he opened a tailor shop and was also postmaster for four years, meeting with well-merited success. He died May 12, 1845, when but little past middle life, leaving a wife (*nee* Catherine Sheer) and eight children; of these eight children, Phebe and Rosa (twins), Mary E., Jere-

miah B. and Catherine are deceased, the survivors being Elijah, George W. and Frances.

Elijah Stebbens continued to live in Marion until the death of his father, when the mother, thinking it to the advantage of her small brood, moved onto a farm in Center township, where Elijah remained until his twenty-second year, when he went in debt for a farm of his own. He was married about this time, January 21, 1860, to Miss Susan Griffin and four children were added to their home, Jeremiah B., Viola, George and Eva, all of whom are living. In 1887 he moved to the farm where he now resides, which contains twenty-five acres of land, which he has devoted to market gardening. He raises large quantities of all kinds of vegetables and finds a ready sale for them as soon as they are ready to put on the market. He deals only at wholesale. In addition to the home farm he has another piece of eighty acres, all won by his industry, as he began a poor boy with no one to assist him. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations, and a man whose unflinching integrity has gained him an enviable reputation among those with whom he has had business transactions.

SYLVESTER BOND.

Sylvester Bond, one of the most prominent and successful farmers and owner of extensive sand and gravel banks,—since 1884 employed five men—of Center township, is a native of this state, having been born in Huntington county, Indiana, near Pleasant Plain on the 11th day of December, 1858, the son of John W. Bond.

Sylvester Bond was born and reared on a farm and received his preliminary education in the common schools of his native county. He remained under the parental roof until he attained his majority and in 1879 was united in marriage with Miss Alena A. Jay, daughter of Jesse Jay. After their marriage Mr. Bond and bride began making a home of their own on the farm belonging to Mr. Bond's father, but remained there only one year when they removed to Pleasant Plains and for the next four years was engaged in conducting a general store, which he did successfully, also the last three years of his stay in Pleasant Plains he served as postmaster.

In 1884 Sylvester Bond removed from Pleasant Plains to the farm where he now lives, though upon coming here he rented this farm for two years, then in partnership with Volney B. Jay purchased this place of twenty-two acres and carried on farming under this partnership until 1889, when they dissolved. Mr. Bond now owns twenty-six acres of well improved land, all under a high state of cultivation. Along with farming Mr. Bond is interested in raising small fruits and devotes much of his time to this line, having three and one-half acres set out with small fruits.

Sylvester Bond and wife are the parents of seven children, named in order of birth as follows: Ethal died when but eight years of age; Willie died in infancy; Wilbur E., a natural architect; Ora; John R.; Walter M.; and Oscar V.

In politics Mr. Bond is a life-long Republican and a thorough worker in his party. Mr. and Mrs. Bond are members of the Friends church and are proud to say they are such by birth right. Mr. Bond is

a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a member since 1896.

Socially Mr. and Mrs. Bond are among the best people of their vicinity and have the pleasure of the society of a large circle of friends.

HON. WILLIAM L. GOLDING.

Hon. William L. Golding was a citizen of high repute, upright character, charitable disposition, and at the time of his death was the chief executive of the city of Marion.

The death of Mayor Golding took place after a brief illness on Monday, September 10, 1900, and was a great shock to his fellow citizens and friends. The people of Marion could not realize that the report was really true; they thought of the Mayor as one in health, stalwart and strong, as when he was last seen upon the streets he was the picture of perfect health. He was a man whose physique had enabled him to force his way from a humble station in life to the highest position within the gift of the citizens. The success he attained in a social, business and political way was due to his personal efforts and high ambition. He was a man who loved and was loved by the common people; he had but little to do with the aristocrats. He loved the man who made his living by honest toil.

Although Mayor Golding was past the half-century mark in years he never grew old; he was a great admirer of the young American, and picked from the middle aged and young men his associates and companions.

Few men possessed a kinder heart than he, and he always responded promptly to

the cries of any one in distress. No person in want ever appealed to him in vain.

William L. Golding was a native of Fayette county, Indiana, was born April 17, 1844, and was of that sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestry of whom it has been said, "They are more Scotch than the Scotch themselves."

His father, Aaron Golding, was a carpenter by trade, and when President Lincoln called for volunteers to defend the Union he was one of the first to respond, and when mustered in the service took part in the many engagements, marches and privations in which the Army of the Potomac participated, serving with credit to his country until honorably discharged at the close of that memorable conflict. In 1868 he removed with his family to Marion and built the first depot the Pan Handle Railroad Company erected in the city, and in after years, though his health was badly impaired, owing to the many exposures and privations as a soldier, he lived to the age of three score years.

The mother of Hon. William L. Golding bore the maiden name of Cynthia Darter. She was born in Indiana, married in Fayette county, and died there many years ago. She was a devout Christian woman and held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. By her marriage with Aaron Golding she became the mother of five children, born in the following order: William L.; Almira, the wife of Francis Love; Stephen; John; and Martha, wife of Joseph F. Butler.

William L. Golding at the age of fourteen years began work at the carpenter's trade under the instruction of his father, and was about seventeen years old when he lost his mother, but the early teachings of

that earnest Christian woman left their mark and molded the acts of his future life. He being the eldest child and the father being in the army at the time of the mother's death, it devolved upon him to do much toward the support of the family, which he did by working as a farm hand and carpenter. However, in the spring of 1865, truly ardent patriotism swelled within his bosom and he enrolled his name as a defender of the Union, was mustered into service as private in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served in the commissary department until August, when he was discharged under general order. Returning to Indiana he resumed work at his trade, which he followed for some years at Marion, after removing to that city in 1867. Subsequently he became a contractor and builder and while thus engaged was appointed city marshal and later deputy sheriff. In 1882 Mr. Golding was employed by J. N. Turner & Co., lumber merchants, as manager, and later purchased an interest in the business. A few years later the plant was destroyed by fire, after which Mr. Golding started a lumber yard on the same premises. His capital was small, but he conducted his business with such care and honesty as to make a marked success, and continued in it until the date of his death.

Politically Mr. Golding was a Republican, was a member of the city council for four years and during his incumbency of the office aided in organizing the city fire department and in buying all the horses and the entire equipment. After being nominated in 1898 as the party's candidate for the office of mayor he was elected, receiving the largest majority ever given a candidate for

that office. Fraternally he was a member of the B. P. O. E., the Knights of Pythias, the I. O. O. F., and the G. A. R., all of which attended his funeral, which was the largest ever witnessed in the city.

In a business way Mr. Golding exercised sound judgment and rare insight, which, combined with most scrupulous integrity, made his name synonymous with all that is upright and honorable in the business world; his ready and clear comprehension of business transactions, his ability to read character and his strict sense of justice won for him many warm friends as well as the confidence of those more intimately associated with him. No transaction was so minute as to escape his observation, nevertheless, he never stooped to little things and always manifested a broad and liberal spirit in his relations with his fellow men. Few if any of his contemporaries accomplished as much as he for the general good of the community, and his death came as a personal bereavement to the many who knew him so long and so well. That he may have made mistakes during a residence in one place of a third of a century is to be expected, but compared with the many virtues which adorned his life they were few; what imperfections he may have had are now covered with the broad mantle of charity, as is his body with the green turf of the beautiful cemetery where he sleeps so well, while his virtues, more enduring than marble shaft or granite obelisk, will ever live, an enduring monument in the hearts of his fellow men.

The marriage of William L. Golding took place October 2, 1867, when Miss Delight Price became his wife. She is a native of Marion, born May 2, 1849, being a

daughter of Richard and Catherine (Rohrer) Price, who were born in Ohio but came to Grant county in an early day. Mr. Price died in Marion at the age of eighty-seven, and Mrs. Price at the age of eighty-four years, members of the Dunkard Society and the parents of four children beside Mrs. Golding: Grace, the wife of Thomas Lytle; Estella, married to James Bockius; Stephen; and Earl.

Mrs. Golding is a woman of kindly disposition, and while not blind to the shortcomings of others would see the good rather than evil, and thoroughly believes in the ultimate victory of right over combined forces of the ungodly. By her judicious advice and wise counsel she assisted her husband during his long and varied business experience and he was ever ready to give her due credit for much of the success which he attained in life. She is a member of the Christian church and has instilled the principles of honesty and morality in her children.

JOSHUA A. LADD.

Joshua A. Ladd has been a resident of Franklin township, Grant county, nearly all his life, and was born July 4, 1876, on the same farm on which his father was born in 1852. His grandfather, Samuel Ladd, was a native of Wayne county, Indiana, where the great-grandfather had entered government land. Charles S. Ladd, the father, married Miss Annie R. Marshall, Joshua being the only offspring. Both parents died in 1877, the mother being called to her reward when Joshua was but six months old. They were farmers.

After the death of his parents, Mr. Ladd was taken by his grandmother Marshall, who reared him to manhood and provided him with a superior education. His primary training was taken in the common schools after which he attended Fairmount Academy and the Marion Normal School. On leaving school he adopted the calling of his ancestors and purchased thirty-seven acres of land, added the seventy inherited from his father, making one hundred and seven acres which are devoted to general farming, and he has shown the wisdom of introducing new ideas into the business and getting out of the old ruts. He is of genial, social temperament and is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and an active worker in the Friends church.

After his mother's death, the father went to Texas for his health and died in Wise county about four months later; the grandparents and subject were also in Texas, but after the death of the father, the grandparents returned to Grant county, Indiana, and in 1881 went to Kansas and lived there till 1885, when they returned to Indiana where Joshua A. has since lived in Grant county.

Joshua A. Ladd married, in 1898, Miss Ada, daughter of David and Nancy Farley. She was born in Franklin township, January 26, 1881. This union has been blessed with two children, Lena O., and Georgia E.

JOSEPH W. STUDLEY, M. D.

Joseph W. Studley, M. D., one of the leading and most popular of the physicians and surgeons of Marion, Indiana, with his office in the Columbian block, a native of Fishersburg, Madison county, was born Oc-

tober 2, 1850, and received his elementary education in the public schools and later attended the Noblesville Academy, where he passed the years of 1873 and 1874. In the last mentioned year he entered the study of medicine under Dr. H. G. Fisher, of Fishersburg, was under his tutorship nearly two years and in 1875-76 was a student in the Chicago Medical College. For four years, from 1876-80, he was in active practice; subsequently he completed his professional studies in the Medical College of Indiana, being graduated at Indianapolis March 5, 1881. During twenty-four years of active work in his profession he has had an experience seldom vouchsafed to practitioners of his age, and the last seven years of this experience have been had in the city of Marion. For seventeen and a half years he practiced in Wabash county and is still an honored member of the Wabash County Medical Society.

Dr. Joseph W. Studley is a son of D. E. and Ruth (Castor) Studley, the former of whom was a native of New York state and the latter of Ohio. The Studley family of America was first founded in Vermont, where the paternal grandfather of the Doctor was born of Scotch-Irish ancestors. The great-grandparents of Mrs. Ruth (Castor) Studley were natives of Germany. D. E. Studley passed his life principally as a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church and died near Fishersburg in May, 1874, at the age of sixty-six years, but the mother had been called away in June, 1872. These parents had born to them ten children, of whom seven still survive, viz.: Calvin Wesley, a farmer and stock-dealer in Chetopa, Kansas, and served three years in Company E, Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry, during

the Civil war; Dadus E., who served four years in the same company and regiment, is now living in Chicago; Charles C. is a justice of the peace and lives on the site of the family home in Lapel, Indiana, from which he ran away to join the army and served over two years in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Infantry. All these boys escaped being wounded, but were disabled by relapse of measles. The daughters are Mrs. Olive Huffman, of Michigan; Mary, wife of John Sears, an ex-soldier and residing in Lapel, Indiana; and Margaret, wife of John Alden and living in Ohio. Dr. Joseph W. is the youngest of the family. The deceased children were Sanford, who died with typhoid fever at the age of about fifty years, leaving a family at Chetopa, Kansas; Cyrus, who died of the same disease at the age of twenty-one, unmarried; and Martha J., who married Arnold Elston in 1859 and died in 1881.

During the Civil war Dr. Joseph W. and his brother Cyrus were left to care for the family, the other brothers being in the army, and the father, who was in rather delicate health, being away most of the time attending to his ministerial duties. These two lads, the elder only in his teens, were called upon to do the work of men on the farm. From that time to the present Dr. Studley has been self-sustaining. He worked his way through school and was deprived of many school privileges enjoyed by others of his tender years by reason of his family necessities. He taught school a few terms, saving his earnings to pay his way in college. While there he accepted whatever employment was offered, with the same object in view. After two years in medical college he engaged in practice for four

years, returning to complete his medical education with the means thus acquired. As the years passed and prosperity seemed to smile on him, he launched out in other business enterprises, but was unfortunate. At one time he lost everything, including a stock of drugs, in a destructive fire, and at another time he was broken up in business through too much confidence in his fellow men. He then decided to direct himself strictly to his profession, in which he has in a measure retrieved his losses. He owns a fine home in Marion and enjoys a large and lucrative practice. His professional success has been phenomenal and his practice has largely exceeded his most sanguine hopes. His practice is general, though he gives special attention to malignant diseases, in the treatment of which he has met with marked success. But as a general practitioner he holds an enviable position among the successful physicians of Marion.

The marriage of Dr. Studley took place June 17, 1875, in his native town, to Miss Lamira V. Milburn, a native of Madison county, Indiana, and to this union have been born five children, viz.: Clifton W., who has been pursuing medical studies in the office of his father for two years; Charles B., who died at the age of three months; Chella V., married to Frank Hess, a native of Montpelier, Indiana, and by trade a machinist; Clara aged ten years; and Cecil, aged two.

Dr. Studley is a member of Metosinia Lodge, No. 533, I. O. O. F., at Lafontaine, Indiana, of which he is a past grand and has been the representative to the grand lodge. He has been an active and zealous Republican all his life, as are also his brothers.

NIXON WINSLOW.

It is truly a source of gratification to him who looks back upon a well-spent life, and can conscientiously say: "I have wronged no man." "I have tried to make the world better for having lived in it," and with the inspiration of the Apostle, to exclaim, "I have fought a good fight—I have finished my course."

The name of Nixon Winslow is in Fairmount, Indiana, the synonym for honesty, integrity and high moral stamina. For a period of sixty-four years he has been a familiar figure upon the streets of Fairmount. No man in Grant county is better or more favorably known. His life is an open book before the people. In all these years he has been the same quiet, unobtrusive, conscientious citizen. His public spirit and enterprising disposition, though exercised in a quiet, unassuming manner, has been a forceful element in the upbuilding of the varied interests of Fairmount and Grant county. The town of Fairmount owes much of its prosperity to the enterprising disposition of a few of its citizens, among whom may be classed the subject of this review.

Mr. Winslow's life has been largely confined to agricultural pursuits, and his desire is to be still classed with the farmers. In 1893, however, he assisted in organizing the Citizens' Exchange Bank of Fairmount. Mr. Winslow was chosen president, and has so continued to the present time. But the bank has undergone various changes. At first there were fourteen citizens of Fairmount and vicinity connected with it as incorporators. Now three men, namely: Nixon Winslow, John Selby, and A. A. Ulrey own and control it.

William C. Winslow, now deceased, was the first cashier. He was succeeded by his brother, John Winslow, who is also dead. John Selby is the present cashier. The bank transacts a careful, conservative business, and is regarded as one of the solid financial successes of the county. Its depositors are amply secured through the personal responsibility of the gentlemen controlling it. This institution has had a very successful career.

Mr. Winslow is also president of the Fairmount Mining & Gas Company, and a leading stockholder in the corporation. This institution supplies the fuel and light to the town of Fairmount. Incidentally, it may be remarked, that on the development of gas in the vicinity, Mr. Winslow, together with the holders of realty in the vicinity was much benefited, financially, through the enhancement of values.

But perhaps the most interesting part of Mr. Winslow's life, when reviewed in retrospective, are the years of his childhood. Born in North Carolina, his parents removed to Grant county, Indiana, in 1836, he being then but five years old. Here he grew to manhood, amid the environments of pioneer life. The family home was established in the woods on land entered from the government which is now in the suburbs of the town of Fairmount. He attended the primitive schools of those early days, and remembers also that the "masters'" qualifications were often measured by his muscle and ability to wield a birch, rather than superior educational attainments. He remembers the crude log school house, round logs with clap-board roof, held on by weights, for nails were a luxury in those days; the puncheon floor, the wide fire-place where whole forests were reduced to ashes. The fuel was con-



NIXON WINSLOW.

MRS. CYNTHIA ANN WINSLOW.

tributed by the patrons, the chopping being the only consideration of value. The "desks" were of hewn planks, smooth on the upper side, at least. These rested on stout pins driven into auger holes in the logs of the wall, about thirty inches from the floor; nevertheless the small and the large pupils used the same "desks," if they could write, and it mattered little if the small pupils' feet were dangling in the air a foot from the floor. The "seats" were made of puncheons, later slabs, with the smooth side up. Auger holes were bored into them at proper angles, and stout legs driven in and cut to the proper length. Occasionally there was a "low" one, but usually the "a, b, c," class sat on the same benches as those "ciphering in the Double Rule of Three"—and that was the acme of mathematical ambition. Mr. Winslow says he nearly mastered it under the tuition of his old teacher, William Neal, now living in Marion.

But the windows! Let the youth of to-day imagine a window without glass. True, "bad boys" sometimes break the glass, but these never had glass in them. They consisted of holes cut through the logs, and these holes were covered with greased paper. Through these an occasional beam of sunshine reached the book of the student, but not often. The walls were adorned, not with outline maps, winsome mottoes, or beautiful pictures, but with dried mud which served to keep the wintry blasts outside the walls. Finish the building with a huge chimney from the ground to the top of the building or "comb" of the roof. This was built of split sticks imbedded in mud so deeply that they did not often catch fire from the roaring, crackling furnace beneath, but sometimes they did. The door was made of boards

split from a straight-grained log. These were held together by wooden cleats pinned on with wooden pins. The "hinges" were an extension of the cleats, with an auger hole through them, resting on a projecting "half-hinge" pinned to the jamb. When the door opened its creaking would have alarmed the neighborhood, but for the fact that their "residences" were also furnished with the same kind of hinges. "Ventilation," about which so much is said and written in later days, was wisely though unconsciously provided for in the wide open fire-place and chimney, and it is doubtful if any modern school-house supplies fresher or purer air, even though scientifically "ventilated."

Here, then, Mr. Winslow laid the foundation of an education. A knowledge of the "Three R's" was about the extent to which the average "school master" was able to take his students. And if, in recognition of superior merit or through favoritism, a female teacher was employed the "big boys" left school for fear she would teach them grammar. On holidays, the pupils managed to reach the school-house before the "master," and "barred him out" for a treat. This was not always successful, however, for the projecting corners of the log house made quite a convenient means of ascent, and occasionally a belligerent master would place obstructions over the chimney and smoke the scholars out. However, Mr. Winslow remembers sharing in the distribution of two bushels of apples, a great luxury in that day, by the generous hand of his friend and teacher, Mr. Neal, on a Christmas morning.

These old-time reminiscences afford the means of comparison, and to that extent are educational. It is also pleasant to reflect

upon the "has beens" of life, and to recognize, by such reflection, the rapid flight of time and the wonderful progress made in the development of our country within the span of a human life. Our subject assisted his father and brothers in the arduous task of clearing up a farm in the wilderness, at that time infested by wild beasts and wilder men, the Indians, were numerous, treacherous and dangerous. Still the whites were so thoroughly organized and prepared that no serious Indian troubles occurred in the vicinity. The forest and the streams largely furnished the food supplies of the community—Indian corn and vegetables supplying the deficiency. Money was very scarce, and of uncertain quality. Pelts and skins, also certain grains, became a measure of values, and in some communities, the circulating medium. Day laborers were paid in these commodities, or their value, in other products of the field, forest or loom. Eight dollars a month and "board around" was the usual contract with teachers, who taught twenty-two days for a month. Ordinary laborers received less.

Nixon Winslow was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, on the 28th of June, 1831. He is a son of Thomas and Martha (Bogue) Winslow, also natives of North Carolina, where they were married. Neither of them lived to old age, and both died near Fairmount, father at sixty-seven years of age and the mother at sixty-four. Three of their family of five children—Nixon, John and Nancy—were born in North Carolina, and David and Penina were born in Indiana. Of these only Nixon and his brother David are now living, though all lived to pass the meridian of life. The mother of Nixon was his father's second wife.

Nixon Winslow was married in this county in 1853, the lady of his choice being Miss Cynthia Ann, daughter of Denny and Mary Jay, natives of Ohio. They came to this county about 1850, and died near Jonesboro. Mrs. Winslow was born in Miami county, Ohio, in 1832.

Mr. and Mrs. Winslow have six children and one deceased. The eldest is Luvenia, now Mrs. Kelsay, who lives on a farm near Fairmount; Webster, also a farmer, resides in Fairmount; Denny is a farmer in Liberty township; Mary Ellen, an accomplished young lady, is still under the parental roof, the companion of her parents; Ancel and Clinton are farmers in Fairmount township; Marcus died in childhood.

The sons chose the vocation of their father, and followed farming from choice. Mr. Winslow has been liberal with his children, giving them all a good start in business life. This they have improved upon and are all very well-to-do.

Mr. Winslow is a Quaker, or Friend, in religious faith, being born into the church according to the custom of that branch of religious worship. He is devoted to the principles of this time-honored organization. His creed is to deal justly with his fellow man; encouraged by example, as well as by precept, the tenets of a just righteous life. A leading characteristic of the Friends is their discountenance of strife and contention. They foster and encourage the principles of temperance and sobriety, avoid bickerings and strife, and do not believe in war as a "civilizer." This is strongly emphasized in the experience of the Quaker at the battle of Gettysburg, who, being impressed into the emergency service to repel Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, and seeing

a Rebel, called out to him "Friend, thee stands just where I want to shoot," fired his gun, and down came the Rebel.

The early geneology of the Winslow family is somewhat obscure, yet there is enough positively known to say that they came from England before the Revolutionary war, and located in New England, this particular branch of the family locating in the South. Since the name figures prominently in the history of Revolutionary times, it is more than probable that this family was engaged in the great struggle for American Independence. It is now a very numerous family in Indiana and the middle west.

SALMON S. BOWMAN.

If there is one thing more than another in which every loyal citizen of Marion takes pride, it is that the public schools are unsurpassed in their efficiency by any town of similar size in the state. Like much of the general growth of the city, the greatest advancement of the schools has been during the past fourteen years, since when the corps of teachers has increased from thirteen to eighty-three, the principals having then been but three where there are now twelve. Among those who have done active work in the making of the school system and whose impress is keenly felt throughout is Salmon S. Bowman, the popular principal of the grammar grades at the high school building.

Unlike many of his profession, Mr. Bowman takes a broad view of those things that tend to advance the interests of the human species, having passed that period where so many stop, adhering to the narrow view

of the pedagogue; but with a broader consideration of the duties of the true educator, lends to the efforts of earnest men and women who, not tied by the lines of party or creed but with a love for mankind, use every honest means to make the world better and happier by their living in it. He is a true educator and follows the profession of teaching, not simply for the living it affords, but for the love inherent in his nature for the enfranchisement of the human mind and the converting of the youth of the country into able and responsible men and women. He is a teacher by nature—not simply one the force of circumstances. The debt due a few conscientious workers like him may not be fully appreciated by the present generation, but it is hoped those who succeed will be able to thoroughly grasp the advantages they have derived through the efforts of a few earnest and honest teachers.

Mr. Bowman was born in Henry county, Indiana, January 24, 1849, being the son of David and Ruth (Bell) Bowman, the former of whom was the son of Benjamin Bowman, who came to Indiana from Ohio about 1816. He was of German ancestry but of Pennsylvania birth. Ruth Bell, the mother of Salmon, was born in North Carolina and came to Indiana when but a small girl. The Bowman home being close to Hagerstown, Wayne county, Salmon had the advantage of the fairly good schools of that place, supplementing them with an attendance at the high school at Richmond. In May, 1864, when some months less than sixteen years of age, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana V. I., under Col. James Gavin. His active service was in the northern part of Alabama, and consisted, in the main, of guard duty, as he

was stationed along the various railroads of that state. In this way the one hundred days for which he had enlisted were employed, his discharge coming at the end of the period of service. This proved an excellent training for the youth, and was of much value to him in forming his subsequent opinions of men and events. He resumed the preparation for life employment by further school attendance at Marion, and began to teach, when in his twentieth year, at the old home at Hagerstown. With the exception of but two years, he has taught constantly ever since. After some time in the schools of his native county, he accepted the position of principal of the high school at Bethany, Missouri, where his efforts did much to place the school upon a more exalted basis. Bethany is one of the old conservative interior towns of the conservative state, and his introduction of more advanced ideas on educational matters than the people had been accustomed to was met with no little opposition and criticism; but the straightforward manner in which he met the objections and aroused the enthusiasm of the pupils, finally reaching all who were interested, overcame former obstacles and resulted finally in the great advancement of the schools and the establishing of a new value of education that has since made Bethany the center of advanced and improved methods that have exerted a wonderful influence in the shaping of thought in Missouri.

On returning to Indiana, Mr. Bowman became the principal of the Converse school, where he remained for five years, succeeding this with three years in the district schools of Grant county. The two following years were passed in a bank at Converse, and then began his connection with the Marion

schools, in which he has remained constantly since 1886. The school was then just getting formed into something of the present system, embodying the application of those great and logical principles deduced by the world's most acute philosophical educators, Froebel, Pestalozzi, and Rousseau. The wide training and experience of Mr. Bowman made his relation to the school mean something more than the mere addition of one more teacher. Having kept in touch with the movement toward better methods and with the strength coming from many years' studious application to the needs of the times, he entered heartily into the forward movement, here devoting his experience and ability to the shaping of a more advanced course of study and its introduction without unnecessary friction into the work of the school. Believing that the great duty of the schools is to better fit men and women for the responsibilities of life, his efforts have been directed to the advancement of the practical rather than the mere culture of the mind, the lines of training that will the better fit the youth for actual citizenship.

For fourteen years, his every energy has been concentrated upon the one object, and to that end his influence has been to bringing his teachers to have equal enthusiasm in the work as himself. That they have done so, becoming imbued with equal fervor, is proven by the uniform progress made in all the schools of the city. Manual training is advocated, its results, wherever adopted, being of so beneficial a nature.

The school over which Mr. Bowman has immediate supervision now employs ten teachers, who have four hundred and thirty pupils under their training, and the value of

the work done is shown on every hand. He is also connected with all the educational work of the state, being a member of the Northern Indiana Teachers' Association, in the deliberations of which he takes an active and influential part.

Salmon S. Bowman was married at Converse, Indiana, December 25, 1878, to Miss Mattie, daughter of David Mendenhall, of Converse, where she was born, reared and educated. Their family consists of three children—Ethel, Donald, and Hazell. The latter is a high-school student, the son an electrician, and the elder daughter—Ethel—is becoming quite well and favorably known as a writer of reputation and promise. Her poetical productions breathe a spirit of pathos and tenderness, which, combined with a clear diction and pleasant versification, indicate a true poetical spirit. Herewith is a selection from her pen that will no doubt be appreciated:—

AT CURTAIN FALL.

Soon, I think, will fall the curtain on life's tragedy,
Though I wait here all unknowing what my few last lines shall be,
I, long since, my plot unraveled, heedless how the critics caviled,
And my part is now so little there's no longer need of me.

In the far, fair days behind me when I first was on the stage,
I thought I should be the hero; to the world I flung my gage;
Ne'er a heart than mine beat gladder, fame seemed as a smooth-runged ladder.
Ardent, glowing heart of boyhood, how it chills and fails with age!

Then the Master of the drama gave an ancient role to play—
Lover—in the old, yet ever-new and ever-wondrous way.

Ah, the shine and shade of living, hasty quarrels, sweet forgiving!
Oh, the marvel of the moonlight! Oh, the miracle of day!

All our speech was set to music, music our two glad hearts made;
I no more craved fame and fortune, loved the minor parts we p'ayed.
But the joy-dial's flying finger would not let her further linger;
Done her sweet part in the drama, from my clasping arms she strayed.

Always earth is glad, nor cares she what of loss men's hearts may hold;
Still the redbird called his sweetheart, still the autumn leaves turned gold,
Still came winter's dazzling glory, still the springtide's flow'r-writ story,
Lyric winds sang through the tree-tops crooning dear old songs of old.

And soft-sandaled years strewed heart's-ease and white poppies in their flight—
Naught is left me from that love-dream, save sometimes a sob at night.
And a heart thrilled through its sadness, oftentimes by others' gladness,
And a sweet hope ever present that somewhere 'twill all come right.

Yes, the play is almost over, soon the curtain-bell will call;
Would I'd said my speeches better! Ah, well! He who wrote it all
Knows how hard it was to render; He can be but kind and tender.
"Well done, child, you did your best," I think He'll say at curtain fall.

—Ethel Bowman.

Marion, Ind,

FRANKLIN DRUCKEMILLER.

Franklin Druckemiller is an extensive stock-raiser and farmer of Franklin township, Grant county, Indiana, whose property has increased under his shrewd supervision until at this time he is in affluent circumstances. He was born February 20, 1849,

in Carroll county, Ohio, and was a child of six years when his parents moved to Franklin township, Grant county, where he grew to man's estate, receiving his education in the common schools. He remained at home until his twenty-sixth year, when he began to do for himself. In 1877 occurred his marriage with Miss Amanda Small, who has presented him with five children, Calvin, Gertrude, Myrtle, Melvin and Nora.

After his marriage he rented part of the homestead, where he remained many years, cultivating the ground and saving his earnings. In 1889 he purchased the property he now owns, containing two hundred and seventy-six acres of good land, most of which is under cultivation. He has been largely engaged in stock-raising, but also does considerable farming, and in 1897 saw an opportunity to increase his income by going into the wholesale business, and as he is ever on the alert to turn an honest penny he took advantage of the opportunity. His opinions carry weight in the business circles of the township and he is accorded the respect of all. He is not in sympathy with secret orders and in politics is an unswerving Prohibitionist.

GEORGE SHUGART.

George Shugart, an old and esteemed resident of Franklin township, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Wayne county, this state, near Fountain City, May 19, 1823, is a son of John, grandson of George, and great-grandson of Zachariah Shugart.

John Shugart was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, and came to Wayne county with his father at an early day, entering government land here. There he met

and married Miss Sarah Ratcliff, who bore him nine children, all of whom have passed to the better world except our subject and his brother John, who is a farmer of Franklin township. They were as follows: Henry, Betsey, Cornelius, George, John, Mary, Sally Abigail, and Isaiah. In 1838 the family came to Grant county and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land of Mr. Ballinger, situated in Mills township. There was on this land a log house containing two rooms, and here the father died in his sixty-seventh year. He had been very successful in life and was an earnest Christian, a member of the Quaker church.

George Shugart was a lad of fifteen when his parents located in Mills township, and he continued to live at home until his marriage December 24, 1844, to Miss Abigail Osborne. Early in the spring following he came to this farm in Franklin township, where he has since lived. He is the father of three children: Henry M., a farmer and dairyman of this township; Thomas N., deceased; and Mary J., widow of William Bogue. The present Mrs. Shugart, to whom he was united after the death of his second wife, was Mrs. Mary Smith, widow of Isaac R. Smith, and a daughter of Jesse and Hannah Thomas. She was born in Wayne county, in 1829, and when but two months old was brought by her parents to Grant county, to North Marion, where they located. In 1846, Mr. Shugart erected a log house for his family. It had one room, one window, and one door, and occupied the site of his present handsome brick residence. There are one hundred and one acres of this land and it was all in its wild state when purchased by Mr. Shugart; now there are ninety-six acres in cultivation, the remain-

ing five being left for pasture and shade. The work of clearing has all been performed by Mr. Shugart himself, and his farming operations have also been carried on under his immediate supervision.

Mr. Shugart is a man of great strength of character, and has taken a very determined stand on the question of temperance, giving his unqualified support to the Prohibition party, hoping in time to see the liquor traffic wiped from the face of our fair globe. He and his estimable wife are members of the Quaker church in which he has been an elder for many years. Many are the changes and improvements he has noted since becoming a resident of this county, the old log school-house with its puncheon floor, clapboard roof, and mud and stick chimney have long ago disappeared and their places have been taken by the neat frame and more substantial brick. Attractive farm houses dot the country over while the populous and thriving little city of Marion he can distinctly remember as a small hamlet which boasted but one store.

Mr. Shugart has had much sickness in his family, entailing heavy expense, yet withal he has accumulated a competency.

Mrs. Shugart by her marriage with Isaac P. Smith had five children; two died young and three are living, viz.: Robert L. Smith; Allen J. Smith, and Miranda, wife of Franklin Wright.

JOHN SHIELDS.

John Shields is an old and highly respected farmer of Grant county, Indiana, having been a resident of Franklin township for almost half a century, and proved himself a valuable citizen. He was born July

21, 1826, near Xenia, in Greene county, Ohio, and there grew to manhood, attending the primitive schools which were kept in a log cabin and became familiar with the routine of agricultural life.

Preston Shields, father of John Shields, was a native of Virginia, served in the war of 1812, and married Miss Delilah Fulker-son and died in Jay county, Indiana, at the age of eighty-three years, his wife having died in the same county when seventy-nine years old. William Shields, father of Preston, was born in Pennsylvania, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The father of William Shields came from Ireland, was of Scotch-Irish parentage and was an elder in the old Presbyterian church at Philadelphia.

The lessons of his youth had prepared John Shields for a life of independence and at the age of twenty-one he struck out for himself, working at any honest employment he could find, cutting wood for a time and working by the day on a farm. The first summer he worked three months for forty dollars and in 1848 went to Dunkirk, Jay county, helping his father clear a new farm, returning to his old home in the winter and securing a position in the pork-packing establishment. During this time by the most frugal living he had managed to secure and save two hundred dollars, which was the nucleus around which his present comfortable fortune has accumulated. He returned to Jay county with this money and purchased eighty acres of land for two hundred and fifty dollars, paying the two hundred down.

John Shields helped his father get in his crop that season and in December, 1849, took to himself a wife in the person of Miss Araminta J. Wroe, who was a daugh-

ter of Benjamin Wroe, who was a soldier of the war of 1812 and died in Iowa, at the age of seventy-six years. Mr. Shields found he had his eighty acres paid for and just three dollars in money on which to live. They began housekeeping in the house in which he was born, farming that place for two years and in 1851 made a visit to Grant county, Indiana, to see the relatives of Mrs. Shields who lived in Franklin township. That was the turning point in their lives, as they both were so well pleased with this new country that they determined to make it their future home, and at once settled down there, our subject securing employment as sawyer in the saw-mills which he later owned and operated. In 1866 he bought his present farm of eighty acres, most of which he has cleared and improved it in a manner suitable to his requirements, making it a cosy, homelike spot. He has been engaged in general farming and stock-raising and was also interested in the lumber business at one time.

Mr. Shields has made a good record as a soldier of the Civil war, enlisting August 10, 1862, in Company C, Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for a term of three years, and receiving his discharge June 8, 1865, at Washington, under the rank of corporal. He was mustered in August 30, and on the same day the company was in the fight at Richmond, Kentucky, was captured, but was paroled and sent home. Later on the prisoners were exchanged and Mr. Shields took part in many hot engagements and was never lacking in bravery and courage. He was in the rear line in the siege of Vicksburg; in the thickest of the fray at Jackson, Mississippi (second battle); returned to the Fifteenth Army Corps at Chat-

anooga, and fought at Mission Ridge. After going to the relief of General Burnside they returned to Chattanooga, thence to Alabama, where they went into winter quarters, opening the season of 1864 with the battle of Resaca, and following it up with the engagements at Allatoona Mountain, Big Shanty, Kennesaw Mountain and the siege of Atlanta, during which time they were under fire for more than one hundred days. He also participated in the encounter at Jonesboro and shared all the privations and trials of soldier life. For more than thirty months he neither slept under a roof or ate a meal from a table, and it was with genuine pleasure that he returned to civilization and home when his duties in camp were ended. He is the father of six children, viz.: Clara, who died at the age of eighteen, just as she was budding into womanhood; Araminta, wife of Allen Overman; Sarah M., who married M. P. Haines; Margaret A., wife of Harry Hoadley; and Prestina and Benjamin, twins, the former the wife of William Howell. Four of the above were born before Mr. Shields had enlisted.

Mr. Shields has always supported the Republican ticket and gives conclusive grounds for his choice. He is a man whose honesty of intention is paramount in his every action and he well deserves the high place he occupies in public esteem.

JAMES LEANDER BRADFORD.

James Leander Bradford, postmaster of Marion, Grant county, Indiana, is a native of this county, was born October 3, 1860, and is a son of Isaac and Susan (Spray) Bradford, natives of Hardy county, West Vir-



J. L. Bradford

ginia, who came to Grant county, Indiana in 1844, and were members of the Society of Friends.

Isaac Bradford was a farmer and stock-raiser, and was a man of the precise, careful and methodical habits. He never bought a piece of machinery, or a tool or implement, but what he kept even after worn out, snugly stowed away in its proper place; and now, after his decease, in the barn and other out-buildings, may be found, just as they were when in practical use, his old wooden forks, scythes and cradles, and farming implements and machinery of all kinds. In his latter years Isaac Bradford was compelled to carry a cane, and even this he utilized for other purposes than a support in walking. A hoe blade was attached to the lower end of this staff, and whenever Isaac saw a weed sprouting, perish it must. He passed his life in Washington township after coming to Grant county, and he there owned a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, besides other property, worth in all, at least twenty-five thousand dollars. He was a great reader and in politics, like most of the Society of Friends, was an abolitionist. He was called away June 4, 1900, at the age of eighty-four years and two days.

James Leander Bradford attended the country schools until he was eighteen years of age; next, he entered the Marion Normal College, studied one term, then returned to the home farm and assisted his father until twenty-one years old, when he either bought or accepted as a gift from his father a tract of eighty acres of unimproved land in Washington township, on which he at once erected a dwelling. August 16, 1882, James L. Bradford married in Van Buren township, Grant county, Indiana, Sarepta Landress, a

native of that township, born August 31, 1862, a daughter of Lewis Landess, a retired farmer. To this union have been born six children, in the following order; Bertha and Bessie, twins; Lewis, a messenger in the postoffice; Homer, Harry and Blanch. In religion the family are Presbyterians.

James L. Bradford lived upon his Washington township farm until the spring of 1893, when he came to Marion to accept the position of deputy sheriff under J. T. Williams, which office he held one year, and was then appointed drainage commissioner for the county, of which office he was the incumbent when he was appointed postmaster of Marion in February, 1899. Mr. Bradford assumed charge of the postoffice April 16, 1899, and appointed as his assistant Miss Eva Neal, whom he retained until September, 1899, when he appointed William Williams, of Washington township, and a son of J. T. Williams, ex-county clerk, under whom Mr. Bradford had served as deputy sheriff—all being stanch Republicans. February 10, 1901, E. H. Furree succeeded Mr. Williams as assistant postmaster.

The Marion postoffice was at first situated at the corner of Fourth and Boot streets, but upon making a change of location in 1900, to Washington and Second streets the citizens, by popular subscription, raised two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars to buy the fixtures Mr. Bradford succeeded in securing the erection of a new building 42 1-2x98 feet interior space, and here the force make harmonious progress in the performance of their duties. There are now employed in this office ten city carriers and two substitutes, also seven rural carriers and two sub-carriers, eight clerks, one

messenger and one janitor, and the office now ranks as second class.

Mr. Bradford has served on the Republican district and county central committees, and in 1898 was chairman of the county central committee. He is an Elk and Odd Fellow and a K. of P.

NELSON THOMPSON.

Nelson Thompson, of Franklin township, Grant county, Indiana, was born near Urbana, in Champaign county, Ohio, August 7, 1831, and was one of seven children born to Curtis and Fanny (Rector) Thompson. The father was twice married and had fourteen children. Nelson was born on a farm and reared there to the age of eighteen, acquiring an education in the district schools. At eighteen he began working at the trade of a millwright, which he followed for about seven years. In 1861 he came to Grant county and settled on the farm in Franklin township upon which he now lives. His first purchase was of eighty acres in section 9, all unimproved land with the exception of about five acres from which the trees had been cut. He put up a one-room house, eighteen by twenty, of hewed logs, which was his home for years, but as his prosperity increased it gave way to modern buildings and other improvements, and twenty acres more were added to the original purchase, making in all one hundred acres. Eighty acres of this has been cleared by him and is now under cultivation, with nothing to show that it was at one time the center of an extensive forest. His farm lies near the gas belt and there are

three wells on it, which makes it valuable property.

Mr. Thompson was married, March 19, 1856, to Miss Martha Miller, and has reared a family of six children, viz.: Benjamin F., a resident of Swayzee; George W., who is on the farm with his father; John N., of this township; Mary F., wife of James A. Dooley; Sarah, wife of Charles Martin; and Eliza, wife of Nelson Shockey. Mr. Thompson is a Democrat and from 1883 to 1887 represented his party as justice of the peace to the entire satisfaction of both parties. He is a member of lodge No. 105, F. & A. M., of Marion, is a charter member of the chapter of that city, and is a gentleman who stands high in the community as an honorable, upright citizen.

LINDLEY HEATH ESHLEMAN, M. D.

Dr. Lindley H. Eshleman, a favorite and rising young physician and surgeon at Marion, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1870, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Stoffer) Eshleman, natives of the same county. The parents are of German descent and still living in their native county. The Doctor is the eldest of the three children born to these parents, the other two being Mrs. Minnie Freed, who lives on the home farm in Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Ella Brown, living on a farm near Waterloo, Iowa.

Dr. Eshleman received his primary education in the public schools of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, was a teacher at the age of twenty-one years and followed teaching and farming until twenty-five. He

earned the funds with which to pay his way through college—never receiving a cent from any one without first working for it—and has been self-dependent during his attendance at the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, where he spent one year in the teachers' course and one year in the study of medicine. It was there that he took his first course of lectures in the science of medicine, in 1894. In 1895 and 1896 he attended two courses in the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, from which he was graduated June 20, 1896. In July of the latter year the Doctor came to Marion, where his abilities were at once recognized and where he has established a large practice and owns a neat and comfortable dwelling, in which his consultation rooms are also located. He is a general practitioner, having no specialties excepting the treatment of diseases of children, in which he has won a high reputation. The Doctor is a member of the American Medical Association and keeps himself fully posted in the progress of the medical profession.

Dr. L. H. Eshleman was married, December 31, 1895, in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, to Miss Lora Tarr, a native of Tarr Station, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of John and Margaret (Hodskin) Tarr, both natives of Westmoreland county. To this marriage three children have been born, the elder of whom, Joseph Otto, born June 17, 1897, was called away when ten days old; Harvey Davis was born August 30, 1898, and Orville Jennings was born October 24, 1900.

The Doctor and his wife are members of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, to the support of which they liberally con-

tribute, and are also members of Queen Court, No. 153, Tribe of Ben Hur, of which the Doctor is medical examiner. The Doctor has been a member of Moss Rose Lodge, No. 350, Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, since 1891.

Dr. Eshleman is a most pleasant and affable gentleman, has made hosts of personal friends since residing in Marion, and he and wife are always welcome in the best social circles of the city. As he is devoted to the practice of his profession, he takes but little interest in politics, but is Democratic in his proclivities.

JOHN WOOD.

John Wood, the successful stock-raiser and farmer of Franklin township, Grant county, Indiana, furnishes an example in life that is well worthy of emulation. Beginning at the age of twelve years as a farm hand he worked for four dollars per month and for several years continued working by the month, in this way gaining sufficient money to buy him a home. The industry and perseverance which characterized his youth are still the dominant traits of his character and to them are due his success. He was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, September 9, 1825, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Keizer) Wood, to whom were born seven children: Hiram, Mary, Elizabeth, Ephraim, John, Margaret and George. They moved to Rush county, Indiana, in 1834, where our subject grew to manhood and received his education, his first school being the primitive log building.

August 28, 1849, he was married to Miss

Emily E. Rowland, and they became the parents of five children, namely: Mary J., wife of William Acre, of Gas City; Waty, wife of Robert Dooley; Ella, wife of Norman Cooper, of Franklin township; William M.; and John R. About two years after his marriage Mr. Wood came to Grant county with one team and settled in Franklin township on the one-hundred-acre farm where he now lives in section 7. The tract was covered with heavy timber and in the center he built his log cabin of one room, eighteen feet square. In later years he added an additional sixty-five acres and the one hundred and sixteen acres which are now cleared and in cultivation has been the work of his own hands. He has tiled and ditched the land until it is in the best possible condition, and has placed thereon all the splendid improvements we now see. He is a progressive farmer and has added stock raising, which he has made a very profitable business. He has drilled two gas wells on his land, finding gas in paying quantities, and this alone promises to enhance the value of his property very materially.

Mr. Wood has been an elder in the Church of Christ for many years and is a man who is respected by all classes. In politics he is a Republican.

CYRUS G. ROBBINS.

Cyrus G. Robbins, city clerk of Marion, Grant county, Indiana, represents one of the oldest established families in the Hoosier state, and is the eldest of the six children born to Hiram and Parmelia (Gentry) Robbins.

Moses Robbins, grandfather of Cyrus

G., was a native of North Carolina, and was nine years of age when brought to Indiana by his parents, who settled near Richmond, Wayne county, in 1816, since which time the family name has been prominently identified with the history of the state.

Hiram Robbins, father of Cyrus G., and the eldest child of Moses Robbins, was born near Richmond September 17, 1825, and now resides on his farm near Milton, Wayne county. September 25, 1856, he married Miss Gentry, a native of Wayne county, but whose parents, William and Nancy (Bell) Gentry, were born in Kentucky and were among the pioneers of Indiana. To Hiram and Parmelia Robbins were born three sons and three daughters, of whom Cyrus G. is the eldest; the second born was Sarah Elizabeth, who was married to Oliver T. Snyder, and died in Denver, Miami county, Indiana, in 1894; Viola Jane, the third child, died in 1875, at the age of fourteen years; Moses W., the next in order of birth, is a restaurant keeper at Macy, Miami county, and has a family of three children; Mary Emily is the wife of William Shumate, a business man at Denver, Indiana; and John Sheridan, the sixth child, lived in the west a number of years, but died unmarried in Denver, Indiana, May 18, 1898, at twenty-eight years of age. The mother of this family, a pious unassuming lady, devoted to her home and children, died on the home farm near Centerville, Wayne county, Indiana, February 29, 1876.

The paternal great-grandfather of Cyrus G. Robbins bore the maiden name of Harlan, and was a member of the family from which the distinguished Chief Justice Harlan descended.

Cyrus G. Robbins received his preliminary education in the common school near Centerville, and then took a full teachers' course in the National Normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, completing his studies there when but eighteen years old. He next entered the college at Moore's Hill, Dearborn county, Indiana, and for a year and a half had followed a scientific course of study when the serious illness and death of his mother called him to his home and thus ended his collegiate course. Mr. Robbins next engaged in teaching school, a profession for which his education had peculiarly fitted him, and for eight years followed the vocation in the common schools of his native county, and then entered upon graded-school work in Randolph county; for four consecutive years he taught in Lynn and was elected to fill out another year, but impaired health compelled him to decline this honor.

Mr. Robbins next purchased a stock of groceries and for nearly two years conducted a store in Lynn, but in 1890 sold out his stock in trade and came to Marion, and until 1893 was engaged in the same line of trade, when he again sold out and was employed in a dry-goods house until his election as city clerk in May, 1898, by the Republican party. Mr. Robbins entered upon the duties of his office September 5, 1898, and no incumbent has ever given better satisfaction in this responsible position.

September 25, 1878, Cyrus G. Robbins married Miss Elva E. O'Brien, daughter of Thomas and Nancy J. O'Brien, of Wayne county, members of a very prominent family of Maryland. To Mr. and Mrs. Robbins have been born four children, namely: Ida May, who assists her father in his office, was married, July 25, 1900, to Curtis B.

Waller; Zilpha, who was married, October 22, 1899, to L. C. Bogue, who is at the head of the "domestic" department in the Boston store at Marion; Viola J. and Edna are students in the Marion city schools, Viola J. being in the high school. The eldest daughter, Ida May, received her education from the Marion Normal College, and is a young lady of rare accomplishments.

Mr. and Mrs. Robbins are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church and have been reared in its faith since childhood. Fraternally, Mr. Robbins is a member of Samaritan Lodge, No. 105, A. F. & A. M., of Marion, and also of Lodge No. 119, Knights of Pythias, at Lynn, Indiana, of which he is past chancellor commander. A life-long Republican, he has been very active in promoting its success, and while teaching in Randolph county was for four years a justice of the peace, which fact, viewed in connection with his present position, is very good evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by his party friends as well as by the community at large.

GEORGE W. FENSTERMAKER, SR.

George W. Fenstermaker, Sr., is a venerable and highly respected resident of Franklin township, where he is actively engaged in farming and stock-raising on a well-improved property of one hundred and forty-six acres which he has developed from wild timber land. He was born March 18, 1820, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to George and Mary (Hammer) Fenstermaker and was the third child of a family of six sons and one daughter. But three

are now living, namely: George W.; Jenkins, who lives at Springfield, Ohio; and Abraham, a resident of Iowa. In 1826 his parents moved to Dayton, where they lived a few months when they rented a farm, cultivating it for a few years when they moved to Champaign county, Ohio, near Spring Hill, where they resided until 1833, when both parents died in November within four days of each other.

At the age of fourteen George W. Fenstermaker was thrown upon his own resources and sought work as a farm hand, receiving for his services the sum of four dollars per month. He had received some education in the subscription schools, walking one and one-half miles to reach the little log school house, and it was well this advantage had been accorded him, as he found little time to attend school after the death of his parents. He continued to work as a farm hand until he had reached his seventeenth year, when he went to Bellefontaine where he worked at the trade of a cabinet-maker for one year in order to learn it. He worked another year in Loganville and then went to Springfield, Ohio, working at his trade, and also followed that occupation at Urbana and other places, finally locating in New Burlington, Ohio, where he conducted business, cabinetmaking and undertaking. He was quite successful in this venture and remained there fourteen years, when he decided to give up that line of business and turn his attention again to farming.

In 1852 Mr. Fenstermaker came to Grant county and purchased eighty acres of wild land in Center township, erecting a log house in which he lived two years; he moved to Marion and carried on his trade for three years, when he moved on the farm

in Franklin township now owned and occupied by him. This property consists of one hundred and forty-six acres situated in section 21, and has been supplied with modern improvements, making it a most attractive, desirable place. He has carried on general farming and stock-raising, although there are two paying gas wells on the farm which are a source of income.

Mr. Fenstermaker has been twice married, the wife of his youth being Miss Mary A. Moore, to whom he was united in 1842, and who left him five children, viz.: James M., who is a resident of Franklin township; John, deceased; Ella, wife of William Knight, of Marion; Cora and Charley, who is also a resident of Franklin township. His second union was with Mrs. Amanda E. Watkins, which has been without issue.

Mr. Fenstermaker is a shrewd business man and was trustee of the township for five years and was also enrolling officer during the Civil war. In politics he is a strong Prohibitionist and his entire life has been conducted in such an upright, consistent manner that he has the confidence and good will of all who have had the pleasure of meeting him.

JOHN E. CLARK.

John E. Clark, city treasurer of Marion, Indiana, is a native of Grant county, born in Jefferson township September 26, 1864, and is a son of Simon and Julia (Nottingham) Clark, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Muncie, Delaware county, Indiana, but who were married in Grant county.

Simon Clark resided on the old home farm in Fairmount township, where he has lived many years and where he is highly respected, but Mrs. Julia Clark passed away in May, 1899, deeply mourned not only by the immediate members of the family but by a large circle of attached friends with whom she had been associated during the many years of her residence in the township. The children born to these parents were nine in number, and all are residents of Grant county with one exception. The eldest of these is Mrs. Ursula Ellen Lemon, who resides on the home farm; Flora C. is married to Arthur W. Jay, a farmer near Marion; Mrs. Addie C. Buffington lives in Muncie, her husband being a stock-dealer; John E., whose name opens this sketch, is the next in order of birth; Mrs. Josie C. De Long resides on a farm in Fairmount township; Mrs. Corinthia C. Wimpey lives three and one-half miles south of Marion; Mrs. Etta Woods lives in the village of Fairmount and is the wife of a merchant; Edward C., twin of Etta, is a farmer and dealer in live stock in Jefferson township.

John E. Clark was reared on the home farm, received his early education in the public school, and this was supplemented by an attendance at the Fairmount Academy, and on coming to Marion in 1882 he engaged in the drug business with Dr. J. L. Lord as a partner. About three years later Mr. Clark disposed of his interest in this firm and became manager for the extensive mercantile house conducted by Blumenthal & Co., and held this position when he was elected city treasurer, September 5, 1898, on the Republican ticket. The term of this office is four years, and to transact its business three persons are employed.

June 12, 1888, John E. Clark married Miss Florilla Rutherford, a native of Bellefontaine, Ohio, where she was educated in the city schools and was reared to womanhood.

Mr. Clark is an enthusiastic worker for his party's success, is a member of the Republican county executive committee, and has otherwise been honored by his party friends, with whom he is very popular. Fraternally, Mr. Clark is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is P. C. of Grant Lodge, No. 103, and is also a member of the Marion Commercial Club. Mrs. Clark is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and its various societies and is very zealous and active in church work. Socially Mr. and Mrs. Clark stand very high.

JOHN J. STREET.

John J. Street, a prosperous and respected farmer of Franklin township, Grant county, Indiana, was born near Eaton, in Preble county, Ohio, April 8, 1824, to James M. and Mary M. (Helmick) Street. James M. Street was a native of Virginia and was twice married, his first wife, Miss Lanier, bearing him four children and dying April 2, 1813. His second wife was Miss Mary M. Helmick, the mother of our subject and five other children. In 1826 he moved to Rush county, Indiana, where he died August 23, 1840.

Upon the death of his father John J. Street, who was now in his sixteenth year, assumed control of the farm—hard work for such young shoulders—but he was equal

to the task and continued to cultivate and improve it for eleven years. In the meantime he had been joined in marriage with Miss Almeda Rowland, and in 1851, with her father and John Wood, came to Grant county and located on the farm where he now lives in Franklin township. This land was entered from the government by our subject's father-in-law. Mr. Street now owns eighty acres of this land, all but ten acres of which he has cleared from dense timber. His first house was a log one, built by himself from timber chopped from his own land, but this has disappeared with other evidences of the old times, and the property now takes on a modern, cosy appearance that adds greatly to the general effect.

His marriage with Miss Rowland resulted in the birth of seven children, namely: Waty M., deceased; William R.; Greenbury R., deceased, his death occurring July 5, 1900; George E.; Louisa J.; John F., deceased; and James H., deceased. Mr. Street contracted a second matrimonial alliance, the lady being Mrs. Lucinda Patterson, widow of Samuel Patterson, and daughter of Joshua Draper.

Mr. Street is a stalwart Republican and served as treasurer of Franklin township for two years. He is a devout member of the Church of Christ.

JAMES WILLIAM ANTHONY.

The present efficient trustee of the township of Pleasant, and one of the progressive citizens of Grant county, is James W. Anthony, whose worth as an official is recog-

nized on every hand, the educational interests of the township, especially, having been most carefully furthered during the incumbency of the office by him. He was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the 27th of April, 1847, and, since the age of six, has resided in Grant county. His parents were William and Clarinda (Stackhouse) Anthony. The father died when James was but a lad of six, after which event the mother brought her two children—James and Elizabeth—to the home of her father, James Stackhouse, who then lived in this county. She had been a pupil of her husband, who had become quite well-known as a teacher in Grant county, especially in Centre township, where her home was. After their marriage they had returned to the east, where his untimely death left her in rather straightened circumstances, though he had, while here, secured a tract of land to which she later removed. She finally became the wife of Samuel Baxter, and passed the remainder of her life on the farm, dying in 1894 at the age of seventy. Her latter companion—Baxter—has since removed to Oklahoma, where he still resides. The daughter, Elizabeth, is now the wife of William Stelts, of Upland. Two children were also born to the second marriage—Harry, now on the old homestead, and Arminda, wife of Charles Dawson, of Converse.

James W. Anthony remained with his mother and stepfather till, reaching the age of seventeen, he enlisted in the last call for troops to quell the Rebellion, going out as a recruit in the Seventeenth Indiana Battery, and reaching the command at Harper's Ferry in March, 1864. This battery did most effective service, being often in the hottest of the many battles fought under General



J. W. ANTHONY.

Sheridan. It was drawn up in line of battle when Sheridan arrived after making the ever famous ride to Winchester. At Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek the battery was in the fiercest of the fighting. At the latter place it lost nine men and twenty horses, besides some of its men being taken prisoners, and some of the guns being abandoned. The remainder of his service was in the Shenandoah, that most unfortunate of all beautiful valleys of Virginia, and received his discharge in July, 1865.

The spirit of adventure being aroused within him, he decided to see more of the world and went to the western country. He secured a position with a party of government surveyors and the season was spent in the survey of what is now Oklahoma, the incidents of the survey being spiced with several encounters with the Indians, who were not fully over the tastes for blood that had been whetted by their recent experiences in the war. For four months the party was beyond the pale of civilization, each man being a law unto himself; and the first house seen for months—but a small one-room cabin—excited the utmost delight. Being rather satisfied with that kind of existence, he began to feel differently about the imagined beauties of the wild country and soon came home, resuming the hum-drum existence of an average farmer.

Reaching the age of twenty-five, Mr. Anthony married Miss Mary J., the daughter of Jefferson and Emeranda (Hamilton) Pugh, a native of Pleasant township, and who was three years his junior. After some five or six years of renting, Mrs. Anthony inherited eighty acres of the four hundred that constituted her father's estate. The tract had

but about thirty acres cleared, which he has kept constantly extending until the entire place is now under cultivation. It is underlaid with upwards of one thousand six hundred rods of tile, thus bringing it into a high state of fertility, and upon which some of the heaviest crops of the neighborhood are produced. The present house was erected in 1876, and the whole makes one of the most desirable rural homes in the township.

From the fruits of his labor, he has been enabled to purchase a second farm of sixty acres in the vicinity, and upon this he is making extensive and up-to-date improvements, having just completed one of the best barns of the vicinity.

The Anthony family consists of Bert, Emma, Elsie and Velma, the first being a popular teacher of the township for several terms. He is a graduate of the Marion Normal College of the class of 1899, and the success that has attended his teachings indicates a high order of technical skill coupled with that good judgment and common sense so needed in the teacher. Emma was also educated at the same institution and is now teaching the second term in the Sweetser schools. The two younger are still in the home school.

Mr. Anthony is one of the invincible Democrats of the county, ever having held ardent allegiance to the principles of Jefferson and Madison. He has been found in the party councils, generally being a delegate to all the gatherings of the sachems of the party. He was chosen trustee of his township some nine years since and has been twice re-elected. While all the public business has been carefully attended to during this time, he has made a special effort to ad-

vance the educational interests of the community, being keenly alive to the importance of good schools in shaping the lives of the youth. Those who are in position to speak intelligently, say that no township in the county has better schools or more enthusiastic teachers than Pleasant, and that much of the efficiency is due to the untiring interest and careful management of the trustee. He not only secures the best teachers to be had, but also endeavors to give the teachers the proper accommodations with which to do their work. He has erected three school-houses, in each case working from plans drawn by the most competent architects, due attention being given to the seating, lighting, ventilating and to the beauty of design, believing that better work will result when the students are surrounded by those attentions to detail that will tend to cultivate the artistic and the æsthetic as well as the practical. He keeps in constant touch with the school-room work, the result of his attention being shown in the evenness and thoroughness of the work done. The depth of the general interest has been more marked than heretofore, there being nineteen graduates from the common grades in 1900.

Realizing that gas might be found in his vicinity he became interested in sinking the first wells of the section, thus proving beyond a doubt the existence of that fluid in ample quantities to supply the neighborhood. Mt. Olive M. P. church stands near the home and in this his wife and family are communicants and workers.

Mr. Anthony is liberally supplied with those qualities of head and heart that endear him to the many friends made during an honorable and consistent career.

REV. CON. L. SHUGART.

Through his span of fifty-one years Con. L. Shugart has been a resident of Grant county, having been born on the parental homestead where he now lives, in Franklin township, on the 19th of June, 1849, is a son of Henry Shugart, who is well remembered as one of the worthiest pioneers.

Con. L. Shugart received his preliminary education in the common schools of his district, thus forming a good foundation for higher studies, to which he added a term in the college at Ann Arbor, Michigan, one of the best equipped schools in the northern states, but being of a speculative and active disposition he left school at the age of twenty-one, and did as many before him, "went west" to seek his fortune, going down into the Indian territory, where he cast his lot with the cattlemen, buying and selling cattle, where he remained for one year. But something akin to sickness, that of a longing to see "The Old Folks at Home," gained possession of his thoughts and he returned to his place of nativity, where he has since remained with the exception of two years, 1879 and 1880, when he was again seized with a desire of obtaining riches and he this time tried his luck in the wilds of New Mexico, prospecting and mining, and not finding just what he was looking for, again returned to his old home in Grant county. While he did not reap as rich a reward as he wished, in a financial way, still he ever had in store many "wild west" stories with which to entertain his friends, and felt that he was doubly repaid for his trip to the land where the cactus and "greasers" were more plentiful than gold.

In 1872 Mr. Shugart was joined in wedlock with Miss Annie Eshelman, a daughter of Peter Eshelman and born December 11, 1851, and this union was blessed with one son and three daughters, who were named in the order of birth as follows: Arthur, who is now a farmer; Alice, deceased; Nannie and Florence. The parents took great pride in their children, and well they might, as they were obedient and appreciated the parental love and interest which the devoted parents bestowed upon them.

Mr. Shugart was a successful farmer, as the neat and well-kept premises gave evidence. He followed along the line of agriculture together with that of buying and selling stock until 1895, since which time he has embarked quite extensively in market gardening. In this he has been very successful and really finds it more profitable than "prospecting." He has under cultivation thirty acres in various garden vegetables, priding himself upon being able to furnish the markets with the earliest vegetables and in consequence commanding a handsome price for same; but not alone in garden marketing does he excel, as he has six acres of berries (three acres of strawberries and the same number of acres planted in raspberries), all of which are of the best varieties, and under the careful and watchful care of Mr. Shugart they attain the highest degree of excellency. Many a dainty dish in our city homes are furnished from this fruit garden and many a childish heart is made glad by his generosity. With the high grade of both fruit and vegetables he has ever a ready market for all his products.

Mr. Shugart not only looks after the physical nature of mankind, but devotes a

large portion of his time to church work, having been pastor of the Quaker or Friends church for the past ten years, where he has done noble work, and with his kindly spirit and helping hand he has assisted many, though he believed in not letting his right hand know what his left one did.

On August 27, 1899, Mr. Shugart was saddened by the death of his beloved companion, who was ever ready to assist in all his life work. This to him was the only trial of his life, but placing his faith in Him "who doeth all things well," he was given strength to bear his cross. For a number of years prior to the loss of his beloved helpmate Mr. Shugart devoted four months of each year to evangelistic work, traveling over several states and doing much for the betterment of his fellow man, one thousand having united with the church under his leadership.

In politics Mr. Shugart is a stanch Republican, and, though not an office-seeker, is deeply interested in his party work and is always ready to aid in the betterment of the cause which he so earnestly supports.

In concluding this biographical review of so worthy a gentleman we find it is befitting to say he has well earned the respect and esteem in which he is held by all who know him, and his own personal merits have greatly augmented the esteem in which he is universally held.

DR. ABNER D. KIMBALL.

Abner D. Kimball, M. D., chief surgeon for the National Military Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, at Marion, Indiana, is

a native of Coshocton county, Ohio; was born January 24, 1839, and is a son of Moses and Louisa (Powell) Kimball, the former also a native of Coshocton county, Ohio, and the latter born near Richmond, Virginia.

By way of preface, it may be mentioned that the Kimball family originated in England, and that two brothers bearing the surname came to America early in the eighteenth century and probably settled in New Hampshire or Connecticut, and tradition has it that all who bear the name in the United States, or indeed on the western continent, are descendants from these two colonizers.

The parents of Mrs. Louisa (Powell) Kimball were from near London, England, and on settling in Virginia became extensive slaveholders for some years, but eventually disposed of their human chattels and removed to Coshocton county, Ohio, and there passed the remainder of their lives.

Moses Kimball removed his family from the Buckeye state in 1850 to Miami county, Indiana, and thence to Wilson county, Kansas, in 1872, and there the father passed away in 1886. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kimball were nine in number and the sons named as follows: Abner D., whose name opens this sketch; Henry, an extensive oil producer in Wilson county, Kansas; Thomas C., a practicing physician in Marion, Indiana; Millard, a farmer in Wilson county, Kansas; Charles, proprietor of a large farm and oil wells in the same county; and Frank, the youngest of the family, also lives in Wilson county, Kansas. Of the daughters Henrietta was next to Dr. Thomas C. in order of birth, became the wife of Lewis Sommers, and died in 1868

in Converse, Indiana. Nancy, next younger than Henrietta, is now Mrs. Newton Tanquary, of Kansas. Mr. Tanquary owns a large farm on Fall river, near Nebraska; Harriet is the wife of James E. Flinn, of Marion.

Dr. Abner D. Kimball passed the early days of his life on the home farm, acquired his elementary education in the common schools of Miami and Grant counties, Indiana, later attended the high school of Marion, but in fact was more self-educated than taught by others, and in the spring of 1857 began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Frazier, then of Converse.

He attended his first course of medical lectures at Rush Medical College at Chicago, Illinois, in the winter of 1858 and 1859, his second course in 1859-60, was graduated in the spring of the latter year and began practice at Converse, Indiana, where he remained until his enlistment, in the fall of 1862, when he was mustered into the service as first assistant surgeon of the Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry, and later served as acting assistant surgeon of the Ninety-ninth. Immediately after being mustered in, however, the Doctor was attacked with typhoid fever, which prevented his entering upon active duty for some months. The Doctor served under General Sherman, was with him on the famous "march to the sea" and through the Carolinas and "on to Richmond," and after the fall of the Confederate capital was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 20, 1865.

After the close of the war Dr. Kimball resumed practice at Converse, where he remained until 1884, when he removed to Marion. Here, May 20, 1890, he was appointed chief surgeon of the Marion branch of

the National Military Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, a position he has since filled to the great satisfaction of the officials as well as of the inmates of the Home itself. Though not desirous of practice outside of his official work, the Doctor has a great many warm friends among the prominent families of Marion and elsewhere, who have so much confidence in his skill that they will be treated by no other physician. The Doctor has always taken great interest in surgical operations, and, not satisfied with his experience in this line while in the army, he took a full course at Bellevue Hospital College in New York in 1868-69, and special instruction under the noted surgeon, Dr. Frank Hamilton, and to-day Dr. Kimball is recognized as one of the most capable advisors in complicated surgical cases in Indiana.

Dr. Kimball is a member and was president of the Grant County Medical Society; is a member of the Indiana State Medical Society, and is also a member of the Association of United States Army Surgeons. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason, and a member of the Loyal Legion.

The marriage of Dr. Kimball took place in Wabash county, Illinois, in October, 1865, when he wedded Miss Henrietta Hanpt, a native of that county and a daughter of Aaron Hanpt, a prominent farmer. To the Doctor and wife have been born four children, in the following order: Maud, who died in infancy; Clyde, Nellie and Edwin, who still survive. The family worship at the Presbyterian church, and in politics the Doctor has been a life-long Democrat, although he supported the last two Republican candidates for the presidency of the United States. Locally the Doctor has held

several official positions, such as member of the board of education and of the city council of Converse, Miami county.

WASHINGTON E. LOWE.

Washington E. Lowe, clerk of the water works board at Marion, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Springfield, Robertson county, Tennessee, June 22, 1872, a son of William B. and Susan (Payne) Lowe, natives, respectively, of Tennessee and North Carolina.

The Lowe family is of English origin, and for many generations many of its members were among the most prominent and influential citizens of the south. The paternal grandfather of Washington E. was an attorney of acknowledged ability and renown in Tennessee, and his son, William B., was also reared to the profession. The latter was also prominent in Masonic circles, having attained the thirty-second degree.

William B. Lowe officiated as chancery court clerk of Robertson county for about twenty years, when impaired health necessitated his removal to a milder clime, and he therefore made a trip to Florida, but on his way homeward, after partial recovery, died at Jessup, Georgia. His widow is now a resident of Nashville, Tennessee. William B. Lowe served in the war of the Rebellion in a Confederate regiment from Tennessee, and sustained wounds which were beyond question the ultimate cause of his death. Mrs. Susan (Payne) Lowe has had some experience in public life, as she was for two terms of four years each state librarian of Tennessee.

To Mr. and Mrs. William B. Lowe were born eight children, namely: James P., a traveling salesman for a Chicago firm; George, who is employed by the United States government as a telegraph operator in the Phillippine islands; William B., resident buyer at Nashville for L. Jones & Company, the largest mercantile firm in the south; Washington E., whose name opens this biographical review; Mrs. T. J. Hyde, Jr., residing at Clifton Forge, Virginia; Robert, Rosa and Mrs. Robert A. Bennett live in Nashville. The unmarried members of the family are at the maternal home.

Washington E. Lowe was educated principally at private schools in Nashville, Tennessee, and at Goodman's Business College, and for a number of years served as an accountant in the latter institution. In November, 1891, Mr. Lowe came to Marion, Indiana, to visit a sister then residing here, and not long afterward received the appointment of deputy county clerk and officiated in this capacity four years. Marion having now become his permanent abiding place, Mr. Lowe, on relinquishing his position as deputy clerk, was appointed assistant manager of a telephone plant, and while thus engaged was selected to fill his present office as clerk of the water works board.

June 23, 1897, Washington E. Lowe married, in Marion, Miss Ethel D. Addington, a native of the city and a daughter of Wilson and Mary A. Addington, of a highly respected Grant county family. One son, Meridith Bowling, has graced this union, and is naturally the sunbeam that brightens the small household, or at least adds to it by the luster of his presence.

Mr. Lowe is prominently associated with several social and fraternal orders, being the

present secretary of Kedar Kahn Temple, No. 71, D. O. K. K.; secretary of Section No. 3225, Endowment Rank, K. of P.; recorder of Marion Company, No. 25, Uniform Rank, and master of finance of Grant Lodge, No. 103, K. of P. He and his wife are members of the First Christian church of Marion, and in social circles are both highly esteemed.

Although reared and educated in the south, Washington E. Lowe is a staunch Republican in politics, and is at present secretary of the Center township Republican central committee, and is committeeman from the Fifth precinct of Marion. He is recognized as a leader among the younger Republican voters of Grant county, and is very ardent and enthusiastic in his support of the principles of his party and of all its measures.

LOUIS C. SCHULZ.

Louis C. Schulz, manager for the Indianapolis Brewing Company, with headquarters at Marion, is a son of Charles and Dena (Varwig) Schulz.

Charles Schulz was born and reared in Saxony, Germany, has spent his life in the grocery business, and now conducts a wholesale and retail establishment at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Louis C. Schulz was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 11, 1867. He attended the public schools, and subsequently attended the business college of Cincinnati, where he took two courses and was graduated with honors in 1884. He accepted a position in the counting room of the Moerline Brewing Company and fulfilled its duties two years.

He was then associated with his father in the grocery business until 1896, when he accepted his present position. The brewing company he represents turns out one million barrels of beer annually. In 1887 Mr. Schulz was married to Miss Rosa, daughter of George Bauer, who conducts a large cooperative business in Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Schulz have three children: Louisa, Edna and Edward. The parents are members of the German Episcopal church, and have a large circle of friends.

The Marion branch of the Indianapolis Brewing Company, of which Mr. Schulz is manager, handles about three thousand barrels of beer a year. Mr. Schulz owns residence property in West Cincinnati, where he has many friends and acquaintances.

ALVAH ELLSWORTH GIBSON.

Alvah Ellsworth Gibson, manager of the Morning News, daily, and Grant County News, weekly, is a son of George W. Gibson and was born in Marion July 27, 1868. He obtained his education in the schools of Marion, being graduated from the high school in the class of 1886.

During his school vacations he worked as compositor in the printing office of the Daily Democrat and also served as reporter, and after leaving school remained with said paper one year. He then accepted a position with the Baker Randolph Engraving Company, of Indianapolis, which he held two years; then returned to Marion and for three years, 1892-3-4, was city editor of the Daily Leader.

In 1895 he accepted a position as proof reader in the Government Printing Office at

Washington, District of Columbia, and two and one-half years later became circulating manager of the Daily Times of that city.

When the Spanish war came on he enlisted in the First battalion of First District of Columbia, and with this battalion was detailed from Camp Alger, Virginia, as guard for the president at Washington, District of Columbia. While serving as a soldier he also did camp work for the New York Journal. After he was mustered out of service he worked on the Baltimore Herald and later on the Indianapolis Press, whence, on February 17, 1900, he returned to Marion to become manager of the Bulletin, and August 1, 1900, accepted his present position.

The Morning News was founded in November, 1894, by a co-operative company composed of printers, and in 1895 passed into the hands of Percy Carroll, who founded the Grant County News. He was succeeded by Messrs. C. H. Bandy and Robert E. Mansfield, the latter selling his interest to David Baker in 1899.

August 1, 1900, all the papers of Marion, with the exception of the Daily Leader, passed into the control of the Chronicle Publishing Company; the Evening Bulletin was consolidated with the Morning News and Mr. Gibson made manager.

Mr. Gibson was married in October, 1892, to Mabel D. Eyestone, daughter of Asbury Eyestone, ex-sheriff of Grant county. They have two children, Frances and Ruth.

WILLIAM HAYWOOD BOBBITT, M. D.

William Haywood Bobbitt, M. D., an eminent physician and surgeon of Marion, Grant county, Indiana, with his office at 618

South Washington street, and residence at corner of Third and Garfield streets, is a native of Raleigh, North Carolina, and was born October 24, 1860.

He was graduated from Trinity College June 13, 1877, being then but seventeen years of age. For two years following graduation he was engaged in the drug business in Raleigh, and while in the drug store studied medicine under a private tutor. Thus prepared, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. March 1, 1881, Dr. Bobbitt then returned to Raleigh, where he was in active practice sixteen consecutive years.

In October, 1897, Dr. Bobbitt came to Marion, Indiana, where he has established a very large and lucrative general practice, but gives especial attention to surgery, obstetrics and gynecology. He owns the only static generator and "X-ray" outfit in Grant county, and his office is fitted with almost every modern appliance known to the surgeon and physician. His suite comprises a reception room, private office, a surgical operating room for minor work and a complete chemical and microscopical laboratory. The Doctor is a member of the Grant county Medical Society, the Indiana Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the North Carolina Medical Society.

Having thus given the professional status of Dr. Bobbitt it is now necessary to relate a few facts touching his family and social relations.

Dr. William H. Bobbitt is a son of the Rev. Dr. James B. and Mary (Miller) Bobbitt, the former of whom was a Methodist

clergyman, and for twenty-five years edited the North Carolina Christian Advocate, the recognized organ of Methodism in the state. He was a gifted but self-educated gentleman, and passed many years in the itinerant service of his church, dying in Raleigh in 1896, at the age of sixty-two years. He had married Miss Mary Miller, daughter of Alexander Miller, a native of Scotland, who settled in New Berne, North Carolina, having come from Glasgow early in the "forties." To the marriage of Rev. James B. and Mary (Miller) Bobbitt were born three sons and two daughters, but of these the daughters died in childhood. Dr. Bobbitt is the eldest of the three sons. The second, J. Hal Bobbitt, is a noted pharmacist of Raleigh, North Carolina, and the present vice-president of the American Pharmaceutical Association; he is also the proprietor and manufacturer of Bobbitt's "Rheumacide," a blood specific for rheumatism and kindred ailments. The youngest of the three brothers is Dr. Alexander M., who was graduated from the dental department of the University of Maryland, and is now successfully practicing his profession in Baltimore. The beloved mother of these children was called away in 1892, at the age of forty-eight years.

October 29, 1884, Dr. William H. Bobbitt married Miss Laura S. Blake, who was graduated from the Wesleyan Female Institute at Staunton, Virginia. She is a daughter of Joseph and Lucy Blake, the former of whom was a prominent southern planter, but is now living in retirement with his wife in Raleigh. The Blake family is of English origin and was founded in America many years ago by three brothers, one of whom settled in Massachusetts, another

in Virginia, and the third, the grandfather of Mrs. Bobbitt, chose North Carolina for his home, became famous as a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and for many years was affectionately known as "Father Blake."

To the marriage of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Bobbitt have been born three children, the eldest of whom, Bennett Blake, now a lad of fourteen years, is a student in the Marion Normal school; Laura Miller, now twelve years old, is an attendant at the public school, and Lucy Davis died in infancy. Dr. W. H. Bobbitt is a member of the I. O. O. F. and likewise of the K. of P., and he is, moreover, a member of his college fraternity, the Kappa Sigma, which is very popular in the south. No family in Marion holds a higher social position than that of Dr. William Haywood Bobbitt.

CLAUDIUS NEFF MARTIN.

Claudius Neff Martin, the popular and efficient agent of the Pan Handle Railroad at Marion, Indiana, was born in the Shenandoah valley, West Virginia, March 12, 1843, his parents being John R. and Nancy A. Martin.

John Martin had been a prominent planter and slave owner in Virginia, but becoming disgusted with the institution of slavery, sold what he owned and removed to a free state becoming a merchant at Philadelphia, where several years of the boyhood of Claudius N. were passed. The later home was at Hollidaysburg, near Altoona, and here the father died, at the age of eighty-five. Knowing to the core just what slavery meant, he had become pronounced in his adherence to the movement that had for its

great object its overthrow. He became an ardent anti-slavery man, being identified with the operation of the under-ground railroad in Pennsylvania. Claudius had been with his father until the year 1859, when he set out in the world severing the ties that bound him to the old home.

Coming to Ohio he secured a position with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad as conductor of a construction train; and making such progress with his work as to command the confidence of the officials, he was placed in a somewhat more responsible position, remaining with that road until August, 1862.

In company with seven of the former employees, he enlisted, upon the above date, in Company F, One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to the army of the Cumberland under General Buell, and later under Generals Rosecrans, Thomas and Sherman. His command was in the battles in Tennessee and at Chickamauga, where he was wounded by a canister-shot through the right thigh, and was captured on the field. He was confined in the famous Libby Prison hospital at Richmond for three months, when he was paroled and kept in parole camp at Annapolis, Maryland, till exchanged a couple months later. As soon as able for duty, he was returned to his command, which he rejoined after an absence of five months—just before the battle of Peach-tree Creek; before Atlanta, he was again slightly wounded and taken to the field hospital, being disabled from duty for two weeks. This army was sent in pursuit of Hood's army and he was with it in the battles of Spring Grove, Franklin and Nashville.

The command was then sent overland

to assist Grant; but while in the mountains of eastern Tennessee, received the news of the surrender of Lee, when they were returned and were mustered out under general order, in June, 1865. From the time of his return to the regiment, after his exchange, he was made quartermaster sergeant of the regiment, devoting the greater part of his subsequent efforts to the necessities of the subsistence department. Resuming the former line of work he found employment as clerk in the railroad office at Ft. Wayne, but a year later went to Omaha in a similar position.

The Union Pacific had at that time but reached North Platte, and this terminal station was given him. As the road was pushed further to the west, he went with it, having charge of the station at the terminus all the time. During the next eighteen months he occupied the stations of Brady Island, Julesburg, Stephenson and Cheyenne, thus being the pioneer representative of the new order of things over a stretch of one hundred and eighty miles of the road. The experience there was a training, that served a purpose in the better fitting him for the future contact with the world. At the extreme of civilization he encountered the characters of the wilderness, the wild animals, the Indians and the still wilder outcasts of the east, whose terrorism of all those new towns became a reproach to civilization.

After two and one-half years spent on the frontier, failing health compelled his making a change, which he did by taking a place as yard-master at Logansport for the Pan Handle Railroad Company. He has remained in the employ of the same company since, having, however, various positions. At the time of the great strike in 1876, he was

given charge of the new engineers, and remained in the locomotive department for one year, being given the station at Marion, in 1875. For a quarter of a century—and that the greatest quarter of a century the world has ever known—he has remained at his post ever ready to respond when wanted by the company or by the citizens of Marion. He has seen the town of three thousand five hundred grow to a city of twenty-four thousand population, the demands of his own office keeping pace. Where he had two assistants—a day and a night man—he now has eleven men under his supervision. The business of the station for one year now aggregates nearly twenty-five thousand dollars.

He was a member of the first city council, after a charter was secured, being elected for two years; but after serving one, he resigned. At the election in May, 1898, he was again chosen, and was assigned to the important committee on streets and public improvements. He advocates a policy of doing well all that is done, believing that first-class work is the cheapest and best in the end. To his earnest efforts and persuasive argument is due something, for the fine system of brick and asphalt streets and alleys, the extent of concrete walks and the fine public buildings already completed or in the course of construction.

The careful attention of Mr. Martin to the interests of his company has emphasized the confidence ever imposed in him, the soundness of judgment and the general conservative position on all matters of business—private or public—tending to ever increased confidence on the part of the general public.

Casting his first franchise for Lincoln,

while in the service of his country in the mountains of eastern Tennessee, he has ever retained that early political relation and is generally found in the councils and conventions of the party. Some years since, he was selected as the nominee of the party for the position of county treasurer; it happened to be at a time when all but one of the party's nominees suffered defeat, he going with the remainder. For thirty-five years he has sat in the various Masonic bodies—blue lodge, chapter, council and commandery—in some of which he has taken an active official part. He has attended two of the National conclaves of the Knights Templar—those at Chicago and Pittsburg. He was married at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, in 1870, to Miss Alice Cummings of that city. Not having children of their own, their hearts were touched by the appeals of the homeless to the extent that they adopted Paul Martin, when but a child of four. He has now attained the age of seventeen, and with the progress of the advantages given him is proving a comfort and reward. While almost wholly devoted to the demands of the position and such other business as occupies his attention, Mr. Martin finds some time to devote to the recreation found in following the dog with gun in hand.

Being a sound business man, an up-to-date citizen, a genial companion and an all round whole-souled gentleman, the confidence reposed by his employers is appropriately seconded by the universal expression of his fellow citizens.

ORLO L. CLINE.

Among the younger attorneys who are practicing at the bar of Grant county and whose legal talents are said to be of a high

character is Orlo L. Cline, of the firm of Custer & Cline, at Marion. He is the son of William W. and Harriet A. Cline of whom an extended review is given in a historical work devoted to Blackford county, and to which the enquirer is referred.

The birth of Orlo L. Cline took place at Hartford City, September 9, 1862. He received the advantages of the common and high schools, completing a four-year course at De Pauw University, from which he graduated with the class of 1888, receiving the degree of Ph. B., and during the last year in that institution had the advantage of the work in the junior year in the law school connected therewith. Being dependent upon his own exertions for his education, he had worked his way by teaching and by farming, having been allowed a small share in the proceeds of the farm. After graduating, he taught one year in the Hartford City high school, reading law in the meantime in the office of John A. Bonham, and was admitted to practice in June, 1889. His first professional association was as a partner of John A. Bonham for about one year, and then with Enos Cole until, in 1892, when he was chosen as the prosecuting attorney for the forty-eighth judicial circuit composed of the counties of Grant and Blackford. However, before he assumed the duties of the place, the circuit was limited by statute to Grant county, which necessitated his removal to Marion. October, 1893, he entered upon the duties of the office, which occupied his attention to the exclusion of general practice for the ensuing two years, although despite the requirements as prosecutor he, in association with the former prosecutor, Charles M. Ratliff, did quite an extensive general practice.

The term as prosecutor was marked with an absence of what might be termed difficult or unusual cases, the county enjoying a period of comparative freedom from the actions of a class of criminals who made it a field of operation both before and after. However, his conduct of the office was such as to command the respect and esteem of much older men at the bar.

While making no pretensions as an orator, the forensic ability displayed upon several occasions by Mr. Cline, in the presentation of logical argument, was of such a character as to not only excite the admiration of the general audience, but also to draw from learned judges expressions of the greatest approval and commendation. During the conduct of general practice, Mr. Cline has been specially fortunate in his associations with professional men, being a partner of Judge Brownlee until he assumed a place upon the bench, in 1897, and then having Judge Paulus as his associate until that gentleman was also elevated to the bench. The present relationship dates from March, 1899, the benefits being many by the mere fact of close professional interchange. The law library of the firm is among the best working reference libraries in the county, numbering some eight hundred volumes of the most needed law books, including the standard authorities as well as the recognized reports.

Mr. Cline was married September 19, 1893, at Hartford City, to Miss Harriet A., daughter of Charles W. Abbott, of Blackford county. This lady was born in Ohio, but reared and educated in Hartford City, where she was a teacher for some time previous to marriage. They have two children—William H. and Angeline. Having be-

come thoroughly imbued with the principles embodied in the law, he has devoted his attention almost exclusively to the practice, not having his attention distracted by the many attractions of other lines of thought.

SARAH ELIZABETH CRANSTON.

Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Cranston, who is a representative of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Grant county, was born in Washington township October 28, 1840, and November 15, 1860, was united in marriage to Enoch Cranston, who was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, August 28, 1836, and who died December 30, 1897.

Her husband, Enoch Cranston, came to Grant county in company with his father, William Cranston, who died not long after their arrival. The boy remained with his mother, being her principal support, having at the time of his marriage acquired one hundred acres of land, upon which they resided for twenty years, and which he cleared and increased in acreage till he owned one hundred and forty acres of the best section of the community. In 1880 he purchased the present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which is located on the same section of land upon which her father had originally settled upon coming to the county. The tract was entered by Jonathan Bevard, whose father was an uncle of Mrs. Cranston's father, and who erected a log house in 1847 that has only in 1900 been replaced by a handsome modern residence. About 1864, Bevard sold the farm, removing to Iowa. Upon the purchase of the farm by Mr. Cranston it had but fifty acres cleared, to

which he added about the same, and in various ways enhanced the value of the place. Originally it was flat, there being the greatest necessity to open drains to carry off the water. This was finally done at great expense, more than one thousand five hundred rods of tile being laid, the result showing in the increased growth of crops. A good barn was built some ten years since, the constant effort of its owner being put forth to make lasting and substantial improvements. He had devoted his every energy to the cultivation of the farm, not relaxing his efforts until within a few weeks of his death.

Mr. Cranston was a quiet, unobtrusive citizen who ever exercised the keenest interest in the public affairs of the county, though never aspiring to the holding of office himself. In his earlier life, he had been a Republican, but after marriage identified himself with the Democratic party owing to the events growing out of the Civil war. Mrs. Sarah E. Cranston is the daughter of William and Mariah (Tedrick) Pulley, who were born, reared and married near Winchester, Ohio. About 1835, with all their possessions packed in an old wagon drawn by one horse, they came to Indiana, securing land located on the same section upon which the daughter still resides; and, here for several years, they made their home, removing later to another farm north of the present village of Hanfield. Sarah was born on the original homestead and in the first cabin erected by her father and remained there till past the age of fifteen. She has recollection of the wolves coming to the cabin and looking into the windows. Those were indeed primitive times, much of the living being made from the woods in the way of game or honey. Her mother died at the age

of sixty-seven. Her father married again and survived his first wife but about four years. Five sons and three daughters grew to maturity: John, a carpenter at New Virginia, Iowa; Samuel, who was a resident of Washington township and died at fifty-five; William Michael lives with his sister, Mrs. Cranston; and Joshua, who is on a farm near Landessville. Thomas Benton Pulley is on the old homestead with his sister Rosannah, who is a maiden lady; she is a woman of strong intellect and great memory, and who is filled with entertaining reminiscences of the early times. The other surviving sister is Rebecca, wife of James Baxter, who resides on part of the old homestead.

William Pulley was one of the most popular men who have ever lived in this section of the county, and being an excellent story-teller, never lacked for something good relative to pioneer days, with which to regale his auditors. He was a Democrat and was ever much interested in the questions that divided the two great parties. He was a strong Methodist his later relations being with the Antioch church, to which he gave devoted attention and support.

The Cranston family are four children: Mary Jane, Levina, Elias Benton and William Luther—the two latter being twins, who were born December 20, 1868.

ADA A. FOWLER, M. D.

Ada A. Fowler, M. D., a homeopathic physician and surgeon of fine reputation, with her consultation parlors in the Wigger block, Marion, Grant county, Indiana, is a native of Wabash, Indiana, and a

daughter of Newton and Matilda (Gamble) Fowler, natives of Indiana and Virginia, respectively.

Newton Fowler was a farmer in Wabash county. His wife died in 1862, and his own death occurred in 1885. They left three sons and one daughter, viz.: Horace, a contractor and builder in Wabash; Will, a civil engineer, with his headquarters at Wabash; Dr. Ada A., the subject of this sketch, and Rev. Clarence, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Covington, Fountain county, Indiana.

Dr. Ada Fowler was a mere child when she lost her mother and she early acquired habits of self-reliance. She succeeded in securing a common-school education in her native county, although under the home circumstances or conditions of affairs it was necessary that she should act as housekeeper for her father and brothers, after reaching her tenth year. In 1885 she began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Dunn, of Wabash; was under his instructions two years; in 1887 entered Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago; and from this, the leading homeopathic college in the United States, she was graduated in 1889. The succeeding two years she passed in post-graduate work, and following this for eighteen months she was house physician in the Chicago Nose and Throat Hospital.

The Doctor began general practice in 1893 in Chicago; was kept busy four years with her individual patients, and also for two years on the professional staff of Hahnemann Hospital. In 1897 she came to Marion and located at her present office in the Wigger block, where she has established a satisfactory line of general practice. Being a member of the Homeopathic Institute of Indiana,

the Doctor has every opportunity of keeping herself informed on the progress made in the science, of which she fully avails herself.

The Doctor is a member of the Plymouth church of Chicago, and for seven years, while a resident of that city was a teacher in the Armour mission. The parents and brothers of the Doctor were all reared in the Presbyterian faith. Dr. Fowler is a member of Forestville chapter, No. 177, Order of the Eastern Star, her brother Will being a member of the Masonic fraternity in which he has held prominent official positions.

The Fowler family in America descends from an English family who settled in Maryland just prior to the Revolutionary war, and several of the members of this family were identified with that struggle for independence. The family in Wabash county, Indiana, was established in 1836 by Isaac Fowler, grandfather of Dr. Ada A. Fowler, of Marion. Isaac Fowler was also the founder of the Presbyterian church in Wabash, and was the first county surveyor. He entered the land for his own farm and those of his two sons, and here passed the remainder of his life as one of the most honored and respected of pioneers.

GEORGE W. PENCE.

George W. Pence, proprietor of the well-equipped livery establishment at the rear of the Spencer House, Marion, was born in Grant county, Indiana, near the town of Converse, December 14, 1855, and is a son of Darius Pence, a native of Virginia. Darius Pence was reared in Champaign county,

Ohio, and was a farmer. Mrs. Mary Pence, his wife, was born in the city of Marion, Indiana, and was united in marriage with Mr. Pence in Grant county. The parents passed their married lives on a farm near Converse, where the mother died in 1874, aged forty-eight years, and the father in 1884, aged fifty-four years. Their family comprised ten children, of whom seven still survive, George W. Pence being the second born of the family and the eldest son. The names of the other survivors are: Asa O., Dora C., Maggie, Rosa, Anna, Cora and all are married.

George W. Pence worked on the home farm until he attained man's estate in the meantime securing an education in the common schools of his neighborhood—the Pence school-house—and by an attendance at the Converse public schools for a year or two. Since leaving the homestead he has been engaged in various lines of business, the chief of which will be here mentioned. In 1883 Mr. Pence located in Marion, and was in the carriage business eight years; then for two years was in the railway mail service between Marion, Ohio, and Chicago, Illinois, on the Chicago & Erie Railway. The next two years he was in his present business, owning a select but limited stock of horses and rigs. In connection with his livery, Mr. Pence is also engaged in the sale of musical instruments.

George W. Pence was joined in the bonds of matrimony, in 1875, to Miss Caroline E. Swayzee, a native of Warren, Huntington county Indiana, and three children have come to bless this union, viz.: Lerton Elmo, now twenty-three years of age, is a clerk in Jonesboro, chiefly in dry goods; Fredons, now twenty-one years old, is an athlete of more than ordinary proficiency; Georgianna,

the youngest of the family, is but seven years of age.

Mrs. Pence is a daughter of Rev. Samuel Swayzee, an old resident of Grant county and well-known to all the old settlers. He is of German extraction, as, indeed, is also the Pence family. Mr. and Mrs. Pence are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and have always contributed freely from their means toward its support. In politics Mr. Pence is a Republican, but has never been very aggressive in his political demonstrations. Both the Pence and Swayzee families are among the old and highly respected pioneers of Grant county, and have been largely instrumental in developing it from the wilderness, and the present generation on either side stands very high in the esteem of the general public.

RENWICK W. BARTLEY, M. D.

Renwick W. Bartley, M. D., who is popular as a citizen and prominent as a physician and surgeon, with his office at No. 703 Galatin street, Marion, Indiana, was born in New York city March 14, 1845, and was there reared and educated in both public and private schools.

Dr. Bartley began the study of medicine when he was about twenty-three years old, and in 1880 was graduated from the Bennett Medical College, an eclectic institution at Chicago, Illinois. For about eleven years he was engaged in general medical and surgical work, chiefly in Noble county, Indiana, and in 1885 and 1886 attended additional lectures at the Chicago College of Ophthalmology and Otology, and was graduated in

1886, since when he has confined his attention exclusively to affections of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and to nervous disorders.

In January, 1890, the Doctor settled in Marion, where he has won a fine reputation in his treatment of the disorders mentioned. Being a member of the Grant County Medical Society and of the Indiana State Medical Society the Doctor also keeps abreast of the progress of medical science in general.

Dr. R. W. Bartley is a son of Isaiah and Catherine Ann (Blair) Bartley, the former of whom was born in Orange county, New York, in 1818. Isaiah Bartley was a steel-plate printer and for a number of years was employed by the United States government as a bank-note printer and the printing of postage stamps—the latter chiefly by contract. He was a soldier of the Civil war, and died March 14, 1880, in the National Military Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Catherine Ann Bartley was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and died about 1850. She had borne her husband two children—Dr. R. W. and another son, the latter of whom died in early infancy. To a second marriage of Isaiah Bartley were also born two children, one of whom died in infancy, and the other, Mary May, died in young womanhood.

Dr. R. W. Bartley married at Wawaka, Noble county, Indiana, June 6, 1878, the bride being Miss Elizabeth Nimmon, a native of the county and a daughter of Hon. W. H. Nimmon, M. D., an ex-state senator, having served in the state senate with Oliver F. Morton, and who died in April, 1878. Mrs. Catherine J., widow of W. H. Nimmon, survived until August, 1890. To Dr. and Mrs. Bartley have been born two sons, of

whom one, William Ray, died at the age of five years. The survivor, Karl Nimmon, is a student of medicine and has spent three years in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis.

Dr. Bartley and family attend the First M. E. church of Marion of which she is a member. The Doctor is a member of the subordinate lodge and encampment, and the Rebekah degree of the I. O. O. F. Politically, the Doctor is independent, but of late has been a supporter of the principles of the Prohibition party. His father, however, was an ardent Republican and active worker for the party, and even after being paralyzed to such an extent that he could not stand on his feet, he, at the request of the Republican State Central Committee canvassed the state of Ohio, addressing his audiences from his chair.

Doctor Bartley held the chair on diseases of the eye and ear in the Indiana Eclectic Medical College in Indianapolis in 1889 and subsequently was offered the same chair in the Georgia Eclectic Medical College at Atlanta, Georgia, and also the same chair in the American Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri, but he was compelled to refuse the two last named on account of poor health.

JORDAN FUTRELL.

Jordan Futrell, a prosperous farmer of Monroe township, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, November 15, 1835, and is the second in a family of nine children born to Michael and Mary (Rix) Futrell. The six of these children living to-day are: Enos, a resident of Michigan and a veteran of the Civil war; Jordan,



Lordan Tuttrell Rebecca Tuttrell

the subject of this notice; Elizabeth, wife of William Ballinger, a farmer in Fremont county, Iowa; Nancy, wife of Robert Nelson, a farmer of Monroe township; Joseph, a prominent farmer of Blackford county who served as county treasurer two terms and trustee one term; and Martin, who is a farmer of Wright county, Minnesota.

Michael Futrell was born in Northampton county, North Carolina, where he remained until twenty-one, when with several others he set out for Ohio, making the trip on horseback and crossing over the Blue Ridge mountains seven times. Arrived in Clinton county he tarried there for some time and during his stay met and married Miss Mary Rix, who was a native of that county and is still living. She was eighty-seven years old in December, 1900, and is a bright, intelligent lady who has retained all the faculties of her younger days. In 1837 they came to Grant county in a two-horse wagon and purchased eighty acres of land in Mill township, which at that time was almost a wilderness. The land was partially improved and had a log cabin built on it. Indeed, although Mr. Futrell was reasonably successful in life and had accumulated one hundred and eleven acres of land, never lived in other than a log house. After keeping and working the first farm on Sugar creek a short time he sold it and purchased another eighty on Walnut creek, which with some thirty acres added later was his home until claimed by death. His wife still controls this farm. He was a Jackson Democrat and he and his wife were both earnest members of the Christian church, helping in the erection of the first temple of worship which was located on Sugar creek, and later attended the New Light church south of Walnut creek.

Jordan Futrell was a child of two years when his parents landed in Mill township, and has been a resident of Grant county for a period of sixty-two years. He received a primitive education in the old log school-house in Mill township, which was sustained by subscription for a short term each winter. The building was much larger than the average school-room of those years, being 18x24 feet, but it was heated in the same manner as others by a fireplace of mud and sticks. The seats were made of slabs with holes bored in them to receive the wooden legs upon which they were supported, while the writing desk was a broad board which rested upon wooden pins that were driven into the sides of the walls. Steel pens were not in existence in those days, the goose quill, pointed and kept in repair by the master, doing duty in their stead. Indiana has not been a laggard in the matter of her educational institutions. To-day the country is dotted with pretty school houses furnished in the most approved manner in a style that is not only attractive but conducive to the comfort of the pupil be he large or small.

Mr. Futrell led a life of activity and gave valuable assistance to his father in clearing the land, grubbing stumps and felling trees day after day until the little farm was ready for cultivation. Then he went into the field to prepare the soil for sowing, and when the harvest was ripened with sickle or cradle gathered the crops. He has always been a man of great strength, with a splendid physique and he has figured conspicuously in many a log rolling and other festivities of pioneer days. He remained with his parents until he had attained his majority, when he started out to do for himself.

In August, 1858, he married Miss Re-

becca Ballinger, who was born in this county in 1833 and was here reared to a noble womanhood. Five children were born to this union, four of whom are living, namely: Mary E., wife of John M. Dollar, a farmer of Monroe township, to whom she has borne three children, Laura, Ruth and Emma; Nancy, wife of Jasper Hodson, a farmer of Blackford county, is the mother of four children, Rebecca, Evard, Ethel and Zelda; John E. resides on a farm in this township and has two bright children, Mabel M. and Dorothy R.; he is a natural mechanic, very handy with tools; Emma, wife of William Bird, of Blackford county, has three sons, Jordan L., James C. and Ralph.

Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Futrell journeyed by wagon to Iowa, where they remained four years, returning to Indiana in the same way. They purchased forty acres of swamp land on which was a log house and log stable, securing it on time, as he had no means with which to buy, his entire cash capital at that time being represented by a ten dollar bill. Neither of them was afraid of work, and both at once set about clearing the home from debt. This done, a second forty-acre tract was added and permanent improvements began to take the place of the rude buildings which first did duty. A comfortable residence stands invitingly to the front, offering ever ready hospitality, and the attractive barns and other outbuildings, filled with stock and grain, are evidence of bounteous harvests and affluence, and afford a glowing example of the result that attends patient and persevering industry. Mr. Futrell has also a two-thirds interest in the flour-mill at Unland and is regarded as a man whose every

act is open to the closest scrutiny. He is a Democrat in his political views.

Mr. and Mrs. Futrell vie with each other in benevolent works and are a most worthy couple who have the esteem and honorable regard of their fellow men, and it is to such men and women that Grant county owes her prestige.

CALVIN H. FITE, M. D.

Calvin H. Fite, M. D., of No. 3721 South Washington street, Marion, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Warren county, Ohio, September 18, 1852, and is a son of William L. and Julia A. (Shafer) Fite. The parents were natives of Tennessee and Ohio, respectively, and were married in Warren county in the latter state, where they have been born to them a family of eight children, of whom seven still survive, viz.: Dr. Calvin H.; Samuel L., a farmer of Logan county, Ohio; Courtland, in the same locality; Callie, also of Logan county and married; Syren, married and living in Spring Hill, Ohio; Frank is a farmer in Grant county, Indiana, and Lewis Melvin lives with the Doctor.

Dr. Calvin H. Fite, after the usual preliminary instructions in the common schools, was graduated from the National Normal College at Lebanon, Ohio, and for twelve years was a prominent teacher in both Ohio and Indiana. While teaching he began the study of medicine under his uncle, Dr. G. M. Shafer, at Bloom Center, Logan county, Ohio, and took his first course of lectures in 1877 at St. Louis Medical College, an allopathic school. He next took a two-year

course in the Physio-Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1883.

Dr. Fite first practiced in Logan county, Ohio, one year, then in Jay county, Indiana, three years where he was professor of chemistry in the Portland Normal school at the same time. He next removed to Modoc, Randolph county, and there practiced three and a half years. At Modoc he met Miss Cannie M. Snodgrass, who he married in September, 1885. She was born and educated in Randolph county. From Modoc Dr. Fite went to Auglaize county, Ohio, followed his profession there three years, then came to Jalapa, Grant county, Indiana, and in 1889 accepted the professorship of chemistry and toxicology in the Marion Medical College, a position he still holds. He remained in Jalapa until 1895, when he moved to Marion. In March, 1897, Dr. Fite was graduated from the National College of Electro-physics and Therapeutics at Indianapolis.

The Doctor is a member of the Physico-Medical Association of Ohio, and the Physico-Medical Association of Northern Indiana, and stands very high in the professional circles with which he is identified. He is a member of subordinate Lodge and encampment and Rebekah degree in the I. O. O. F., a member of the Tribe of Ben Hur, and has always been very punctual and attentive to his fraternal affiliations. He is in politics a Democrat and in his religious views is free and broad minded.

Dr. and Mrs. Fite are the parents of five children: Donald W. was born in Uniopolis, Ohio, June 16, 1886; Bloom was born at the same place March 14, 1888; Ada DeVere was born at Jalapa, Indiana, June 13, 1890; William Hamilton, at Jalapa, November 17,

1895. The children are all bright and active and are especially interested in the study of music and have the advantages of various instruments, including piano and organ. They have the best teachers, and Dr. Fite has adopted a systematic course for their guidance in study as well as play.

Mrs. Fite is a daughter of Hamilton Snodgrass, of Losantville, Randolph county, who was a philanthropic and public-spirited citizen. The Fite family is of French descent, the paternal great-grandfather of the Doctor having come from France and settled in Tennessee in early manhood. The Shafer family is of German origin.

Doctor Fite ran away from home to enlist during the Civil war but was rejected on account of his youth. He has been very successful in his practice and has secured for himself and family a comfortable competence, owning several valuable residences and other property in Marion, also a residence in Jonesboro and one in Jalapa.

FIELD W. SWEZEY.

Among the more prominent of the younger practitioners at the bar of Grant county stands Field W. Swezey who was born at Chardon, Geauga county, Ohio, July 17, 1863, and is a son of Watson D. and Cornelia (Field) Swezey, who were natives of New York and Ohio, respectively.

Tracing the lineage of the families back through three or four generations it is found that the early progenitors had settled in Long Island and that they were of English and Scotch origin. When Field W. was yet a mere lad, his father located at Painesville, Ohio, where he established a factory

for the manufacture of butchers' supplies, more especially that of meat skewers. The business grew till it became one of the city's important establishments, its proprietor being recognized as prominent in the commercial circles of that thriving Ohio town. Believing that more favorable opportunities awaited him in the west, he came in 1883 to Marion, where he at once resumed the same line of manufacture, the business assuming handsome and satisfactory proportions. The returns from the plant resulted in giving him an easy competence so that his latter years were passed in the satisfaction that comes from the conduct of a successful and lucrative business. February 14, 1898, he passed to the Unseen Universe, there to rejoin the loved companion of his youth, the sharer of his joys and sorrows, who had gone before, in December, 1892.

Two sons were the fruits of the union—Field W. and Harvey N.—the latter being a student in Rush Medical College.

Field W. Swezey completed the course in the high school of Painesville, graduating in the class of 1881. He then entered upon the classical course in the Western University at Cleveland, from which he received the degree of A. B., in 1885. Having decided upon the profession of the law, he prepared himself more fully by a three years' course in the Columbia Law School of New York: and, upon the completion of the prescribed technical course, was admitted to the bar of that state. His parents having removed to Marion during the time he had been in college, he decided to take up the practice at this place, which he did in the fall of 1888. He has been associated with Gus. S. Condo, his present partner, for the last three years.

The success he attained from the start was most gratifying—his thorough law training, his logical mind, which seemed to be able to grasp the essence of a cause, his painstaking preparation of briefs, his clear but forcible statements on pleadings before judge or jury, and his gentlemanly and courteous bearing upon all occasions having won for him the good will and respect of all. Having assumed a leading place in the bar of the county, his abilities being generally recognized, he was selected as city attorney in 1898 to succeed Judge Paulus, who was raised to the bench.

As an able conservator of the public interests, his reputation has been enhanced, his treatment of damage cases, especially, tending to discourage that oftentimes easy road to the public treasury. Probably the most far-reaching and important line of work, during his incumbency of the office, has been a case involving the constitutionality of the "Barrett law," which is still pending, on appeal from the United States circuit court to the supreme court of the United States. A decision in this matter is awaited anxiously, as it involves the right of a city to levy assessments according to the front footage rule for the improvement of its streets.

Mr. Swezey is an influential Republican, being one of the most popular campaigners, the logical and persuasive reasoning of his addresses making friends and supporters for the party. He is often seen and heard in the party conventions and other councils, where his advice and arguments carry great weight.

Mr. Swezey was married September 14, 1889, to Miss Anna B. Sweetser, daughter of the late D. B. Sweetser, the former pro-

prietor of the Sweetzer Bank which was the original of the First National, and who died November 25, 1899.

Mr. Sweetser was born in Marion August 14, 1840, his parents being James and Ann (Vermilyea) Sweetser, one of the oldest and most highly respected families of Marion, where the father was a merchant and banker for half a century, having begun the mercantile career here in 1837. D. B. Sweetser was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, in 1861; and soon after became associated with his father in general merchandise, assuming full management of the extensive business one year thereafter. He was one of the firm that established the Sweetser Bank, conducting it till its dissolution in 1880. He was one of the active promoters of the system of pike roads in the county, having been secretary and treasurer of all and principal owner of some of them. He was a prominent Democrat and served the party many years on its various local and state committees. In many ways he had contributed to the growth and prosperity of the county, there having been few men who have ever lived in the county holding the esteem of the people to a greater extent.

Mrs. Swezey was born and reared in Marion, being among the most popular of the city's many charming and cultured ladies. She was educated in that well-known institution of learning, Miss Armstrong's School, at Cincinnati, Ohio, after the completion of the course in the Marion high school.

Both she and husband take great interest in all the leading social functions of the city, the culture, ready wit and repartee of the lady, seconded by the familiarity with literature, art and history of the gentleman, add-

ing a distinct phase to the general tone of local society.

The Swezey home is one of the popular resorts of the more select, both host and hostess having enviable reputations as entertainers, the "rubbers of whist," especially, affording the visitors food for pleasant reminiscence. Mr. Swezey is an active and honored member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and, being devoted to athletics, is an enthusiastic member of the Marion Golf Club.

ALVIN F. WHARTON.

Alvin F. Wharton, of Pleasant township, Grant county, Indiana, was born on the farm adjoining his present home on the 25th of September, 1855, his parents being William and Nancy (Moorehead) Wharton. His father was a native of Virginia, being brought to Ohio as a boy, and about 1850 came a young man to Grant county, having some relatives already here. He is remembered by all the earlier residents as the operator of one of the old style threshing machines, which he ran for several years extending his work over a wide area, there being but very few machines of any kind then in the entire country. Here he wedded Nancy, the daughter of Calvin and Elizabeth Moorehead, whose home was the present farm of their grandson. This worthy couple had come from Ohio in an early day and entered the land from the government. Calvin Moorehead was among those adventurers who in 1849 braved the undreamed of dangers in making the trip to California, Judge St. John and others of

Grant county being of the party. The success attained was scarcely commensurate to the effort and hardship endured, returning after about three years but slightly better off than when he went. The remainder of his life was passed on the farm, his death occurring in 1873, at the age of seventy. One daughter, Susannah Beach, and four sons, William, Silas, John and Alexander are still living.

William Wharton is still a resident of Grant county, his home being in Sims township. Soon after marriage he had taken charge of the Moorehead farm, operating that till the estate was settled, but having secured another farm in Pleasant. His wife died in 1873, the same year as her father, and after a second marriage he removed to Sims. His family were three children, Alvin F., Perry and Isabel. The second is a farmer of Pleasant, while the daughter is the wife of a Mr. Achor, of Converse.

Alvin F. Wharton remained with his parents till the age of twenty, when he set to work by the month for a couple of years, and until his own marriage, March 25, 1880, to Miss Mary J. Wolf, daughter of Conrad and Hannah (Williams) Wolf, who was born in Champaign county, Ohio, and was brought to Grant county as a child, being reared on the farm adjoining the present home. Her parents died in March, 1883, but two weeks apart, and rest side by side in the family plot. They were highly respected citizens, few men of the vicinity having a wider circle of warm friends than he.

After marriage Alvin assumed charge of the Wolf farm, operating it for some ten years until it was sold to settle the estate, when he bought the present farm, which is

widely known as the Prickett farm. It was entered by William Prickett in 1829, and the old brick house erected by him is still standing, being one of but few of the old landmarks of the community. For years it was the only house for miles along the road or trail that it was reached by. His son George W. secured the west half of the homestead and erected the present buildings, which are of a modern plan and present a neat and handsome appearance, the farm being one of the best of the neighborhood. One fine feature of the place is a one-hundred-and-sixty-five-foot well that sends forth a constant flow of the purest and most wholesome water to be found in the country. Mr. Wharton has made additional improvements by tiling the farm and placing more of it under cultivation. The place is devoted to the line of farming generally followed in the county, with the feature of Shropshire sheep as a leading factor. One daughter is the product of the union. Edna W. Wharton, a promising young lady of seventeen, has a pronounced taste for music, her talents in that direction having been cultivated to some extent, her abilities adding greatly to the natural charm and attractiveness of the lady. Attending the Christian church at La Fontaine, Mr. Wharton and family are recognized as among those whose influence is cast in favor of all that makes for a better and more enlightened civilization. Politically, he is a Democrat, generally being found in the party councils, and ever taking an active and influential part in the campaigns of the township and county. He became the choice of the party for the position of trustee and was elected, receiving a handsome majority over a very popular opponent.

ALEXANDER BUTLER.

Of the many enterprising and influential citizens whose handsome farms and homes attract the admiration of the passer who travels the pike leading from Marion to Warren, Indiana, is that of Alexander Butler, whose efforts during the past twenty-eight years have redounded emphatically to his comfort and satisfaction.

Alpheus Butler was born in Kentucky, his parents being of those hardy pioneers whose lives were passed amid the many interesting scenes that made famous many of the old names in the history of "the dark and bloody ground." He grew to manhood surrounded by most interesting men and women, imbibing much of the spirit of adventure that characterized the people of his native state. Reaching the years of manhood, he chose for a life companion Miss Rhoda English, and with her as his consolation removed in 1831 to Rush county, Indiana, quite a number of the sons of old Kentucky families locating in that part of the state about that time, the principal inducement being that here they were free from the curse of slavery, the evil workings of which they had known for so many years. In their humble cabin, in the wilds of Rush county, their son Alexander was born March 9, 1846. When he was but four years old the family was made desolate by the death of the mother, the result proving that her coming to the new country was a permanent severing of all ties that bound to the old state. The father soon after sought and won the hand of Miss Delilah Boring, under whose direction and guidance the young boy grew to maturity. This lady was well qualified to administer admonition and ad-

vice, her teachings doing much to form a substantial and creditable character for her children. Alpheus Butler passed from earth to the reward that became his after entering his eighty-second year. Possessed of much of the virility of hardy ancestors, his life was devoted to toil, being rewarded during lifetime by the satisfaction of knowing that his efforts had enabled him to render substantial assistance to his children, and in the thought that all of them fully appreciated the struggles and exertion he had undergone. He was a strong and puissant man, whose impress was effective in the formation and shaping the lives of others, great credit being due him for the assistance to all with whom he was actively brought in contact. Of five sons and three daughters born to him, three survived him and are living at the present writing. They are John and Alexander, and Artemisia, the wife of Joshua Green.

The boyhood of Alexander Butler was passed with his father, acquiring only such education as the local schools afforded, which were none of the best. Reaching the years of maturity, he was united in marriage at the age of twenty-one to Miss Ann Mariah Alexander, a young lady of the neighborhood. Upon his securing the present tract but a few acres were cleared, and that only of the higher land, the lower part being too wet to be operated. No adequate outlet was made for two years, when it became possible for him to place the remainder of the eighty acres in cultivation. He has added forty acres, and has expended in excess of ten dollars per acre in the tiling, which has been laid with a system that insures a permanent drainage, the former extent of swale and slashes now supporting

the heaviest crops grown on the entire farm. The primitive log house gave way recently to the handsome and convenient residence that affords ample accommodations for the entertainment of the guests, who here find the most hospitable reception and cordial greeting.

While his attention has been largely given to general farming, Mr. Butler has devoted considerable attention to the breeding of a high-grade stock though he does not class himself as a thoroughbred, man except in the production of Dorking and Leghorn chickens, of which he has several valuable specimens, though the pleasure derived from the breeding gives him greater satisfaction than the financial returns.

The development of the oil industry in the section has, also, assisted materially in swelling the income of this gentleman, there now being seven wells in action, some of them among the first placed in this field, while others were sunk only during the past year. This source of revenue in addition to the receipts from the agricultural feature, has enabled the farmers of this community to not only make all the anticipated improvements to the farms but many of them have made investments or engaged in enterprises distinct from the farm itself. Life to them has lost all the uncertainties of former years, all vagueness having assumed an agreeable and felicitous assurance commensurate to the easy position in which they now find themselves.

Mr. Butler was called to mourn the loss of his companion after traveling the highway of life together for fourteen years, her death transpiring in March, 1881. On the 31st of October of the year following, he became the consort of Miss Mary E. Alexander, of

Rush county, who in youth had been the schoolmate of both himself and of the first Mrs. Butler. Of six children born to the first lady, two died in early childhood and four survive, viz.: Winnie E., wife of Clinton R. Witmer, of Van Buren; Lacy G., who operates the farm with his father; Etta A., wife of Moses Powell; and Josie N., who was taken from the home by Benjamin Cook, of Warren, Indiana. Lena, Sallie and Mabel all in school, remain of the four born to the present wife.

The fact of the popularity of Mr. Butler where he is best known is fully attested by his neighbors having repeatedly chosen him as the township trustee, in which position he served the community faithfully for six years. He was first elected in 1878, at which time he served two years; and after an interregnum was placed in office again in 1886, and was again chosen at the expiration of that term. As an official he stood consistently for the advancement of the material interests of the township, as well as for educational growth. Several new schoolhouses were erected during his career as trustee, effort being exerted constantly to have the most approved plans, every attention being paid to the comfort and health of the pupils. The same attention was paid to the general conduct of the schools, the ablest teachers being secured that the finances of the times would allow. Much credit is given him by those who kept observation of his methods, for the carefully conducted business of the community, economy having been practiced all along the line. Better roads were advocated by Mr. Butler with equal fervor; and his own contributions to the Washington pike, which passes his own farm, exceeded three dollars per acre. While ever a Dem-

ocrat, his conduct of the public business was with a view of serving the community regardless of political feeling or favoritism. He has taken a keen and ardent part in the conduct of the local Democracy, being recognized as one of the ablest men of the party in the county. His presence is felt and his voice heard in the conventions, local and state. Mr. Butler is possessed of a happy and agreeable nature, the features that make men popular predominating.

While not a communicant, he assists in the support of the Christian religion, his wife holding active relations with the Methodist Episcopal church. His character is an even one, the natural brusqueness being tempered by contact with the world and the modifying influences of attention to social amenities. He is not a man of hobbies, not being especially devoted to sports of any nature, much pleasure, however, having been derived during the latter years by travel, he having visited the principal places of interest in this country, especially in the southern states.

JULIUS CLINTON LAKE.

Among those men who have been prominently identified with both the agricultural and the manufacturing interests of Grant county, Indiana, for several years, is Julius C. Lake, now living retired at the pushing village of Sweetser. Mr. Lake was born in Henry county, Indiana, October 13, 1837, and is a son of William and Mary (Current) Lake, both of whom were born in Virginia, where they grew to maturity and were married, coming to Indiana in 1834. They were poor, but with strong hands and willing heart, he set himself to the making of

a farm in the then wilds of Henry county, where, when Julius had reached the age of seven, the father was called from the wife and five little ones, the eldest being but twelve years old. The mother, realizing fully the heavy responsibility thrust upon her, set her face resolutely to the task imposed, and by the exercise of those qualities that are purified and ennobled by adversity, managed to keep her little flock intact, seeing them grow to maturity under her own direction, and living to have them all settled in life and holding positions of honor and responsibility. Her own death occurred in Jay county, where her latter years were passed, having attained the age of seventy-six.

Julius remained with his mother till the age of twenty-one, being soon thereafter wedded to Miss Martha J. Skinner, who was born in Fayette county, Indiana. He went in debt for the first horse he owned, and in every respect had to work from the ground up. He rented land for fifteen years, during which time, by the carefulest management and strictest economy, he succeeded in accumulating about two thousand, five hundred dollars, which he invested in a one hundred and forty-four acre farm in Richland township, Grant county, paying at the rate of fifty-one dollars per acre, and assuming an indebtedness in excess of five thousand dollars, which he paid off at one thousand dollars per year with six per cent interest. While the farm was considered an improved one, he began to add to its value by a system of ditching by laying upwards of eleven hundred rods of tile, erecting a three-thousand-dollar residence, building a barn at a cost of more than one thousand dollars, and contributing over a thou-

sand dollars to the building of pike roads. He came to be recognized as about the most successful and the most scientific farmer of the neighborhood, devoting that careful attention to every detail that he knew any properly conducted business demanded. He now owns a second farm of eighty acres for which he paid three thousand, seven hundred dollars, and which he has also greatly improved with house and tiling.

Realizing that if a thing was worth doing it was worth doing well, Mr. Lake took early and active steps to improve the breeds of stock of the county, being one of the most successful and enthusiastic breeders of short-horn cattle of this section of the state.

Having attained that position in life that enabled him to retire from the arduous labors of the farm, he decided to secure a small tract close to the village, and here he has recently erected a handsome and convenient residence, which, with the other improvements he is making, never fails to attract the admiration of the traveler, who can but feel that here may be found the peace and contentment that comes to him whose duty on every occasion has been done with a spirit of honesty and faithfulness.

For several years Mr. Lake has been identified with the Burge-Lake Milling Company, of Marion, further mention of which will be found in connection with the sketch of its manager, Ollie Thomas. He has also taken an active part in the development of the gas industry of this region, assisting in the demonstration of its abundance for manufacturing purposes, and being at the present a stockholder of three different companies.

Of ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lake seven are living at the present: John

W., of Pleasant; James R., who operates the old homestead; Julia A., wife of Allen King, of Sweetser; Leonard, of Wabash county; Mollie, wife of George B. Phillips, a traveling salesman of Chicago; Ross, a farmer of Richland, and Thomas, living at home.

Mr. Lake has taken rather an active part in the promotion of the principles of the Democratic party, being generally found in the conventions of that organization, and even having been elected as township assessor in a Republican stronghold. He is a member of the Masonic craft, but is not particularly active in the workings of the fraternity, or in fact in any matter not associated with his closer business relations. The years he has passed in this county have brought to him many close friends, who appreciate his worth as a citizen and a neighbor.

THOMAS BENBOW.

The civilization and progress of the states have been largely the reflection of existing physical conditions, as where nature produces wealth with lavish hands, man becomes idle and weak; so where effort is required to live he becomes enlightened and virtuous. The latter conditions prevailed in Indiana when the state was first open to emigration, and no doubt accounts for the present sturdy manliness and intelligence which exists. Stored beneath the soil of the state is a vast amount of wealth-producing material, but its existence was little suspected and before it was available the heavy timber and brush was cleared from the land; low, swampy places brought to a state of cultivation, and during all this time a living had

to be dug out of the soil. It will readily be seen that the early settler of this region was thrown upon his own resources and that with the progress of civilization he also advanced in ideas and capability. Among the men who contributed in no small or uncertain manner to this remarkable growth and development is the gentleman whose name is found at the head of this biography. Born June 11, 1836, in Grant county, Indiana, which is still his home, he is one of those prosperous, progressive agriculturists who may well be placed among the representative men.

Evan Benbow was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, September 29, 1809, and lived to the age of sixty-one years. He learned the trade of a blacksmith in his youth and followed it for many years, but finally abandoned it for the pursuits of agriculture. When he was about eighteen years old his parents moved to Wayne county, this state, in a one-horse wagon. Here the father, John Benbow, purchased a small tract of land which was their home for about eleven years. They then loaded their effects in the one-horse wagon and started for Grant county, crossing the Mississinewa river on the ice, and locating in Mill township, where the father had entered land from the government. He married Margaret Scott, who was born in Wayne county, Indiana, October 30, 1812, and died in September, 1885. Her grandfather was taken captive by the Indians and burned at the stake. Five sons and four daughters were the offspring of this union three of whom are living, viz.: The second in the family and oldest living child is Thomas, whose name opens this sketch; Rachel, wife of a Mr. Gerkin, resides in Iowa; and John, a me-

chanic, of Gas City, Indiana. Both parents were devout Christians and regular attendants of the Quaker services, to which society they belonged. He would have his wife take the little daughter on the horse before her, while he would carry the son, Thomas, in his arms, and in this manner they would traverse the four miles that intervened between home and the church. Deer, wolves and wild turkey were the most plentiful game, and many have been the deer killed by the elder Benbow. He engaged in many a "fire hunt," placing the fire or torch in the front of a canoe and then moving cautiously on them. He frequently brought home as many as three deer in one night and placed them inside the log cabin in order to prevent the wolves from devouring the carcasses. He was very successful in his business and had accumulated one hundred and fifty-six acres of land in Mill township where he lived until overtaken by death. He made many friends and at one time had a personal acquaintance with every man in the county.

Thomas Benbow attended the common schools, his first being a subscription school which was kept in a log cabin 16x18 feet in dimension. The roof was of clapboards and the seats of slab, upheld by wooden legs. The writing desk for the large boys and girls was a wide board which rested upon wooden pins driven into the sides of the wall, while their pens were made from the quills of the goose. An old fashioned stove heated the room. He remained in Mill township until he was twenty-two years of age, attending to the duties of the farm and giving to his parents the wages he earned. On September 5, 1858, he was united in matrimony with Miss Hannah E. Jenkins, who bore him

three sons and five daughters. Five children are living, namely: Israel, a farmer of Liberty; Margaret, wife of George Haines, a prosperous farmer whose history is recorded elsewhere in this work; Robert L., who resides on the old homestead and assists with the duties there; Amy S., who lives at home and has been educated well in the common schools and also in music; and Minnie L., who graduated from the common schools in the class of 1900, and is now devoting her time to music. Mrs. Benbow was born in this county September 12, 1840, and is a daughter of Israel and Lydia (Dwiggins) Jenkins. She obtained a limited education in the old log school and is a lady of warm hearted and benevolent disposition. Israel Jenkins was born September 30, 1814, in Frederick county, Virginia, and came to this state in 1840, locating in Grant county. He was a man of earnest Christian character, a kind, indulgent father and affectionate and considerate husband, whose death, which occurred November 10, 1875, was felt to be a public loss. The mother was born in Clinton county, Ohio, October 6, 1812, and was permitted to round out seventy-eight years of useful, kindly life. She passed to the beyond on September 27, 1890, mourned by a wide circle of friends who knew and appreciated the beauty of her life.

Mr. and Mrs. Benbow began housekeeping on thirty-four acres in section 31, in Monroe township, an inheritance from the Jenkins estate. An attempt had been made to improve this by building a log house and clearing off some of the dense timber with which it was covered, and about five acres had been partially cleared, but there were no fruit trees, no well, and not even a barn on

the premises. It required fortitude and energy to develop this land, but they were equal to the task, and by exercising perseverance and frugality not only improved this land, but added to it until they had accumulated two hundred and seven acres in this township. The well-fenced fields, tiled and neatly kept, the excellent barns and outbuildings and the large, commodious farm residence are monuments to their industry and good management. They have reared a family that are a credit to the county and are deserving of the commendation they receive. They have journeyed together for almost half a century, sharing the vicissitudes of life and lightening its burdens. Many a weary plodder has been cheered and helped by this worthy couple who have scattered kind deeds and cheering words as they passed along life's highway. They are members of the Christian church in Jefferson township, attending services at the first church, which was made of logs, and assisting in erecting the new church, which occupies the site of the old. They have also contributed toward the erection of two other churches. They are zealous workers both in the church and Sunday-school, and their daughter, Miss Minnie, is organist, while their son, Robert L., is treasurer. They are strong advocates of the public school, and as Mrs. Benbow says, "We want the very best schools that money can obtain, as the best is none too good for us." Mr. Benbow is a Republican who cast his maiden vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has supported every presidential candidate since. He has represented his party several times in county conventions.

September 14, 1864, Thomas Benlow enlisted in Company E, Fifty-eighth Indiana Infantry, and leaving family and friends he

went forth to battle for his country's rights. They were ordered to Indianapolis, thence to Atlanta, Georgia, under General William Tecumseh Sherman. He was on detail duty, laying pontoon bridges and helped to lay most all the bridges in Georgia in that memorable march to the sea. He went clear through to Savannah and was on the long march through the Carolinas to Washington and underwent all the fatigue and privations of a soldier's life. He was obliged to carry knapsack, gun and ammunition as well as doing duty as bridge builder, and knew what it was to be foot-sore and weary. When camped near the Neuse river about seven miles from Raleigh, the glad tidings reached them of the surrender of General Robert E. Lee. Their joy knew no bounds. Bands played, cannons thundered and general rejoicing was indulged in by the troops. However their pleasure was not unalloyed, for close upon the news of the surrender followed the direful tidings of the assassination of their beloved President. Mr. Benbow received his honorable discharge on June 4, 1865, and returned to his family and again took up the duties of life as a private citizen.

SAMUEL HARVEY DAVIS, M. D.

Samuel Harvey Davis, M. D., eclectic physician and surgeon, with his office in the Davis block in Marion, Grant county, Indiana, and a gallant ex-Union soldier, is a native of Carroll county, this state, born September 3, 1844, and is a son of Benjamin Laurance and Elizabeth Jane (Watts) Davis, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio, but married in the Hoosier state.

Benjamin Laurance was a farmer, and settled on his place in Carroll county soon after marriage. He and wife had born to them a family of nine children, in the following order: Cynthia Ann, who died in in-

fancy Catherine, wife of John Cox, lives near Delphi, Indiana; Samuel H., of this sketch; Annie, now Mrs. James M. Harrell, resides in Johnson county, not very far from Indianapolis; Martha Jane, wife of Eli McNeal who resides near Kokomo; George W., a physician of Marion and in partnership with his brother, Samuel H.; Eveline is the wife of Jesse Williams, her second husband, and lives near Kokomo, her first husband was William Miller; Samantha Jane, married to William Monroe, and resides in Burlington, Carroll county. The father of this family died on his farm in Carroll county when sixty-two years of age, his wife survived him six years.

Samuel Harvey Davis acquired his literary education in the schools of Carroll county, began the study of medicine about 1864 in the office of Dr. William Cooper, at Burlington, Carroll county, and completed his studies in the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in the winter of 1874-5. He began practice in Miami county, established a fine reputation in Miami Town where he remained twelve years, then removed to Bunker Hill in the same county, bought a stock of drugs, etc., and on account of impaired health confined himself to that line of trade and a quiet office business professionally, knowing that rest would assist him to recuperate.

At the end of four years, Dr. Davis sold out his stock of drugs in Bunker Hill, Indiana, and went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he enjoyed a remunerative and extended

practice for nearly four years. In 1892 he came to Marion and practiced alone until 1898, when the business became too extensive for his individual attention to all its details and his brother, Dr. George W. Davis, joined him as his partner. The Doctor's visits extend all over the city and far into the country, and it is stated that he drives over more miles of territory in a year than any other two physicians in the city of Marion.

Dr. Davis has been thrice married, his first union having been with Miss Elizabeth Jane Miller, whom he married in the spring of 1864, but, sad to relate, this lady lived but two months and six days after marriage, typhoid fever having done its insidious work. The second marriage of the Doctor was with Comfort E. Harrell in 1868. This lady survived until February, 1892, when she was called away, leaving a daughter, Lou Emma Jane, now the wife of Calvin A. Fitzgerald, of Little Rock, Arkansas, the husband being a physician and dentist and very successful in his practice. He married his present wife, Minnie A. Scott, in July, 1895. She is a native of Louisville, Kentucky.

Dr. Davis is a member of the State Eclectic Medical Society, is an Odd Fellow and a Freemason, though at present not affiliating with the latter. In politics he is a staunch Republican and is a member of the G. A. R., having been surgeon of the Post at Bunker Hill. In August, 1862, when but eighteen years of age, young S. H. Davis enlisted in Company G, Eighty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until March, 1864. He was with A. J. Smith's Twentieth Army Corps, under General Sherman and participated in some fourteen regular engagements. He saw equally severe service in

other parts of the country, notably on the Red River campaign, where his comrades fell all around him and it seemed as if he alone remained standing, but he served through until honorably discharged.

The Doctor has achieved success in his profession in which he stands at the head. He owns a fine home in Marion, besides other valuable properties, from which he derives a satisfactory revenue in rentals.

JOHN A. SPENCER.

John A. Spencer, the present engineer at the city waterworks at Fairmount, Indiana, was born in Henry county, this state, January 9, 1842. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Deselms) Spencer, the father being a native of Virginia and the mother of Ohio, in which state they were married. In 1830 they removed to Henry county, Indiana, where they lived the remainder of their lives, the mother dying in 1871 and the father in 1888. John Spencer, the father of our subject, was a blacksmith by trade, a business he followed mostly through life, though he also owned a farm. To John and Elizabeth (Deselms) Spencer were born seven children, in the following order: Ezra, who lives in Kansas; Sarah Jane, deceased, died the wife of Frank Boren; Louisa, wife of Abram Simons, living at Kennard, Henry county, this state; Lindley died in 1868 from effects of army service; David died in Texas, was also a soldier; John A., the subject of our sketch; Milton died in young manhood while in Texas. Of the five brothers four were soldiers during the Civil war, the subject of this sketch being the only one living.

While yet in school John A. Spencer became interested in the one all-important question of the time, that of serving his nation in preserving the rights of those who were under bondage, and leaving school he enlisted in the army in August, 1861, in Company D, Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry, and here served three years in the Army of the Cumberland under Generals W. S. Rosecrans and Buell, and was also in Sherman's command in the Atlanta campaign. He participated in the following battles: Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Look Out Mountain, Ringgold, Dallas, Tunnel Hill, Resaca, Buzzard Roost, Peach Tree Creek, Kennesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, and the battle of Atlanta, and Lovejoy Station. He also assisted in destroying the railway from Atlanta to Jonesboro, and participated in many skirmishes and important battles not here enumerated. During his engagement at Chickamauga he received a wound in the head, for which he is now drawing a pension.

After his time of service had expired he returned to his home and engaged in the milling business in Freeport, Shelby county, where he remained three years, after which he was employed in the same business at Greensboro for several years, spending eleven years in that line of business. He then engaged in the saw-mill business for about twenty years, being engineer or Sawyer all of this time. His many years experience of stationary engineering has well qualified him for this vocation. Previous to his present location he was employed as engineer of the Bridge Works at New Carlisle, Indiana, until September 13, 1900, when he was chosen as one of the engineers of the waterworks and electric light plant

at Fairmount, where he receives a reward for his services and is entrusted with the whole plant, having an assistant to relieve him of a portion of the work.

John A. Spencer was married, February 28, 1870, to Miss Sallie Garris, a native of North Carolina, born in Wayne county, but while still young was removed to the north. Her father, Isaac Garris, being a Union man, found it more pleasant living among "his own kind," as it were, and came north during the Civil war, during which unpleasantness he suffered severe losses for his country's sake; though he had the pleasure of living north but a short time, as he only lived a few weeks after reaching Indiana, and his wife died a few days later, leaving a family of small children in a new and strange country and in straitened circumstances. As to the ancestry of the Spencer family little may be said, though it is learned that the father descended from Scotch-Irish, while the mother's family were of English ancestry.

To Mr. and Mrs. John A. Spencer have been born six children, named as follows: Milton Edgar, agent for the L. E. & W. Railroad at Ossian, Indiana; Montana L., now Mrs. Schultz; Julia M.; Cora E., now Mrs. Dr. Harvey Koons; John C., yardmaster and freight agent on the L. E. & W. Railroad; and William P. B., in school. Politically Mr. Spencer is a staunch Republican, ever ready to do what he finds to do in the betterment and furthering the interests of his party.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, as well as their children, worship with the Friends or Quakers, as has been the belief of their family for generations back.

Fraternally Mr. Spencer is a member

of the A. F. & A. M. at New Castle, and also is a member of the G. A. R. at Spice-land, Harmon Rail Post No. 260, of which he is an honored member. In Mr. Spencer is found a kind husband, a loving father, and is honored and esteemed as an industrious, prosperous and worthy citizen.

ADDISON KEEVER.

Addison Kever, a highly respected farmer of Grant county, Indiana, and ex-soldier of the Civil war, comes of Revolutionary stock and was born in Monroe township, where he now lives, February 18, 1842. The Keverers have been an exceptionally long lived race, the great-grandfather having reached his one hundred and sixth year when he died. The grandfather was eighty-seven and the father had passed his seventy-eighth milestone when death called them. The great-grandfather was a soldier in the great war which brought freedom to this country, and General Washington was well known to him. His patriotism has been transmitted to his grandson, the gentleman whose name heads this biography, and the record made by him in the war of the Rebellion has placed him among the heroes of our country.

Daniel C. Kever the father of Addison, was born in Preble county, Ohio, July 13, 1816, but the family sprung from German stock. Daniel was educated in the schools common to his time and brought up on a farm. He was a man of quick perception, a great reader, and one well informed on the current events of the day. At the age of twenty-four he moved from his native state, locating in section 35, Monroe township.

He was united in marriage with Miss Nancy J. R. Asher, a native of Virginia, who was born January 17, 1817. She bore him eight sons and one daughter, all of whom, except the daughter, survive them, namely: Addison; Martin, a farmer, married and residing in Smith county, Kansas. He was a soldier in the Civil war, serving four years and five months; George, with his family is also living in Smith county and engaged in agricultural pursuits; John W. is married and a farmer in his native township; William, true to the traditions of the family, has followed in the footsteps of his brothers and is a tiller of the soil in Fairmount township. He is also a man of family; Franklin is a farmer of Monroe township; Walter resides at Upland and is employed as engineer in the factory of King & Teeters; and Elmer E., the youngest, who is married and a farmer in this township.

When this young couple, Daniel Kever and wife, first settled in Grant county, the country was wild and unbroken and wild beasts were plentiful. Deer and other game were common while the wolves often came close to the little log cabin in the woods, many times running the dog under the barn to seek safety when the chase was hot. Their first residence was constructed of round logs, the roof of clapboards held in place by a weight, while a puncheon floor completed the structure. For a long time a quilt did duty as a door for this domicile which was but a reproduction of the home of other pioneers. There was not a railroad in the county and Marion was but a straggling little village when those brave men and women began their work, undismayed by the difficulties which surrounded them, and amid the privations and want which the early settlers



ADDISON KEEVER.

MRS. MARGARET KEEVER.

alone have felt and can understand, helped to lay the foundation for those sterling principles which have made Grant county what it is to-day. Daniel Keever and his wife were industrious, frugal people and the name was then, as it is at present, associated with the substantial, influential farmers of the community. He owned a farm of two hundred and eighty acres at the time of his death. In politics he was a Jackson Democrat but transferred his allegiance to the Republican party when it came into power and remained true to its principles until his death on March 18, 1895. He was kindly by nature, ever ready to do a favor and had lived a Christian life according to the tenets of the Friends' church to which society he belonged. His wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was a good, true woman and devoted mother whose zealous, ardent interest in all affairs of the family contributed largely towards their success. Her death occurred September 12, 1876, and was the most severe blow experienced by the family.

Addison Keever was reared a farmer boy and received his educational training in the public schools of his native county. Just as life held out her most alluring hopes, when his feet had scarcely crossed the portals of manhood, came the distant thunders of strife which threatened for a time to disrupt our beloved nation, and Addison Keever was among the noble young men who willingly offered his services, his life if necessary, for the upholding of the flag. War is a cruel thing and many a broken heart has resulted and many a life laid low which is never listed in the names of killed and wounded, as our loved ones were given back to us mutilated

and tortured almost worse than death itself, and our most strenuous efforts were without avail to give relief to the pain-racked body. Mr. Keever was among these unfortunates. On the 10th of December, 1861, he enlisted at Indianapolis in Company F, Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. R. B. Jones and Col. Steele, his regiment being assigned to the division whose commander-in-chief was Gen. Buell in the Army of the Cumberland. For nine months he was in the thickest of the struggle and then came that terrible accident which cost him his sight and came near taking his life. One of the Confederate vessels, the *Prince of Vicksburg*, loaded with ordnance and ammunition, in endeavoring to pass the Federal lines some three months before, had been shelled, struck below the water line and sunk. Mr. Keever, with a companion, Michael Capper, was detailed to get out of this sunken vessel whatever could be used by the army. In raising what they thought to be a carpenter's chest they struck the percussion cap of a shell or schrapnel, exploding it and receiving severe injuries. The right eye was carried away, the facial bones severely injured and it was seven long weeks ere he finally recovered sufficiently to see a gleam of light with the remaining eye, a blessing not long left him as that member also soon became useless. Notwithstanding this dire misfortune he bravely took up his work and the courage and spirit displayed by him are worthy the admiration he receives. All honor to the old soldier to whose bravery and endurance this country owes her present and ever increasing national prosperity.

Mr. Keever chose as his companion

through life, Miss Mary Reasener, to whom he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony on May 18, 1865. Two children were the fruits of this union, viz.: Ida C., wife of Levi Scott; and D. R., an engineer, who is married and resides in Iowa. Mrs. Keever is a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, was born October 27, 1846, and is a daughter of Noah and Jane (Seaton) Reasener. Her grandmother Reasener was spared for a long and useful life, being one hundred and six years old at the time of her death. Her parents came to this county at an early day, and it was here that she met and married Mr. Keever. She has been a most efficient partner in their domestic life and is a woman of noble character. Mrs. Keever is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which they both contribute liberally, and that church, as well as the Friends' church at Upland, has been the recipient of his generosity when they were building their church edifices.

Mr. and Mrs. Keever are in affluent circumstances and their home, consisting of seventy acres of highly cultivated land in the vicinity of Upland, is improved in the most attractive manner with neat, substantial buildings and trees. He is an amiable and accomplished gentleman in private life, whose strong mind and retentive memory have accumulated a store of varied and useful information that with his genial disposition has created for him a wide degree of popularity. He is a Republican and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln when he was elected for his second term. He is an honored member of John Reush Post, No. 406, G. A. R. of Upland of which he is junior vice, and has filled all the offices in a highly commendable manner.

NATHAN HILL OVERMAN.

To the traveler passing north from Sweetser, Grant county, Indiana, no place offers greater attraction than does the home of Nathan H. Overman, whose biography it affords the publishers pleasure to give space in this volume. Mr. Overman was born near Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana, March 19, 1820. His parents were Joseph and Hulda (Hill) Overman, the former of whom was a son of Nathan and Thamar (Brothers) Overman, who came from North Carolina—he from Randolph and she from Pasquotank county.

Nathan Overman was a son of Isaac, who with his brother, Charles, had come from Germany to Philadelphia, where they joined Penn's colony and the Society of Friends. At the time of coming to Indiana in 1806, Joseph and Hulda were mere children—their marriage occurring near Richmond. Their lives were passed in Wayne county, each attaining great age, their deaths occurring in the case of each when in their ninety-third year. Both died members of the Society of Friends. She had a birth-right, but was turned out of the Society for having married outside of its pale. Not till much advanced in life did he seek membership, she joining with him in a return to the fold. Their remains repose in the burial ground of the Society at Dover, Wayne county. Of their six children but three were living at the opening of the new century. They were Emsley, who was a well known farmer of Wayne county, dying at the age of eighty-two. Thomas Overman was for forty years a resident of Marion, where he was a successful stonemason and contractor. His death occurred also at the age of eighty-

two. Jesse is a farmer of Webster, Wayne county. The sisters were Anna, who married William Brooks and died in middle life, and Elizabeth whose home is at Wichita, Kansas.

Nathan Hill Overman remained at home until the age of nineteen, when he began to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he continued as workman and contractor until 1861. He then secured a small farm from which he came in 1864 to Grant county. After farming for some time near Summer-set he returned to Wayne county, purchasing some miles north of Fountain City. Subsequently he spent one year in Richmond, when in 1876 he bought his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres two miles north of Sweetser. This is known as the old Billy Raypholtz farm, he entering it upon the opening of the Indian Reservation. To him is due the credit of making the farm, the purchase by Mr. Overman being from his heirs.

Mr. Overman has made quite extensive improvements in the clearing of new land, in the extensive laying of tile drains and in rebuilding the barn which was destroyed by a cyclone. Devoting his attention almost wholly to the conduct of the farm, the well tilled fields yield a golden tribute for the care and labor bestowed upon them.

The old Raypholtz burial ground is located on the convenient site upon this farm. This has been greatly enlarged and improved by Mr. Overman and is now better known as the Maple Grove cemetery.

At the age of twenty-eight Mr. Overman was married to Miss Lucinda Poston, who died in less than two years thereafter. In 1855 he was again married, Miss Elizabeth Lough being the lady of his choice. It is a

peculiar coincidence that she also was taken from him after about the same length of companionship as his former wife. In 1858 he was united to Mrs. Mary Ann Teagle *nec* Harris, who has remained a suitable companion to the present. Oliver Overman, who is now a merchant at Laketon, Indiana, was the only child by the first marriage, while William, whose mother was Elizabeth Lough, remained upon the home farm until his death, at the age of twenty-seven, leaving one child, William, a boy of seventeen, now a student in the Marion high school. To the present Mrs. Overman have been born three children, viz: LeRoy, who died at eleven; Milton A., who took a commercial course at Richmond, and is operating the homestead; and Anna, who is at home. She was licensed to teach after a three years' course in the Normal school, and taught quite successfully in Pleasant township, until delicate health compelled her retirement for the time being. Mr. Overman is identified with the Republican party, with which he has acted during its entire existence.

GEORGE WILEY DANIELS, M. D.

Among the many men whose lives have contributed somewhat to the advantage of the communities in which they live, and whose daily walk is a suitable pattern for the youth to follow, is Doctor George Wiley Daniels, of Sweetser, Grant county. His influence is felt in more ways than one in the community, identified as he is with almost all that makes for the betterment of the village. The affable and courteous gentleman is not obscured by the professional man;

but on the contrary the broad experience of an active profession has tended to emphasize those qualities that endear an agreeable man to the many friends.

Doctor Daniels was born near Connersville, Fayette county, Indiana, on the third of February, 1848. He comes naturally by the desire to follow his chosen profession, as his father, Edward Daniels was, for nearly half a century, a successful physician before him. He was a native of Butler county, Ohio, but began his practice in Indiana. His chosen companion, the mother of George, was Amanda Wadams.

When George W. Daniels was seven years of age the family removed to Shelby county, where the father practiced in connection with the operation of a farm. Some years later he removed to St. Paul, Indiana, where his latter years were passed, and where he died at the age of sixtyfour. The widow survived till 1875, her last days being spent with a son, Orville R. Daniels, at Marion.

The father being a staunch supporter of the Union when it was assailed gave consent to his son George to offer his services to sustain its integrity, which he did, and was accepted in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. This is the regiment that attained a national reputation, by being known as "Hovey's Babies," owing to the large number of extremely young boys in the ranks. Then rendezvous of the regiment was at Greensburg, Indiana, where the first winter was passed, going in March, 1864, to Nashville, Tennessee. When the famous Atlanta campaign was inaugurated the regiment was placed in the front, and participated in all the battles of that memorable

struggle, which culminated only with the fall of Atlanta. Upon the return of Hood to the west this corps was sent in pursuit; and, at this terrible defeat at Nashville, did most valiant service. However, young Daniels, during this battle, was incapacitated from active field duty, and was placed in the hospital, from which he did not emerge for some weeks. Meantime the regiment had been transferred via Washington and Beaufort, to the coast of North Carolina, marching then to rejoin Sherman. When able for duty George was returned to his companions reaching them at Raleigh. After the surrender of Johnson, the command was retained at Charlotte all that summer, being finally discharged in September.

After nearly two years of soldier life Mr. Daniels was only too ready to return to the old Indiana home and enjoy the attentions of old friends. He soon learned telegraphy, and was given positions on the I. C. & L. Railroad. However his thoughts had ever favored the idea of the practice of his father's profession, and securing the necessary volumes he devoted his spare time to their reading. He then supplemented this knowledge with a course at the Louisville Medical College and at the School of Medicine, completing his studies and graduating with the class of 1877.

Choosing Sweetser as a suitable location he established himself in the practice, and for twenty-three years, with the exception of five years, has been ready to respond to the calls of the sick at this thriving village. He is a member of the Grant County Medical Society, of which he has served as president. He is held in the highest estimation by the members of the profession for his recognized ability and the conservative

judgment so often displayed when in consultation. He enjoys the greatest popularity, however, in the sick room for the tender and sympathetic attentions to the details, the observance of which has more to do with the recovery of patients than the administration of medicines. A devoted student of medical practice, his well selected library affords reference to the best and latest thought on all matters pertaining thereto. Without having given particular attention to any one of the various specialties, he has kept abreast with the fundamental principles, familiarizing himself with the latest practice by close attention to the medical reports and journals.

Doctor Daniels was married at the age of twenty-three to Miss Theresa L. Steele, daughter of the late Col. Asbury Steele, and sister to the Hon. George Steele, M. C. She was a most exemplary lady, whose demise, in 1884, created the profoundest grief on the part of many friends.

The lady whom the Doctor married later on and whose influence extends to every home in the village was formerly Mrs. Mattie Anderson, and whose maiden name was Stauffer. She is also a Marion lady, and is a woman of more than ordinary capacity and attainments. She is a registered pharmacist, whose knowledge is often called into requisition at the drug store conducted by her sons. Her abilities of a social order are also of a high character, having passed the chairs in Bernice Lodge of Rebekahs, and has been the representative to the assembly. The Daniels family consists of two sons, Edward, who conducts the drug store; and George, who is following in the line laid down by his father, being a graduate of the Medical College of Indianapolis, and is now associated with his father.

Doctor Daniels, besides being a member of the Grand Army, has been quite active in Odd Fellowship, having passed the chairs in Laban Lodge, No. 433, and been the representative to the Grand Lodge.

GEORGE H. VEACH.

George H. Veach a retired citizen of Sweetser, Grant county, was born in Rush county, Indiana, June 21, 1835, his parents being Jeremiah and Nancy (McLoney) Veach both of whom were natives of Kentucky, where they were married, coming to Indiana soon thereafter. The father was engaged in the business of contracting at Indianapolis for some years, having located there when young George was but a small boy. When he had reached his seventeenth year they removed to Grant county, settling on a farm in Richland township, where he reached his majority, and where his mother died some twelve years after coming, having attained the age of sixty. His father was afterward married to a lady of Fayette county, where he went, residing there till in advanced years. Having become helpless he was brought back by George who cared for his latter years. He continued to live until he had reached the advanced age of ninety. Of the family of eight, six lived to maturity, and of these three are living in 1900. Joel did his duty in sustaining the cause of the country during the Civil war, and is now an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Marion, and Sarilda is the wife of Oren Tagle of Kosciusko county, Indiana.

George H. Veach remained with his parents till manhood, being married September 22, 1856, during the famous Fremont campaign, to Miss Sarah L. Alexander, daugh-

ter of Henry and Catherine (Hornbrake) Alexander. Her father had died when she was nine years old, leaving a widow with six children, who came, in 1854, when she was fifteen. They came from Preble county, Ohio, to Pleasant township, Grant county, where the mother soon after married Abraham Reeves and continued to reside in the county till her death, in August, 1900, having reached her ninety-fifth year, the latter years having been passed with her daughter, Rachael J., wife of Loren Massey, near Marion.

After marriage George took charge of his father's farm, finally buying it, when his father remarried and removed from the county. For nearly forty years he conducted that farm making a decided success of the business. Devoting his energies and attention to the one line of effort, he made a careful study of all that pertained to the operation of a farm, and by giving the same careful supervision to the farm that other lines of business would demand, he made constant progress. To him is due the credit of making the farm from its wild condition; for his father, not being accustomed to farming, the work of clearing and improving the original tract devolved almost wholly upon George. The tract being flat it was formerly covered with ponds that required years of the most untiring effort and perseverance to bring into a suitable state for the production of crops. Pipe creek was finally opened so as to afford a means of carrying off the water, when it became possible to institute a systematic plan of drainage by the means of timber ditches, which answered a good purpose for many years, being finally replaced with the more modern and lasting tile. Now, after these years of the most untiring industry, what

was once but ponds and swamp, is one of the best improved and well-tilled farms of the township, the well-worked fields yielding handsome returns for the care and labor bestowed upon them. Finding himself amply able to live in ease and comfort without the necessity of former indefatigable toil, he removed to his pleasant village home, some five years since, now taking the well earned rest that comes to the industrious in this productive section of the state.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Veach has resulted in the birth of nine children, Celesta Ann being the wife of Harrison Raypoltz, of Oklahoma; William resides in Pulaski county, Indiana; Mary is the wife of Willcutt Stevens of Richland; Joel is a farmer of Richland; Albert is a blacksmith in Sweetser; Johnnie operates the homestead; Catherine married John Archer and died at twenty-four and Della is the wife of Tip Brown of Pulaski county. All are representatives of the better class of citizens of the county, and all have received more or less assistance from their parents when leaving the old family circle. They received the best home training possible and all are a credit to their parents and to the communities in which they live.

Becoming identified with the Republican party at its birth, Mr. Veach has consistently held to the old relations, believing that the opinions that have stood the test of half a century are good enough to stand by the remainder of life.

JACOB BRILES.

Jacob Briles, city clerk and treasurer of the town of Fairmount, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Randolph county, North

Carolina, October 26, 1844, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Young) Briles, both of whom were natives of the same county.

John Briles, a farmer, came to Indiana in the fall of 1865, and located on a farm four and one-half miles from Fairmount. He was a Union man in sentiment, and bitterly opposed to both slavery and to secession. He lost considerable property by reason of his devotion to the Union while he was living in the south, the Confederate troops devastating his farm and carrying off everything that was portable. John Briles after coming to Grant county, Indiana, continued to cultivate the soil, and died on his Liberty township farm at the age of sixty-four years; his widow, born in 1824, still lives on the home farm in Liberty township. The children born to John and Elizabeth Briles were three in number, Jacob being the eldest; Noah is a farmer in Madison county, Indiana; and Elwood E., the youngest of the family, is now a student of law in Fairmount.

Jacob Briles received a sound English education in his native state. In 1864 he was conscripted into the Confederate army, much against his will, as his sentiments were decidedly with the men whom he was compelled to fight. He would have deserted had an opportunity presented itself. He served until the close of the war in the eastern part of North Carolina. In 1866 he came to Grant county, Indiana, and for two years worked in various lines of industry, after which he went into the lumber trade and erected a saw-mill on his premises, and for twenty-five years did a prosperous business in hard-wood lumber.

In May, 1900, Jacob Briles was elected city clerk and treasurer of Fairmount, a

position he still holds, and the duties of which he performs in a most satisfactory manner.

The first marriage of Jacob Briles took place in this county in 1868, when Miss Julia Ann Reeder became his bride. This lady is a daughter of Spencer Reeder, a pioneer and farmer. To this marriage there were born five children, three of whom are still living: Albert R., who is employed in railroad work; John E., who is employed by the Atlas Engine Company, in Indianapolis, and Arminta Elizabeth, who is attending school; Charles S. Briles, the eldest graduated from the Fairmount Academy, was employed in the Exchange Bank at Marion for six years, then engaged in business for himself, but was soon afterward prostrated by disease and died in his twenty-seventh year; Robert died at the age of twenty-four years.

Jacob Briles has been a Republican all his mature years, but in religion is independent, yet his inclinations are toward the Society of Friends. Fraternally Jacob Briles is prominent in several orders or societies, being a past master of Samaritan Lodge, No. 104, F. & A. M.; past grand of Fairmount Lodge No. 381, I. O. O. F., and past chancellor commander, Paragon Lodge, No. 219, K. of P., and of the latter he is a charter member; he is likewise P. C. P. in the I. O. O. F. Encampment.

Mrs. Julia Ann (Reeder) Briles was called away in 1884, and for a second helpmate Jacob Briles selected Miss Sarah Lawrence, a native of Grant county, but at the date of her marriage was a resident of Wayne county. This second marriage has been crowned by the birth of two children, Walter and Maud, both at home. The

Briles family stand very high in the social circles of Fairmount, being esteemed for their many good qualities of mind and heart.

JOHN AVERY KERSEY.

John Avery Kersey, lawyer at Marion, Indiana, deserves much more than a passing notice. He left the school room when but twelve years of age, at the age of thirteen enlisted in the service of his country as a soldier, and during the following fifteen years waged life's struggle in various ways and in many different states and territories, also in Mexico.

He was thirty years of age before he chose his profession, yet he has forged to the front in its ranks. His school days were few, but the hours of study at the fireside have been many, and he has thus secured a liberal education. He has been a close student and thinker, and has become a fluent writer. His writings have often appeared in public print, and he is the author of "Ethics of Literature," published in 1894. This work has attracted the attention of the press and people from ocean to ocean, and shows the author to be an independent thinker and reasoner. It is original and displays a deep research on the part of the author. It is impossible, in a notice of this character, to enter into a review of this volume, but below will be found a few of the encomiums it has received from critics:

"Enters the arena as a free lance against quackery, imposture and frivolity." *Review of Reviews*.

"The author talks about literature, freely criticising a number of the old stand-bys."—*Picayune, New Orleans*.

"To be appreciated the work must be read, and it makes a valuable addition to any library."—*Democrat, Howard, Dak.*

"A wide range of investigation is shown in these discussions, and the writer evinces thorough study."—*Dispatch, Chicago*.

"It is to criticism that Mr. Kersey turns boldly. He is evidently sincere, and is to be praised for the measure of his declarations."—*Indianapolis News*.

"Mr. Kersey believes that a great many of our judgments respecting famous authors and works of literature will not stand candid examination."—*Med. Journal, Charlotte, N. C.*

"It is impossible in a brief review to dwell as we should like upon the author's spirited criticism of Butler's Analogy and the truculence of theology toward science."—*New York Sun*.

"The author engages with equal prowess in a sentimental tilt with Tennyson and a metaphysical combat with Emanuel Kant. His learning is profound and his methods fair and philosophical."—*Indianapolis Journal*.

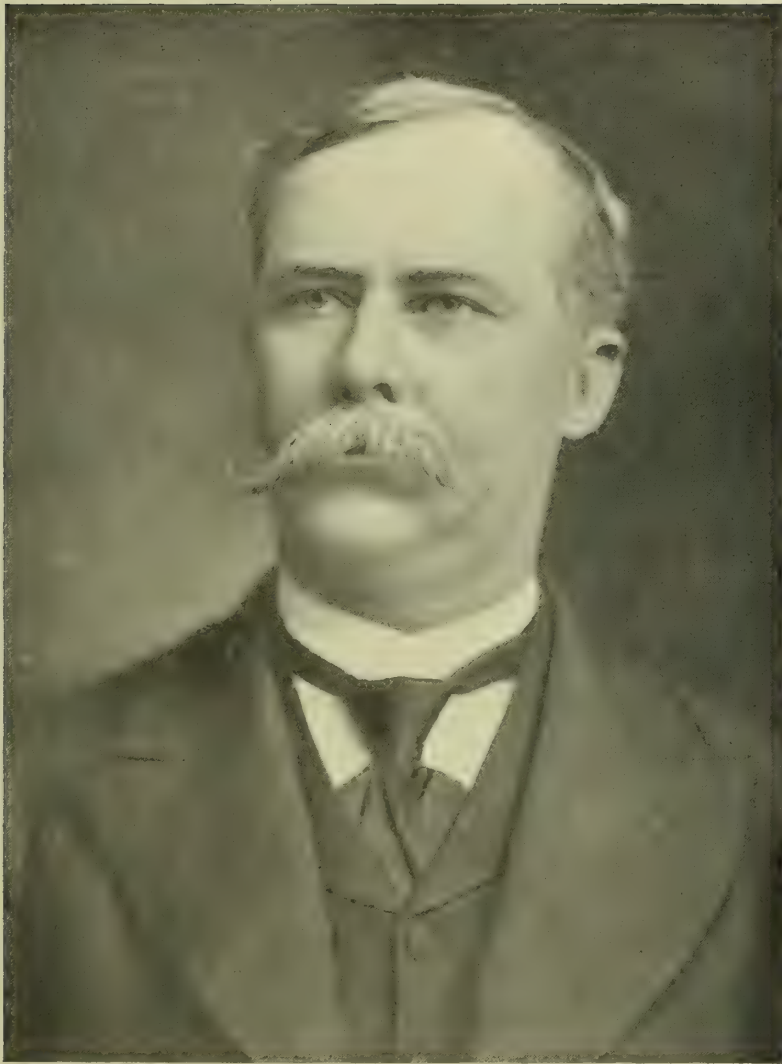
"It has a clearly defined purpose, and that purpose is to expose certain monstrous fallacies which have been paraded in the past as fundamental truths and infallible methods; errors in history, philosophy, literature, science, art and religion."—*Indianapolis Sentinel*.

"A frank and unconventional estimate of some of the great writers of the world in religion, philosophy, politics, poetry, history, etc. The author believes that if there was independence of thought and judgment many writers who are now world famous as great geniuses would sink into obscurity. He applies his searching methods of criticism to such works as Butler's 'Analogy,' Drummond's 'Natural Law in the Spiritual World,' 'Paradise Lost,' Pope's 'Essay on Man,' Carlyle's writings, Bryant's Poems 'Faust,' and many others."—*Literary News, New York City*.

"The one thing more than all else conspicuous in Mr. Kersey's book is the desire to know, not what others have said about the celebrity but what is the truth about him. With this in mind he has scrutinized the works of a great number of authors and subjected them to an analysis remarkable for its keenness."—*Chronicle, Marion, Ind.*

"The demand for the work is growing, and the press notices and opinion of competent judges place the book with the best productions of the century. The light of the author's intelligence as set forth in 'Ethics of Literature' will shine on for generations. It will be a monument more lasting than any other he might erect to his memory."—*Morning News, Marion, Ind.*

"A careful perusal of Mr. John A. Kersey's 'Eth-



John A. Kersey

ics of Literature' has brought me to the conclusion that the hour has come at last when the cobwebs of ecstatic eulogy, absurd glorification and general hoodwinking, which have gathered around some of the literary idols of the last three generations, are about to be swept away, once and forever,"—*Prof. H. Hensoldt, Columbia College, N. Y. City.*

"The author of this work presents a very careful analysis of the landmarks of English literature with an impartial hand, and it is our impression that he has furnished one of the most valuable criticisms that has ever been contributed on this subject. Nor is the book confined to specific writers, philosophies and schools of philosophy; the Greek, Roman, mediæval and modern pass like a panorama before our eyes. Religions and their effects, atheism and polytheism, are discussed and dissected in the same spirit as the Legends of the North, the Myths of the East and the Traditions of the Middle Ages."—*Transcript, Lynn, Mass.*

"John A. Kersey, of Marion, Ind., has excelled himself in his 'Ethics of Literature.' The work is dedicated to 'the candid and energetic thinker who would not stultify himself for an unintelligible faith, independent without insolence, incredulous without irreverence, who prefers his judgment (consience) to fashionable fancies and fanaticisms, and who loathes the gilded rot with which an exclusive regime regales a reading world.' Every page is a study, every sentence a gem, every chapter a literary treat. I know of no book better suited for the library of a thinking man."—*Saxby's Magazine, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

"Ethics of Literature," by John A. Kersey, New York: The Humboldt Library. "The domain of letters is declared by its magnates to be a republic. Whether it be a republic or not, it is undeniably a very ancient region with institutions dating back to the remote past. The realm of literature has never been investigated from the purely objective point of view of the mere explorer. Our accounts of it come almost wholly from its own magnates, for literature tolerates no Marco Polo. The author of the book before us has endeavored to investigate the 'republic of letters' from its earliest times to the present day, and he arrives at the conclusion that the republic is all a sham, at least in its leading aspects. But to guard against doing Mr. Kersey an injustice, it should be stated that his book is not a history or a manual of literature. Like Dante, he touches only the summits of things. He surveys the whole field, out-lines its topography so far as to vastness and the vagueness of the region will permit, and then considers the striking features of the landscape one by one, according to each relative position. To be more literal, the work opens with an estimate of Butler's Analogy as a philosophic apologetic and then

carries us, chapter by chapter, through the literature of 'religion's obsequious homage to science,' through epic apologetics as instanced in the 'Paradise Lost,' and so on backward and forward until we arrive at Benjamin Kidd's 'Social Evolution,' where the work concludes. When it is pointed out that 'Faust,' and 'Lucretius,' 'Idylls of the King' and 'Kant,' 'Thanatopsis' and 'Carlyle,' every production, in a word, and every name belonging to world literature are brought under review, the vastness of his undertaking will be apparent. But throughout the 570 odd compactly printed pages the arrangement and method are so lucid that the reader is never confused.

"Two facts stand out very prominently in this book. The first is that the author must have devoted an enormous amount of time to the perusal of books. For this reason alone his work is a positive curiosity to mere book-worms, although it must not be supposed that Mr. Kersey is a book-worm. Any one who cares for books at all knows what an amount of time and thought must be given wholly to all sorts of literature whereby to find out what is worth reading at all. In wading through literature something very like a navigating instinct is necessary to save one from the fate of drifting aimlessly upon a shoreless ocean. Mr. Kersey has apparently never lost his bearings from the first. He is able to tell us, in consequence, both, what institutions in the domain of letters are sound, and what are mere shams, useful only as bulwarks of the mock republic. For, as has been hinted above there is no republic of letters. It is a depotism supported by special interests, a reflection, that is of the social system under which we live. The next conspicuous fact in the volume is its author's freedom from the thralldom of books. Some men know nothing about life. All they know they get from books. But Mr. Kersey does not apparently know as much about life as he knows about books, yet he knows a great deal about both. He knows far more about thoughts than he knows about either life or books, and this circumstance is the source of all the power of his writing. There is an amazing wealth of ideas in his book. He can grasp any thought and analyze it with vivid insight. His criticism on 'Faust' is an extraordinary series of ideas.

"If Mr. Kersey were an Englishman and lived in London his book would by this time have appeared under the imprint of a London publisher. It would have been duly reviewed in 'The Academy' and 'The Spectator,' and 'The Saturday Review.' It would have won its way to recognition, and then the American publishers would be madly bidding against each other for it. No American book reviewer is taken seriously except, perhaps, by himself. Consequently the approval of every scribbler in the United States

could not have given Mr. Kersey's book a place in literature. In short our position where letters is concerned is so provincial that no book written in America by an American on the subject selected by Mr. Kersey can have any chance at all. Our position in that respect is the same as position in respect to finance. We must perforce let London make our monetary system because our financiers are in alliance with England. So are our publishers. Putting aside mere difference of standpoint, it is beyond dispute that Mr. Kersey is a highly original and yet very accurate thinker. His chapters on Kant are the best ever written. What he says concerning Christianity and Buddhism it is impossible to speak of as they deserve without making use of a form of praise that has been rendered nauseating and silly by indiscriminate application. This book purports to be written for thinkers, but it would be more appropriately inscribed to those who want to think but cannot on account of the intellectual chains that link them with the 'reading rabble' of men who think they think. The author's estimate of Carlyle is a downright stroke of genius."—*Twentieth Century, N. Y.*

Mr. Kersey is a native of Indiana, born in Valparaiso June 18, 1848, a son of Dr. Silas and Mary (Lomax) Kersey. Dr. Kersey was born in North Carolina. He was educated for his profession in New York city, where for five years he prosecuted its practice, then removed to Indiana, and after a short stay at North Manchester located at Valparaiso and continued as physician and surgeon until 1857, in which year he moved to Richmond, where he now resides and is engaged in active practice. He also served as principal surgeon of the Thirty-sixth Indiana throughout the war.

The mother of Mr. Kersey bore the maiden name of Mary Lomax. She was born in Wayne county, Indiana, and resides in Marion, a highly respected Christian woman, holding membership in the Presbyterian church. Dr. Silas and Mary Kersey became the parents of three children, viz.: Constantine died at the age of three years; John A., the subject of this

sketch; and James B., a physician and surgeon of Illinois.

John Avery Kersey received the rudiments of his education in the country schools, but his school days were limited, as he was compelled to leave the school room when twelve years of age. He remained with his mother until 1863, when, although only a boy of fifteen years, he enlisted on the 14th day of August and was mustered into service as a private in Company I, Ninety-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for six months' service. He was discharged at the end of eight months at Indianapolis, having participated in engagements around Knoxville and Cumberland Gap. He at once re-enlisted for one hundred days' service as private in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served five months. During this term he saw active service in central Kentucky and Tennessee, and for a time was orderly on the staff of General Hugh Ewing at Louisville, Kentucky. He was discharged the second time in November, 1864, and during the following sixteen months attended to the home farm for his mother.

In March, 1868, he went to Cassopolis, Michigan, and for eleven months was engaged on the construction of a railroad, now a part of the Grand Trunk system between Cassopolis and Schoolcraft, his uncle, Joseph Lomax, being the chief contractor. Joseph Lomax is now more than ninety years of age and being employed in the general offices of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company at Grand Rapids, Michigan; he is now the oldest railroad clerk in the United States. Mr. Lomax organized said railroad company and aided in the construction of the road.

When Mr. Kersey had completed his work in Michigan he returned to Indiana and for a time remained with his mother. In August, 1869, he went to Wexford county, Michigan, and improved a piece of land, and during the winter of 1869-70 was at Kalamazoo, Michigan. In November, 1871, he accompanied Dr. Greenfield to New Orleans. The Doctor owned large tracts of timber lands in Mississippi, and on one of these tracts, in Tunica county, Mr. Kersey established a wood yard and built a flat-boat and a house. He was also employed by General Stephen B. DeVo's and later with Spencer DeMumbrie in building landing boats.

In April, 1872, he returned home, but only remained one night, then went to Newton, Kansas, and shortly afterwards to Fort Zarah, then a frontier town, where he worked as carpenter on the construction of a railroad bridge. Here he met two Mormons, whom he accompanied to Bosque county, Texas, where they purchased a herd of cattle to drive to Salt Lake via Ellsworth, Kansas, where they stopped a short time. Mr. Kersey made this trip on horseback, and continued with them to Rock Springs, Wyoming, where he remained about three weeks with a celebrated ranchman named John Ferris. He then joined another cattle outfit and went to Salt Lake, and subsequently herded cattle in Rush Valley. In February, 1873, he went to Fillmore, Utah, and then to Pioche, Nevada, where for eighteen months he was engaged in teaming. His next stop was at Big Pine, California, but soon went to Cerro Gordo, in the same state, where he was engaged in mining about one year, then went to Los Angeles. Here he joined several Mexicans

and accompanied them on a prospecting tour through the states of Sonora and Chihuahua, Mexico. In the fall of 1877 he returned to his native state and worked on his mother's farm one year, devoting his leisure hours to the study of law, and in 1879 was admitted to practice by Judge J. R. Slack. Mr. Kersey was associated in law partnership with James Brownlee one year, J. F. McDowell one year, L. D. Baldwin nearly one year, and then practiced alone for some time. His next partner was A. E. Steele two years and four months; he was then alone eight years, when, in December, 1898, he again joined A. E. Steele, and the firm of Steele & Kersey continued about two years, since which time Mr. Kersey has practiced his profession alone.

Mr. Kersey was first married in Portland, Indiana, May 29, 1880, to Mary B. Miller, daughter of William B. Miller, an early settler of Jay county. She was born in Portland and died at Marion, leaving one daughter, Anna Mary. Mr. Kersey was married the second time, in Indianapolis, in May, 1887, when Sarah E. Schutt became his wife. She is a daughter of Jacob F. and Salina (Carmichael) Schutt, and was born in North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Kersey have one daughter, Nellie D.

They are members of the Presbyterian church, and reside at No. 916 Spencer avenue. Mr. Kersey is a Democrat in politics, and in 1898 was his party's candidate for judge of the Forty-eighth judicial circuit, being defeated by Judge H. J. Paulus. Mr. Kersey has met with marked success as a lawyer, and has been counsel in many important cases tried in the courts of Grant county. He was instrumental in reversing the life sentence of John Sage, but Sage

was again convicted and given a life sentence; however, he proved a model prisoner and was pardoned by the governor. Mr. Kersey also defended the election contest case of Major George W. Steele for his seat in congress and was triumphant, although he had worked and voted against Major Steele before election.

Mr. Kersey is a man of scrupulous integrity. He is courteous in his general intercourse, and especially so with members of his own profession, and is a general favorite among his many friends.

DANIEL O. WINGER.

Daniel O. Winger, a thriving and greatly respected farmer of Richland township, was born in Pleasant township, Grant county, Indiana, February 28, 1860, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Showalter) Winger, the former of whom was born in Roanoke county, Virginia, in 1825, and the latter in Preble county, Ohio, in 1837.

Henry Winger, father of Joseph Winger and the grandfather of Daniel O., was also a native of Virginia, was of German descent, and traced his ancestry in this country back to the original Winger immigrants, who settled in Pennsylvania prior to the Revolution, and whence several members of the family went to Virginia. From Virginia Henry Winger came in an early day to Indiana and settled in Wabash county, where he developed a fine farm from the wilderness, and where he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. Of their eight children, Daniel died in Missouri; Mrs. Anna Barnhart lives in Kansas; Mrs. Eliza Stambaugh is a res-

ident of Wabash county, Indiana; Mrs. Katie Miller is in Allen county, Kansas; Joseph is the father of Daniel O.; Mrs. Maria Whiteneck died in Grant county, Indiana, in 1896, and Michael died in Richland township.

Joseph Winger was reared in Virginia and thence came to Elkhart, Indiana, in 1847. Shortly afterward he returned to Virginia and there married Mary Derrmon, came to Wabash county, Indiana, leased a tract of thirty acres of land in the wilderness, which he improved and resided upon it for five years, and then came to Pleasant township, Grant county, and purchased a tract of forty acres. This farm he also improved, and added to from time to time until he became the possessor of four hundred and seventy acres, besides other land which he gave to his children. He passed all his active life in farming and stock-raising, and was one of the most successful farmers that lived in Grant county. In politics he was a Democrat, but paid more attention to his personal than to party affairs. His death occurred April 6, 1895, and in him the county lost one of its best citizens; his widow makes her home in Pleasant township, respected and beloved by all who know her. Of the eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Winger, John M. lives in Pleasant township; Mrs. Sarah Ellen Moss died in Wabash county; Madison and Samuel died in Pleasant township, Grant county; Daniel O., subject of this sketch; Orlando and Joseph P. live in Pleasant township; Mrs. Abigail Wimmer resides in Richland township; Mrs. Ida Landis and Mahlon live in Pleasant township.

Daniel O. Winger was reared and educated in Pleasant township, and assisted on the home farm until twenty-three years old,

when he purchased from his father one hundred and forty-five acres in Richland township, and here he has been engaged in general farming and stock-raising ever since. He has made every conceivable improvement on the place, and besides a profitable farm, has made of it a delightful home.

Mr. Winger was united in marriage in Pleasant township, in 1883, with Miss Ida V. Bechtel a native of the township and a daughter of Samuel and Julia (York) Bechtel, natives of the same township, where Mr. Bechtel died in 1898; his widow is now a resident of Sweetser. To Mr. and Mrs. Winger have been born five children, named as follows: Nellie G., Alma F., Joseph, Clement A., and Roger D.

Mr. Winger and family are members of the German Baptist church, and in politics is a Democrat. He is classed among the substantial people of Grant county, and no family in the township of Richland is more highly respected than his.

HARMON FISHERBUCK.

Harmon Fisherbuck is a prominent agriculturist of Monroe township, Grant county, Indiana, and one of the largest land holders in this section. This large accumulation of property has been realized from hard work and strict economy. Mr. Fisherbuck is a native of the principality of Lippen, Detmold, Germany, and was born August 27, 1847. His parents were Frederick and Doretta (Sinchlaw) Fisherbuck, whose family consisted of three sons and two daughters. But two of the sons are now living, our subject and Frederick who is a resident

of Darke county, Ohio, where he is successfully engaged in farming. The father was also born in Lippen, Detmold, and first opened his eyes to the light of day December 1, 1816. His death occurred January 5, 1892, in this country. In the Fatherland we find all children are well educated and Father Fisherbuck was no exception. He was a laborer there and came to America in 1854 and engaged in labor and farming. Leaving Bremen they bade farewell to old associations and set sail for New York, but a heavy storm arising their voyage stretched beyond the usual limit and it was seven weeks ere they sighted land. It was with thankful hearts the little band of travelers stepped upon mother earth once more after having given up all hope of ever reaching port. They came inland until they reached Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, where they stopped, strangers in a strange land. There they found there was but one German family, and thankful they were for them. The newcomers could not speak one word of English, and had but twenty dollars left upon which to live, but they were plucky and proud, and had come to the new country with the determination that they would woo Dame Fortune in a manner not to be resisted by that fickle maid. Undismayed by their difficulties, they set up housekeeping in a little old saw-mill which had formerly been used as a sash factory and made it their home for three months. Then their dwelling was changed to a residence and in it they remained four years. All this time every member of the family who was large enough had to do his share as a wage earner, the father hiring out by the year. At the end of four years a house was taken in the country and the family transferred

into it, where they remained another four years. By this time their accumulated savings reached nine hundred dollars and they began to think of investing it in land in the "west" as Indiana was then called. Goods and family were loaded into a two-horse wagon and the journey begun, but the roads were so bad as to be almost impassable, and even the mother was compelled to walk the greater part of the distance. In 1862 they reached Grant county and purchased forty acres of new land in Monroe township. The only attempt at improvement that had been made was the clearing of some ten acres and the erection of two little log cabins, but this was "home" and the family settled down with happy hearts and began their search after the wealth that lay hidden beneath the soil. Timber was cleared off, ground plowed, seed planted and tended, and some of the wealth was realized the first year in good harvests. This was continued many years and the little family grew and prospered. The father and mother were strong, robust people, and the free outdoor life made the children hearty and strong also.

The father became naturalized and affiliated with the Republican party, and he and wife were members of the Lutheran church of Hartford City, and were regular attendants of the church which they assisted in building. Mother Fisherbuck was born in Rintel, Germany, February 15, 1812, and died December 11, 1895, after rounding out a long and useful life. They were kind and indulgent parents, and their precepts and examples will long live in the hearts of children and grandchildren, while their neighbors regarded them as models of uprightness and honor. Mrs. Fisherbuck

made her home with her son Harmon after the death of her husband until she, too, was called to the better world.

Harmon Fisherbuck was a lad of fifteen when his parents located in this township, and was only five when they landed on American soil, so almost his entire life has been passed in the township in which he now lives. His education was received in the common schools of Ohio and Indiana, and his life has been devoted to farming and its accompanying pursuits. He operated a threshing machine for many years and found it a pleasant way of adding a few dollars to the family income each season. He remained with his parents until his marriage with Miss Ruth Jenkins, when they rented a farm in Monroe township and began housekeeping. He owned some forty acres of partially improved land, which constituted his start in life, and his wife received some money from the sale of her father's property, but the success of the young couple depended on their industry and thrift. They purchased sixty acres, which is now their home, March 2, 1875, the improvements being a small house and stable and presenting a most forlorn appearance. They have added to this from time to time until they have accumulated three hundred and fifty-five acres lying in this and Jefferson townships. The improvements seen on the place at the present time—the neat, commodious house and barns and outbuildings—have all been placed there by our subject and his wife. This property is situated some two and one-half miles from Upland, and is one of the fertile pieces of land which has made Indiana so prosperous.

August 31, 1872, occurred the nuptial celebration of Mr. Fisherbuck and Miss

Ruth Jenkins. Three sons and two daughters have resulted from their union, namely: Albert C., who received a good practical education at Upland and resides with his parents; he combines farming with the work of a machinist and is an energetic, hustling young man; he is a Republican and also a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Council No. 13, of Upland. Dora is the wife of Edward Clark, a farmer of Jefferson township; he is a native of this county, was educated in the common schools and is a staunch Republican; his wife received her education in Upland; they have two sons and one daughter. John L. is his father's assistant in managing the estate; he received a good education, passing through the graded and high school of Upland and took a two-years' scientific course in Taylor University; he is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, Council No. 13, of Upland, and like his father is a stalwart Republican; he married Miss Dora Lyon, who attended the Upland graded schools; they have one child, a daughter. Sarah E. resides at home; to a common-school education she has added musical instruction and is a young lady of accomplishments; she is a favorite in social circles, and a member of the Daughters of Rebecca, No. 342, and of the Daughters of America, Council No. 10. Willis A. is the youngest member of the family and is a student in the fourth grade in the Upland school.

Mrs. Ruth Fisherbuck was born in this township March 1, 1849, received a common-school education and grew to womanhood within two miles of her birthplace. She is a lady of pleasing personality and cheerful manner, which puts her guest at

once at his ease. Her parents were Israel and Lydia (Dwiggins) Jenkins, who had eight children, six of whom are now living and all in Grant county except one sister, Angeline, who is the wife of Jesse G. Rich and a resident of Indian territory. Israel Jenkins was born September 30, 1814, in Frederick county, West Virginia, and died November 10, 1875, in this county. He was always a farmer and came from his native state to Ohio in 1836, locating in Clinton county, where he remained until 1840, when he came to this county. Here he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of partially improved land which had a little log cabin on it. Here they worked and saved until they accumulated three hundred and thirty acres. He and his wife were members of the Christian church and zealous Christian people. Their aid was of the material sort, and two churches at least testify to their generosity. Mrs. Jenkins was born in Clinton county, Ohio, October 6, 1812, and died September 27, 1890. Mr Fisherbuck is a Republican, and has represented his party in county conventions. He is a member of four fraternal orders—Lodge No. 352, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Encampment No. 313, Rebecca No. 342, and Knights of Pythias No. 482. He and his wife are earnest members of the Jefferson Christian church, to which they are liberal contributors, and both church and Sunday school come in for a warm share of their appreciation. He is a trustee of the cemetery, and its neat appearance is a matter of personal attention on his part. They are among the most honored and respected residents of this section, and merit the esteem in which they are held.

As has been hinted, Harmon Fisherbuck

is in politics a Republican, and in his loyalty to his party attended the inaugural ceremonies of President McKinley in 1901.

DAVID WALL.

David Wall is an honored resident of Monroe township and one of the few remaining pioneers who have watched the development of Grant county, Indiana, and the surrounding territory from its earliest infancy. Few men can furnish so interesting a history, drawn from experiences of their own, as can this venerable and esteemed citizen, who is rounding out a full and useful life. A more perfect type of well-preserved old age it would be difficult to find than is shown in the person of David Wall; the bright, keen glance speak of the strong mind retained, while the activity in all physical exercise makes it almost impossible to realize that eighty-five summers have passed over his head.

David Wall was born in Clinton county, Ohio, May 1, 1815, whither his parents had moved from York county, Pennsylvania. His father, John Wall, was born in 1778, and was twenty-one years of age at the time of the death of George Washington. The mother was born in 1777 and died in 1855, just one year before her husband. They had a vivid remembrance of the war of 1812, of which David recalls hearing them speak. David's education was obtained from the district school and was such as was common to the farmer boy of that time, but to this Mr. Wall has added much from general observation, comprehensive reading and a close study of nature.

Industry has been one of the prime characteristics of the man, and hard work has had no terrors for him. While yet young he learned the trade of a blacksmith, at which he worked for some time, finding the knowledge thus obtained most valuable to him when he settled in the forests of Indiana. He soon gave his attention to agriculture, in which he has been actively engaged until his retirement from business.

Mr. Wall chose as his companion through life Miss Sarah Dwiggins, the nuptials taking place August 18, 1840. Fifty-five years of happy wedded life followed, terminating in 1895 in the death of the faithful wife, whose life had been an inspiration and whose wise counsel and affectionate interest had smoothed away many rough places in their pathway. Immediately following their marriage they came by wagon to Indiana, hiring a man to bring them through. The journey was necessarily slow and tedious, their road running through deep woods, and it was with unalloyed pleasure that the little party reached the spot which was to be their future home. This land, which consisted of one hundred and twenty acres in Monroe township, had been entered by Mr. Wall three years previous under the Van Buren administration. In October, 1840, he and his young bride took possession and set about building the home nest. Grant county at that time was a dense forest infested with wolves and bears, while the no less savage red man had several camps in the near vicinity of the little cabin. Deer and other game were also plentiful and afforded ample sport for the hunter as well as a source of income, a good market being found in the cities. It was twenty-five years before the county could boast a railroad, all grain

and market produce being carried by team to LaGro, on the Wabash canal. Roads were conspicuous by their absence, and many a time has he gone on horseback through the woods to the mill, a distance of seven miles. Often he has been obliged to climb a tall tree to determine what direction he should take through the surrounding brush. But improvement soon followed in the wake of those thrifty pioneers, and the road, followed by blazed trees, gave way to the well-defined opening and that in turn to the well-traveled smooth road, while it in its turn is replaced in many places by the pike. The necessities of life were only obtainable at the most exorbitant prices—salt selling for thirteed dollars per barrel. This was brought through by wagon, as was many other commodities, from Cincinnati. When the Wabash canal was completed and an easier mode of conveyance found salt was reduced to one and one-quarter dollars per barrel.

Mr. Wall has witnessed many changes in Grant county in the sixty years spent here, and has had the pleasure of contributing in no small way to that development. The beautiful city of Marion, with its population of some twenty-three thousand, is recollected by him as a little hamlet among the stumps. When Mr. Wall came to this state, at the age of twenty-one, he was without means, and it was only by the most laborious toil that he laid the foundation of his present fortune. The one hundred and twenty acres first entered by him, as well as eighty belonging to his wife, were sold and another piece in this township of one hundred and sixty acres purchased. This has been added to from time to time until at the time of his retirement from farm life he owned four hundred and forty acres here.

Mr. Wall was an old-line Whig, and his first vote was cast for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." He has since affiliated with the Republican party and is a strong supporter of McKinley, believing in sound money and a sound and solid basis for it. He well remembers "red dog" and "wild cat" currency, and has no desire to see a repetition of those troublous times, when the finances of our country were in such an unsettled state that it was impossible one day to tell what the value of a dollar would be the next. Many a time has his fortune been placed in jeopardy by the uncertainty of the money market. For three years he served as trustee of his township, and has been one of the strongest advocates of the free-school system—free schools being unknown to this locality when he settled here. He has always lived a life of integrity that could stand the searchlight of truth to be thrown on his every action, his motto being the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you." Living such a noble life, it is not surprising that he has made and retained friends by the score and that he is everywhere held in the highest regard.

A. H. UNTHANK.

The present popular and capable superintendent of the farm in connection with the National Soldiers' Home at Marion was born near New Castle, Henry county, Indiana, on the 8th of February, 1855. When still an infant in arms he was taken to Jasper county, Iowa, where he reached the age of sixteen, when the family returned to Henry county, Indiana. He remained with his parents until he attained his majority,

when, becoming his own man, he secured a position as mail carrier at New Castle, remaining in this line of employment for three years and making for himself a reputation for constancy and promptness. Desiring to become more familiar with the great west, he removed to Colorado, where he embarked in the livery business, at which he continued four years, making considerable progress financially. Not caring to remain permanently in the west, he returned to the old state of his nativity and soon became engaged in farming in Mill township, Grant county. The conduct of his farm was of such a nature as to attract the attention of some of the managers of the National Soldiers' Home, who desired a competent superintendent whose capabilities and energy were of undoubted character. Without solicitation on his part and in simple recognition of the ability to carry on in a business way an extended enterprise, he was selected by the board of managers after making thorough investigation of the claims of many aspirants. The wisdom of the selection has never been questioned, and in fact the managers have been repeatedly complimented by visiting inspectors for their good fortune in having so capable and skilled a superintendent. The position is one demanding the attention of a man whose energies, if turned in commercial or professional lines, would be rewarded by great returns in finance or public preferment. During the eleven years he has been the overseer of this farm many important improvements have been carried to a satisfactory completion, in most of which the greatest responsibility rested upon his shoulders. The system of drainage has been greatly extended, buildings enlarged and rebuilt, the

accommodations for all the stock being perfected, and a scientific plan of tillage and crop rotation being followed that has proven its value in the increased productiveness and fertility of the soil. Possessed of those admirable and essential qualities of head and heart so needed in the handling of men and in the carrying out of plans proven valuable, and more especially in the placing of new ideas into practical operation, he has proven his worth to the administration on many an occasion, and in an unobtrusive and unintentional manner endeared himself not only to the management, but to all with whom he has had business relations.

Mr. Unthank was married in March, 1885, to Miss Amanda Hollingsworth, and two children, Earl and Harry, are the result of the union. Both he and his wife are members of the Society of Friends, and living in close accordance to the teachings of the society, are suitable examples to the younger generation.

As a matter of course, under the conditions of youth and education, he is identified with the Republican party, that expressing most nearly his views upon questions of public policy, though he has not aspired to those positions of trust and honor that come as a reward for political effort.

SOLOMON PENCE.

Solomon Pence, one of the most highly respected residents of Richland township, Grant county, Indiana, a member of the famous pioneer Pence family and an ex-soldier of the Civil war, was born in Cham-paign county, Ohio, May 27, 1830, and is a

son of Lewis and Savilla (Norman) Pence, of whom mention is also made in the sketches of Lewis J. and Emanuel Pence, to be found elsewhere in this volume. As a full history of the pioneer parents is given in the sketch of Lewis J. Pence, an elder brother of Solomon, it is unnecessary to repeat it here.

Solomon Pence came from Pleasant township to Richland township, Grant county, in 1845. He had aided his father on the home farm in both townships until 1867, when he purchased his present farm, now comprising over two hundred and fifty acres and which he has improved to the utmost extent, hewing it out from a veritable wilderness.

In 1856 Mr. Pence first married Catherine Winchell, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Hart and Maria (Morris) Winchell, both now deceased. Mr. Pence, however, had the misfortune, in 1861, of losing his wife, who died the mother of two children, namely: Mrs. Sarah Savilla Myers, of Nebraska, and Mary Melissa, now Mrs. John L. Drook, of Richland township, Grant county, Indiana. Shortly after the death of his first wife Mr. Pence enlisted, in 1862, in Company A, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, for three years or during the war, was mustered into the service of the United States at Indianapolis and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland; but he had been taken ill while at Indianapolis and for a time was confined in hospital, yet when apparently convalescent went to the front, and, after serving with his regiment for a short time in Kentucky, had a relapse, was sent to the hospital at Louisville, and was there honorably discharged for disability in 1863, and returned to his home.

The second marriage of Mr. Pence took place in Richland township October 26, 1862, to Miss Mary Moss, who was born in Fayette county, Ohio, and is a daughter of Joseph and Anna (Arthurhultz) Moss. Mr. Moss was born in France, and when a single man came to America, located in Ohio, and was there married. About 1838 he came to Grant county, Indiana, and bought land in Pleasant township, and here his wife died in 1854, but his own death occurred in Carroll county in 1866. To this second union of Mr. Pence one son, Ulysses Grant, was born in 1865, but was called away in June, 1869.

Mr. and Mrs. Pence are consistent members of the Christian church at Sweetser, to the support of which they liberally contribute of their means. In politics Mr. Pence is a staunch Republican and an active one. As a citizen and farmer he ranks with the foremost of the county, and enjoys the unfeigned esteem of all who know him.

NATHAN W. EDWARDS.

Nathan W. Edwards, the leading druggist and a public official in Fairmount, Grant county, was born in Madison county, Indiana, October 27, 1847, and is a son of Henry and Thurza G. (Ellis) Edwards, natives of North Carolina.

Henry Edwards was a mere infant when his parents brought him to Indiana and settled in Wayne county. Peter Edwards, father of Henry, was one of the pioneers of Madison county and erected the first brick house in his neighborhood, and this old mansion is still standing. Thurza Edwards

was reared to young womanhood in North Carolina, but was married in Madison county, Indiana. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Tilden, in Miami county, in 1887, at the age of sixty-seven years, and Henry passed the greater part of the last eighteen years of his life at the home of his son, Nathan W., where he died August 21, 1900, at the age of eighty-six years.

The Edwards family comprised seven sons and two daughters, of whom three only are now living, viz.: Isabel F., wife of William Tilden, a farmer and stock grower in Miami county; Orville W., a druggist at Albany, Delaware county, Indiana; and Nathan W., with whom this article will have most to do.

Nathan W. Edwards was educated in the common schools of Richmond and at Knox, Indiana, was prepared for teaching and followed that vocation in Starke and Madison counties for a few years, and then entered a drug store in Alexandria, Madison county, learned the business thoroughly and then began on his own account at Elwood, where he remained two and a half years, and then in 1877 came to Fairmount and opened his present store on South Main street, where he carries a full line of staple drugs, toilet articles, paints, wall paper, jewelry, watches, clocks, etc., and his is, indeed, the oldest business house in town.

In politics Mr. Edwards has been a life-long Republican, and has served six years as town clerk and over ten years as treasurer of the city school board, and has always been deeply interested in educational affairs.

In May, 1879, Nathan W. Edwards was married to Miss Leonora Gallaway, a native of Henry county, Indiana, and to this union have been born three children, viz.:

Xenophon H., a young man of twenty, who was a student in the De Pauw University and the University of Chicago, and is now instructor in natural science in the Fairmount high school; Gladys A., now fifteen years old, is a student in the high school of Fairmount; and Forrest E., aged thirteen years, is also a student.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Edwards has held various official positions, being at present one of the trustees and a member of the official board. Fraternally Mr. Edwards is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The Edwards family, it may be remarked, is of Welsh extraction, but long established in America, while the Ellis family, as represented by Thurza G. Edwards, is of German descent.

JAMES F. ANCIL.

This gentleman is one of the well-known and enterprising business men of the thriving village of Sweetser, Grant county, Indiana, and is a member of the firm of Malott & Ancil, in the manufacture of hard-wood lumber and in the dealing in hardware and builders' supplies, in which he has attained a reputation as an honorable, fair-dealing citizen.

Mr. Ancil is a native of Grant county, having been born in the proximity of Sweetser April 14, 1862. His parents are John and Catherine (Sharp) Ancil, both of whom are natives of Clinton county, Ohio, where they were married, coming to Grant county about 1860. The Ancil home is a pleasant one, situated one mile from the village, in

the extreme southwest corner of the township.

James F. Ancil remained at home until the age of twenty, when, having an inclination toward mechanical work, he became associated with James Moore, at Sweetser, in the operation of a saw-mill, remaining with him for a period of six years, during which time he became thoroughly familiar with all the details of such an enterprise. After about four years work as an employe he secured a half-interest in the business, and so continued until the property, which had been removed in the meantime to Loree, was destroyed by fire, the entire investment of Mr. Ancil being thus obliterated. Returning to Sweetser, with nothing but his credit for capital, he assumed an indebtedness in excess of five hundred dollars in the purchase of another mill, remaining still with Mr. Moore, his former partner. The business prospered from the start, the indebtedness being removed within the space of two years. After about four years Mr. Moore retired, selling his interest to R. O. Malott, in 1896, from which time the present firm has successfully conducted the establishment.

On the night of December 1, 1897, the property was destroyed by fire. However, while the loss to each was in excess of five hundred dollars, nothing daunted, they at once rebuilt and enlarged the plant. Ever since the capacity of the mill has been crowded to the utmost, the experienced management making it one of the most important industries of Sweetser.

May 5, 1890, the union of Mr. Ancil and Miss Emma E. Fansler, daughter of William and Sarah Fansler, was solemnized. This lady was born in the state of Missouri,

and received the advantages of a common-school education, being at the time of marriage one of the most popular young ladies of the entire community.

The Ancil family consists of James Earl, Claude, Ruth and Catherine. While Mr. Ancil has not been offensive in his expressions politically, nor ever an aspirant to public favor, he has most consistently adhered to the principles of the Democratic party. Having full faith in those great basic principles that guarantee the greatest personal liberty and individual freedom, he sees in their persistent adherence the perpetuity of the best of America's institutions. Wide awake to every interest of his home community, he lends a hearty support to every enterprise that has for its object the advancement and improvement of the town. Mr. Ancil is a genial, companionable gentlemen, whose hosts of friends attest the estimation in which he is held.

JAMES K. POLK GARDNER.

Among those successful business men of Van Buren township, Grant county, Indiana, who are to the "manor born," is James K. Polk Gardner. He resides on the same farm where he was born October 3, 1843, having, with the exception of four years, lived on this farm all his life.

His parents were George and Margaret (Wilkin) Gardner, both of whom were natives of Highland county, Ohio, where they were married, and from where they came to Grant county in 1840. Some time previously he had visited Indiana, securing the present tract of land from the government. He erected a hewed log house, which re-

mained the home until the present house was built. At the time of his coming this was indeed a wilderness, covered with a heavy growth of timber and pestilential swamps. Wild animals roamed the forests, our subject having vivid recollection of the necessity of keeping their few sheep in pens every night to avoid their destruction by the wolves. He recalls that one night, when this precaution was not observed, several of the best sheep were killed by those miscreants. Neighbors were few and far between, it being at least two miles to the nearest. It required the hardest kind of a nature, backed by indomitable perseverance, for a young couple to attempt the making of a home under such adverse circumstances, but with a determination born of necessity they set themselves untiringly at work to ameliorate their condition. During his life time he succeeded in making a most excellent farm, owning at the time of his death one hundred and seventy-five acres of the choicest land in Van Buren township. By dint of the severest labor he succeeded in draining the farm by the use of a system of timber ditches, so that it was unexcelled in its productiveness. He was one of those sinewy, vigorous men, whose capacity for the hardest of work seemed never to be reached. He was seconded by a most suitable companion, whose devotion to the family and ambition to attain a comfortable home emphasized his efforts and encouraged him in every undertaking. His death occurred at the age of sixty, while she, who was deserving of no less credit than himself, survived him about ten years, having attained the proverbial "three-score and ten." They were the parents of ten children, all but one of whom still survive. The eldest,

Leah, married Robert Marr and died in Huntington county in middle life. Three of the daughters reside in Van Buren township, Susanna being the wife of Samuel Saxen, Elizabeth being Mrs. Albert Johnson, and Sarah the widow of George Bradford.

"Polk" Gardner was married soon after attaining his majority to Miss Susan Johnson, daughter of Elias Johnson, of Van Buren township. Receiving seven hundred dollars from his father, he invested in forty acres of land, which is now comprised in the home of Oscar Landess. During the next four years he converted this tract from its wild condition into a tillable farm, when, selling, he purchased eighty acres adjoining his father's farm. Upon the settlement of his father's estate he received twenty acres, later purchasing, as circumstances would permit, the interests of the other heirs. His mother, desiring to leave the home place, sold her share to him for eighteen hundred dollars, and, having by this time determined to secure all of the old homestead, he continued, over a period of twenty years, to buy other shares until he found himself the proud possessor of all of the original home. By adding still other land, he is now the owner of three hundred and eighteen acres, making what is conceded by competent judges to be the best farm in Grant county. Four residences, two of which were built by himself, are situated upon the farm and are occupied by his own sons and son-in-law, who, under his supervision, conduct the operations of the farm. The amount of work necessary to place this farm in its present highly productive condition is beyond all computation. However, the greater part of an industrious life has

been devoted to the almost incessant improving of this farm. The old timber ditches, laid by himself and father, have been replaced by tiling, and this system of drainage extended to all essential parts of the estate. The principal feature of his operations has been the production of great numbers of hogs annually. Lying in the Indiana oil field, considerable effort and expense have been laid on this farm to test its productiveness in that respect, the result being that twelve wells are in active production, the royalty from them adding materially to the income of the proprietor.

In the Gardner family are four children, of whom the eldest, Levi, died at the age of thirty. He had married Miss Alice Butman, leaving at his death two children, George and Frank. The elder of these is in the home of his grandparents, while the younger is cared for by his uncle Robert. It has been the principle of Mr. Gardner to encourage all his children to remain on the farm, and this was done by the eldest, who had ever remained in close association with his father. The second son, Robert, married Miss Flora Richardson and resides in the house erected by his grandfather. Harvey Delmond, whose wife was Ary Wiggin, has three children, Laura, Leslie and Cassie. The only daughter, Dora, is the wife of Robert Losure, whose family are Hazel, Guy Russel and Virgil. Mr. Gardner is a life-long Democrat.

JACOB WISE.

Grant county, Indiana, is noted for its many handsome suburban homes and well-kept farms, and the first impression gained

by the casual observer is that the rural element is composed of an intelligent, progressive class of people who take a pride in their occupation and derive pleasure as well as profit from their labor. One of the handsomest and most imposing homes consists of an attractive residence near the pike, with neatly trimmed lawns, substantial, roomy barns and well-cultivated fields. This is the property of Jacob Wise and represents the accumulations of industry and well-directed energy. He is a highly respected citizen of Jefferson township, and has been a resident of the county since his youth. He was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1833, and is a son of Daniel and Catherine (Bickel) Wise.

Daniel Wise was also a native of the Keystone state, born August 30, 1805. The family are of German lineage, and Father Wise was well educated in both the German and English languages. He learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, and being of a thrifty, industrious nature, added to this the vocation of farming. In 1848 he removed with his family to Indiana, making the trip in a two-horse wagon across the state of Ohio. The subject of this biography made the entire trip on foot, and at the time was a lad of fifteen. Stopping in Jefferson township, this county, Mr. Wise purchased a quarter-section of land in the wilds of the Indiana forests. No improvements had been attempted on this land farther than to put up a rude log cabin, trees had not even been cleared for a dooryard. As was to be expected, wild animals were plentiful and often came close to the little frontier home. Deer was not an article of rarity in those days, as venison often formed part of the pioneer's meal. Undismayed by

the task before them, work was at once begun clearing off timber and getting ground ready for cultivation. Improvements were yearly made and soon began to show signs of civilization. The railroads of the state were conspicuous by their absence, Marion was struggling for an existence among the brush and trees, and Upland was unthought of. His wife had been Miss Catherine Bickel, a native of Center county, Pennsylvania, and was born November 8, 1809. One daughter and four sons were born to them, two only of whom are living, namely: Jacob and Henry, the latter of whom is a successful farmer of Mill township. It appears strange that the people of greatest longevity were those who were exposed to the hardships and privations of pioneer life, yet such is the case, and we find Daniel Wise and his wife were no exception to this rule. For upwards of sixty-six years were they permitted to travel together the pathway of life, each striving to lighten the burden of the other until almost a century had passed over their heads. On April 8, 1895, when bud and blossom had been telling of a wondrous resurrection, this kindly old gentleman of ninety winters passed calmly into the spirit land, leaving many true friends to mourn him. The aged wife was not long in following that beloved husband, and on May 6, 1897, she, too, entered the Celestial City. She had almost reached her eighty-eighth mile-stone in life. They were both members of the German Lutheran church and had led godly lives. Mr. Wise was a Jackson Democrat.

Jacob Wise, as has been stated, was fifteen at the time of his advent in this state, and his first school here was in a log building 16x18, constructed in a manner peculiar

to those days, with puncheon floor, clapboard roof, seats of split saplings with wooden pegs for legs, but minus a back. They were furnished with quill pens and practiced their writing lessons on a desk constructed from a wide board which rested on pegs driven into the walls. Unlike many of the early school houses, this building was so fortunate as to have a wood stove to furnish the heat. He remained at home until twenty-three and then started for himself, but his filial affection has never waned and his parents were taken to his home and tenderly cared for during their declining years. He had been reared to the life of a farmer, but industry and perseverance formed his stock in trade when he began an independent life. His first property was eighty acres of heavily timbered land of which he took possession August 6, 1856, and on which there was no clearing large enough in which to erect his modest little cabin, trees and brush having to be cut away for that purpose. Pike roads were unknown, and the grain had to be hauled by team to Wabash, Huntington and LaGro. Mr. Wise has reason to feel gratified with his success. He owns two hundred acres of fertile, productive land and is also interested in the gas business, which has grown to such proportions as to have become one of the leading enterprises of Indiana.

On the 13th of March, 1856, was solemnized the marriage of Jacob Wise and Miss Elizabeth Marine. Their family consisted of nine children, eight of whom are living and held in the greatest admiration and respect, their neighbors having only praise for them. Samuel, the eldest of the family, is a mechanic and has an interesting family. He resides in Jefferson township,

as does all the family with one exception. Mary Jane, the second child, is the wife of Jesse Stanley, a prosperous farmer. Solomon is a tiller of the soil and is well-to-do. Daniel is another prominent farmer of the vicinity. Frank is unmarried and resides with his parents, taking charge of the farm. Lydia is the wife of George Himelick. Elmer farms in Monroe township, and Alice, the youngest of the family, lives at home. She is a student and will graduate with the class of 1901. It will be seen that the children have been satisfied with the life to which they have been raised, and have, without exception, chosen the country as their home. Wisdom on the part of the parents is required to instill such content of the home life and its surroundings in the hearts of the children that they do not care to try their fortunes in new fields of labor, and happy, indeed are the father and mother whose children settle down near the parental roof and lead lives of usefulness and honor, as have those of our subject. Mrs. Wise is a native of Wayne county, Indiana, where she was born January 15, 1836. She is a daughter of Asa and Lydia (Huff) Marine, well-known and estimable residents of this township. She was one of a family of thirteen children, four of whom still live, viz.: Jonathan; Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Wise; Daniel; and Sallie, wife of H. Kizer, a resident of Anderson, Indiana. Both brothers are prosperous farmers of this township. Mrs. Wise has lived here since a child of four years, and has many interesting memories of the early days. Deer were no uncommon sight, large droves of them roaming the country and forming a fruitful source of income to the hunter, as both pelt and meat commanded a good price in the

markets. An old battle ground lay in the vicinity of her home and has been visited by her many a time, the bleached and whitened bones of the Indian warriors which lay scattered about giving to it a grewsome appearance. Now the deer and the red man are but memories, and the dense trees and underbrush through which they wended their way have given place to tasty, pleasant homes, well-cultivated fields and thriving cities and hamlets. Toward this transformation Mr. and Mrs. Wise have contributed a commendable share, and encourage by example and influence the younger element to still greater advancement. They are earnest Christian people, and have assisted four denominations to erect houses of worship. The Jefferson Christian church building fund received a liberal expression of his good will in generous contribution, while the beautiful cemetery owes its existence largely to his influence and zeal. They are citizens of prominence, whose neighbors speak of them with admiration and affection, and who merit the high esteem which is accorded them. Mr. Wise is a Democrat in politics, but has never taken an active part in political affairs, as his time has been fully given to private business.

GEORGE L. SIMON, D. V. S.

George L. Simon, of Marion, Indiana, is a native of Perry township, Allen county, Indiana, was born October 4, 1866, and is a son of Solomon and Mary A. (Rhodes) Simon, natives of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and Raleigh, North Carolina, but who were married at Spencer, DeKalb county, Indiana, in 1847.

Solomon Simon has been a farmer all his life, and he and his wife are now living on their six-hundred-acre farm near Fort Wayne, Indiana, where the son, George L., was born. To Solomon and his wife have been born a family of six sons and two daughters, in the following order: Joseph H., a farmer north of Fort Wayne; Charles, who died in infancy; Mrs. Marietta Yargan, who lives in Fort Wayne; James L., a farmer; George L., of Marion; Ella May, a music teacher in Fort Wayne; Benjamin A. and Perry B., twins, living on farms in Allen county.

George L. Simon was reared on his father's farm until eighteen years of age, and the succeeding three years were spent at school in Fort Wayne, his vacations being passed as a clerk in his brother-in-law's store. He received a professional education in the Chicago Veterinary College, and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Comparative Medicine in 1892. Dr. Simon then entered upon his professional work as a veterinary surgeon at Avilla, Noble county, Indiana, and was so employed until October, 1894, when he came to Marion. In February, 1895, he bought an interest in a livery stock on Fourth street, which he lost by fire March 17, 1895.

Dr. Simon next engaged in the livery business in the Spencer House barns for two years, when he removed to No. 409-411 Branson street, his present location, where he conducts a general livery and boarding stable, but his professional work is his principal occupation. He has hospital accommodations for thirty-five horses, and is doing a veterinary business that nets him from five thousand to six thousand dollars annually, being regarded as the most skillful

and experienced veterinary surgeon in Marion or Grant county.

May 10, 1894, Dr. George L. Simon married Miss Cora D. Dunten, a native of Huntertown, Allen county, Indiana, and a daughter of Newton and Martha A. Dunten, the former a retired farmer. Mrs. Simon was educated in her native town, also attended the schools of Fort Wayne, and is consequently a well-informed lady. They attend the Methodist Episcopal church. The Doctor is a member of the M. W. of A., and politically is a Republican.

SAMUEL BECHTEL (DECEASED).

The subject of this memoir, late of Sweetser, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, October 20, 1837. He was the son of Jacob and Rebecca (Stapleton) Bechtel, he a native of Pennsylvania, his paternal ancestors being of the old Pennsylvania Dutch origin. Samuel's mother died when he was but four years old, his father later marrying Mrs. Harriet Middlesworth, the mother of Joseph Middlesworth, of Grant county. She survived several years, dying at about the age of fifty-eight.

When Samuel was but a boy in his teens he came with his parents to Grant county, Indiana. They settled on a farm near Jalapa now owned by Constantine Renbarger, and there the father died at the age of fifty-seven, during the Civil war.

Samuel remained at home until the outbreak of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in Company H, Eighth Indiana Regiment, which regiment was one of the first called

for three years service. His principal service during those years was in the western army, which operated in Missouri and Arkansas, and he was a participant in that memorable battle of Pea Ridge in 1862, and also fought at Magnolia Hill. He remained with the Eighth Indiana Regiment until after the siege of Vicksburg, when he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, with which he served until his discharge in 1864. At Raymond, Mississippi, he was captured by the enemy, but soon after paroled and later discharged.

Owing to the exposure incident to a soldier's life he contracted a severe lung trouble, which necessitated his being sent home on a furlough. He remained there but a short time, and then, though still without the power of speech and his general health much impaired, he returned to the army and was detailed for service as nurse in the field hospital, to which duty he by his home training was well adapted. He was also very popular as a cook, being constantly solicited by his comrades to act as such.

Mr. Bechtel's health was in a very precarious condition for more than a year, by which time he had recovered somewhat, but during the remainder of his life, he was subject to severe hemorrhages, making him unfit for heavy work.

The government, recognizing his noble efforts in the behalf of his country, accorded him a pension of twelve dollars per month. Politically, Mr. Bechtel on entering the army was a sound Democrat, but the unjust stand that some of his party's leaders took in regard to the freedom of the slaves caused him to change his views and he returned a staunch

Republican, holding thereafter tenaciously to the principles of that party.

Within a month after his return from the war he was united in marriage to Miss Julia E. York, who was born and reared in Grant county, Indiana, being the daughter of Alfred York, who died April 15, 1900, aged ninety years.

With his bride he settled on a small farm of forty acres near the old home place. After living there six years they removed to their present one-hundred-and-thirty-acre farm, two miles north of Sweetser. This involved them considerably, but having received five hundred dollars from their father's estates and having five hundred dollars back pension they were enabled to make satisfactory progress.

When Mr. Bechtel purchased this tract of land part of it was in a wild, uncultivated condition, being covered with timber and of a flat, marshy soil. The outlook was very discouraging, but our subject realized that with unflagging perseverance it could be converted into a good state of cultivation. Many long hours were spent in the removing of the vast growth of timber, and in laying a system of tiling for the purpose of drainage, as the surface was covered with ponds. But at last his efforts were richly rewarded, as what seemed an insurmountable undertaking was accomplished. These laborious efforts had finally produced a valuable farm, whose soil was of the richest in the vicinity. He devoted his time to what is known as mixed farming, raising the various grains, grasses and stock, using the products thereof to feed his own stock in preference to putting it on the market.

He erected a very comfortable house on

this place, where they lived until the fall of 1895, when they removed to the village of Sweetser, having there built their present home. Although Mr. Bechtel resided in town he ever continued to oversee the farm, giving it almost daily visits and advising as to any improvement.

There were eight children by this union, six of whom still survive, viz.: Ida, wife of Daniel Winger, of Richland township; Dora, wife of Lemuel Propps, who lives near the old homestead; Frank E., who is operating the old home place; Charles, who has been a teacher for some years in Pleasant township, and is highly appreciated as a proficient and successful educator; John, aged twenty-one, and Anna, aged sixteen, attending the public schools.

Mr. Bechtel ever took a keen interest in educational matters, sparing neither pains nor expense in giving his children the best advantages. He was of a jovial nature, delighting in nothing better than in surrounding himself with his young friends and recounting most entertainingly his experiences during the Rebellion. He was a member of

G. A. R. Post No. 344, and a devout member of the M. E. church, was a loyal citizen and had many friends who lamented his demise, which occurred December 9, 1899.

CLARKSON D. OVERMAN.

Clarkson D. Overman, postmaster at Fairmount, Grant county, Indiana, is a native of this county and was born April 1, 1851, a son of John and Ann (McCracken) Overman, the former of whom was born in Randolph, Indiana, in 1814, was a farmer

and died in 1874; Mrs. Ann (McCracken) Overman was a native of North Carolina and died in 1865, at the age of forty-five years. The children born to John and Ann Overman comprised four sons and one daughter, of whom Clarkson D. is the youngest. The remaining four were named as follows: Anderson, who was a farmer in this county and died at the age of forty-seven; David is a contractor and farmer in Center township; Rachel died in infancy; Daniel is a grocer in Marion, Indiana, and the fifth is the gentleman whose name opens this sketch.

Clarkson D. Overman was primarily educated in the Marion city common schools, then took the normal course, and for many years was employed as a teacher—mostly in the schools of Grant county. He has been a member of the school board and has held various minor town offices, and was appointed postmaster October 1, 1897, and was commissioned January 10, 1898. Fairmount is but a third-class office yet pays a yearly salary to the postmaster of about sixteen hundred dollars.

Clarkson D. Overman was united in marriage in Marion, in 1873, with Miss Isabelle Wright, a native of Grant county, Indiana, and a daughter of Joan and Melinda (Elliott) Wright, the former of whom was a native of Tennessee and the latter of Indiana, but both now deceased. One child only blessed this marriage and is named Linnie, who is now the wife of Frederick D. Oakley, the popular agent for the "Big Four" Railway Company at Fairmount.

Politically, Clarkson D. Overman is a Republican, as are nearly all the male members of the family. Clarkson D. has always been active in advancing the interests of

the party both in town and country, and especially at the polls, and has served as a member of the Republican county central committee.

Fraternally, Clarkson D. Overman is a member of the Woodmen of the World, in which he is the principal officer in the local lodge. The religious membership of the family is with the Society of Friends.

The Overman family is one of the oldest and best known in Grant county and is traceable to Germany, but it is uncertain as to what time it was established in America, but there is every reason to believe that the family were here prior to the war of the Revolution.

SAMUEL HARLAN BECK.

In a work treating of the recognized builders of the commonwealth and especially when Van Buren township, Grant county, is considered, the name of Samuel H. Beck must be given due prominence lest the criticism have a basis that the true developers of the strength of the community are in some respects ignored.

Mr. Beck is native to the soil of the state, being born in Hancock county on the 3d of April, 1844. His parents were Samuel and Sultana (Waymire) Beck, who had come from Wayne county. When young Samuel was but fourteen years of age his father died, leaving much of the burden of of the mother's and others of the family's support devolving upon him. Standing nobly to the duty he acted well his part, remaining almost the sole support of the family till he had attained the age of eight-

een, when he enlisted August 8, 1862, being assigned to Company F, Eighty-fourth Indiana, and sent to join the Army of the Cumberland, after being stationed for a time at the barracks in Cincinnati. Three brothers had gone into the same regiment—Isam, Cornelius and Samuel. September 20, 1863, the first mentioned of these—Isam—was killed in the terrible struggle at Chickamauga. He fell while standing in line of battle on the ascent of Snodgrass Hill, the first battle consecrating the family in blood. Samuel received a close call at the same time, having a musket ball strike and demolish his belt buckle, and being struck three times in that one action. The old buckle is preserved as a memento of the struggle. The second of the brothers was yet to yield his own life in the cause, being wounded in the face by a musket ball on the 27th of June at the great charge up Kennesaw mountain, his death occurring in hospital at Chattanooga. His body lies in the National cemetery there, the spot bearing the number 11,851. The ball that killed him is now preserved by his brother, it having been coughed up just previous to his death.

While the loss of his brothers had a depressing effect upon Samuel H. Beck he kept in the ranks and never failed to do his duty, participating in all the memorable battles on the advance to Atlanta, the regiment having an honorable record placed to its credit for the part it took in that great campaign. He was wounded at Lovejoy Station on the 2d of September, 1864, a ball shattering his arm below the shoulder. He was on the skirmish line and was in the act of drawing a bead on a Johnnie when the arm was struck. He managed to run back to the lines and was placed in the field hos-

pital at Atlanta and transferred to the famous No. 15 at Nashville, being later furloughed home. For his gallantry on the field of battle he was promoted at Atlanta, September 29, 1864, to the rank of corporal. In the spring of '65 he rejoined his regiment at Huntsville, Alabama, after an absence of more than six months. Not still being fit for field duty the captain, Robert W. Grubbs, secured him another furlough by getting one dated that had been made out and signed by General Thomas at the time of his being wounded, but which had not been used. After spending some time at home he again joined his regiment at Strawberry Plains in east Tennessee, and was kept at Camp Harker near Nashville at the old home of President Jackson, and was discharged with the regiment June 14, 1865. He rejoined his mother in Hancock county and during the following winter was married to Miss Clarinda Brewer, of Hancock county, and who had been an old school-mate. After some years passed in Henry county, where he had secured a small farm, he came to Van Buren, buying eighty acres in the woods with but a small cabin on the place. This was the home till after the purchase of twenty acres of wooded land, when he erected the present comfortable home. He has cleared one hundred acres, all of which is now well tiled and in a fine state of cultivation. It is a fine grain farm, but he keeps stock enough to consume the grain grown, feeding generally some thirty to forty head of hogs and other stock in proportion. His family have numbered four, of whom one has not survived. Henry B. Curtis died when but two years of age; Ora E. is the wife of Frank Anderson, of Van Buren; Ira E. operates the home farm; and

Ruth E. is a school girl. He is at present acting with the Prohibition party, though he has generally been recognized as independent. For several years he has served the Christian church as an elder. He was one of the men to organize the Wiley Anderson Post at Van Buren, becoming its first commander.

He is identified with all that has for its object the advancement of the community, and is looked upon as one of the most popular citizens of the township.

FRANK KEEVER.

Frank Kever is one of the representative men of Upland, Grant county, Indiana, and has done his share in making the county what it is to-day—well governed and prosperous. His ancestors were among the most widely known and honored pioneers of the state and contributed in no uncertain way to the development. As far as is known the Kever family were of English origin and have been noted for longevity. The great-grandfather was one hundred and six years old at his death, the grandfather eighty-seven and the father seventy-eight. The grandfather fought in the war of the Revolution and two of his brothers were soldiers on the same soil during the Rebellion.

Daniel Kever, the immediate progenitor of Frank, was born in the state of Ohio on July 3, 1816, and married Miss Nancy Asher, who was born January 17, 1817, in Virginia. He came to Indiana at an early day and entered a tract of land, adding to it until he had almost three hundred acres. Eight sons and one daughter, deceased, were born to

them, the sons being Addison, Martin, John W., George, William, Franklin, Walter and Elmer E. The family were reared to habits of industry and frugality. The luxuries of those days are considered the comforts of to-day and will be regarded as necessities to-morrow, so it will be understood that their wants were few and easily supplied. The Christian lives of the parents made a lasting impression on the characters of the children. The father was a member of the Society of Friends, while the mother was a devout Methodist. She died September 12, 1876, the father surviving her twenty years and departing this life March 18, 1895.

Frank Keever was born near the place where he now resides on January 5, 1855. As a lad he attended the district school and there obtained the rudiments of education, increasing this stock of knowledge as time went on by observation and experience. He assisted his father with the farm work until he was of age and then began working for himself, his capital being represented by one horse. Like generations of his ancestors he was wedded to the soil and made agriculture the occupation of his life, adding to it stock-raising, which under his skillful management has been a most profitable venture. At the age of twenty-one he was married and began his home-making on seventy-five acres of land which is included in their present homestead. They started out on a very limited scale, their house and stable being of logs, and rigid economy was necessary in order to keep things going and make both ends meet. Hard work and persevering self-denial was the order of their lives and at last a solid foundation was beneath them on which to build. It must not be supposed that their lives were devoid of pleasure, for

the amusements of that new country afforded quite as much entertainment as is obtained in its more advanced state and was even more wholesome. The neighbors, being fewer and more scattered, were the more ready to proffer assistance and thought nothing of traveling a few miles to sit up with a sick acquaintance or give needed aid. Mr. Keever increased his acreage to one hundred and seventeen acres and erected modern buildings, set out fruit and otherwise improved it, making it one of the most desirable farms in his neighborhood.

On November 16, 1876, occurred the ceremony which made Frank Keever and Angeline Watson husband and wife. Four children grace their fireside: Gertie May, an accomplished musician and wife of Harold Wilhelm, a native of this county, who was educated in Taylor University and is at present engaged in farming in Delaware county; they have one little daughter, Opal. Levita Dell, the second child, is the wife of Alonzo Belleville, a barber of Upland; they have one son, Floyd G. Lora B., the third child, finished her schooling with a course in the high school at Upland and is taking music; and Harry Clyde, the youngest child, graduated with the class of 1900 and is at home. Mrs. Keever was born in Blackford county, Indiana, October 28, 1858, and is a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Balsley) Watson. There were eleven children in the family, nine of whom are living, four of the daughters are residents of this state, two of Kansas, two of Iowa, and one of Missouri. Father Watson was a native of Ohio and died at the age of sixty-three years. He was a farmer and came to Indiana at a day when the country was sparsely settled and abounded with deer, wolves and other wild

beasts. He was a Democrat. His wife was also a native of Ohio and died in 1870, when Mrs. Keever was a little girl of eleven years. This left a heavy responsibility on her young, motherless shoulders, but she took up her part of the burden and nobly did the work which fell to her share, growing into a bright, attractive woman. She is of a jolly, sunny disposition which banishes the cloud from the brow as the summer sun dispels the mist, and to know her is to feel a new interest in life. She and Mr. Keever are members of the Friend's church, in which they are active workers, taking great interest in the Sunday-school as well. Their daughter, Lora, is the able secretary of the Sunday-school, which is in a flourishing condition. Education has no truer friends than they. In fact they stand for all that is good and progressive and are among the best citizens of Grant county. They are liberal with their means and place it where it will accomplish the greatest amount of good. In politics Mr. Keever is a Republican.

ISAIAH WALL.

The name of Wall has been so closely associated with the growth and development of Grant county, Indiana, as to become almost inseparable from the history of this section. Coming here at an early day, the family has been an important factor in changing the wilderness into broad, fertile fields, and spreading civilization over an expanse once inhabited by the savage red man. Although belonging to a younger generation, Isaiah Wall, a prosperous and progressive farmer of Monroe township, sus-

tains the reputation established by his ancestors and is an advocate of broader education and higher civilization. He was born December 24, 1844, and is the second in a family of three sons. His parents were David and Sarah (Dwiggins) Wall. The father, a brief sketch of whose life precedes this, was of English extraction, but a native of Ohio, having first opened his eyes to the light of day in Clinton county, that state, on May 1, 1815. Mahlon was the youngest and is a practicing physician and surgeon of Marion; Isaiah, the subject, was the second son; and Mills, deceased, the oldest. He was a member of Company M, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, was made prisoner at Resaca, Georgia, taken to the loathsome pen called a prison at Andersonville, but later, when Sherman began his famous march, was moved to Florence, South Carolina, where he died. During the two years and a half that he was carrying arms for his country he took part in many important battles and was one of the participants in the Morgan raid.

Isaiah Wall obtained a good practical education in his boyhood when learning was not as easy to acquire as it is at the present day. His first school was a rude log house, about 18x20 feet in dimensions, the chimney constructed of sticks and mud, where the old-fashioned wide fireplace roasted one side of the scholar while the other side was freezing. The building was lighted by removing a log from the side and inserting in the opening thus made small panes of glass about eight by ten inches. The furniture was in keeping with the exterior. The seats were made from split poles with wooden pins for legs, while the desks were made of broad boards resting on wooden



ISAIH WALL.

CATHARINE WALL.

pins driven into the walls. The seats were without support for the back, and often the poor scholar was too small to even have the comfort of resting his feet on the floor, and with these conveniences and books that were dry and hard to correspond, was education courted. However, judging from the number of brilliant men America has produced from the old log school-house, it was a success. The school at that time was both public and by subscription, while the birch rod held an important place as a most potent factor in quelling any insubordination that might arise. But the dainty brick buildings have replaced those of olden time, and the youth of this age has every modern aid to assist the development of the mental faculties.

Mr. Wall was reared on a farm and early trained to habits of thrift and industry. These principles have since been an important element in his life and are the corner-stone of his present prosperity. He remained at home with his parents until his marriage, when his father presented him with eighty acres of partially improved land. This property lies in Monroe township immediately east of their present residence. He added to this, by purchase, one hundred and fifty-seven acres, which, with land inherited, gives him a fine farm of three hundred and seven acres. This land is in Grant and Blackford counties, and is all well improved. It lies in the gas belt, and the Blackford county farm has three oil wells, which net him a neat income. About the spring of 1871 he took up his residence on the Marion, Arcana and Soldiers' Home pike, and this he has beautified with large modern buildings, roomy and convenient, making for his family an ideal home. The

clean, orderly appearance everywhere noticed adds much to the pleasing effect. His farming interests engross the greater part of his time, as he has a high ideal in this particular science and he endeavors to live up to it. A visit to his cow barns would give delight to a lover of Short-horns, as he has some excellent specimens of this breed of cattle. Not less attractive are his pig and sheep pens, the famous Shropshire sheep being his specialty.

On November 8, 1866, occurred the marriage of Isaiah Wall and Miss Catherine Strange. She was born in this township February 18, 1847, and is a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Duckwall) Strange. Seven children have blessed this union, three sons and four daughters. Five of this number are living, viz.: Carrie E., wife of F. F. Segar, a prominent merchant of Greentown, Howard county, Indiana. Graduating from the public schools in 1889, she attended the Marion Normal school four terms, the State Normal two terms, and then entered the ranks of Grant county teachers, where she was very successful. Ada L., a teacher of vocal culture, who resides with her parents. After receiving her diploma in 1894 she became a student in the Marion Normal, and then engaged in teaching in her native township. Della S., also residing with her parents, finished the common-school course in 1896, the Marion high school in 1900, and is now devoting her time to music. Claude D., the youngest son, has a strong inclination towards commercial life. He is yet a student, having graduated from the common schools in 1899, taken one term in the Muncie Normal and two in the Marion. Clinton M., the oldest, is also a student and resides at

home. Mr. Wall and his wife have passed their entire lives in this vicinity, and for thirty-four years have been the sharer of each other's joys and sorrows. Their acquaintance extends over a wide territory, where they are respected and esteemed. They are prominent members of the United Brethren church, in which he has for years served as trustee. They are great workers for the church, gave valuable aid in erecting the present structure, and take an active part in the Sunday-school, which is in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Wall has always been a Republican since casting his first presidential vote, which was for Grant; has repeatedly served his party as delegate to county, state, congressional, senatorial and judicial conventions, and is a man who has the courage of his convictions. He is a friend of advanced education and believes the best is none too good when a teacher is to be employed, and that the only firm foundation for the improvement of the masses is by educating them.

HOMER SCOTT JEFFREY. M. D.

Homer Scott Jeffrey, M. D., is a young man of marked ability in his chosen profession and one who is earning for himself a position which well repays him for his efforts. Dr. Jeffrey is a native of this state, having been born in Henry county October 12, 1872, the son of Russell and Mary A. (Johnson) Jeffrey, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively, but who were married in Randolph county, Indiana, and located in Henry county on a farm near Blountsville, where they passed the remainder of their lives, the father passing away on August 18, 1893, and the mother on De-

cember 18, 1891. They were both devout members of the Baptist church and lived lives befitting that of thorough Christians. To this union were born five children, viz.: Homer S., whose name opens this biographical sketch; Daniel W., deceased; Herschel and Elmer, who are still living on the old homestead; and Amanda, deceased.

Russell Jeffrey had been formerly wedded to Sarah Hodson, by whom he became the father of four children, named in the order of birth as follows: William E., an attorney at New Castle, this state; James, who is also an attorney and located in Eau Claire, Wisconsin; A. L., of Canyon City, California; and Ella, wife of Joseph Swearingen, who is principal of the Manuel Training School of Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Mrs. Mary A. Jeffrey had also been formerly married and was the widow of James Ruth, to whom she bore three children, viz.: James, a resident of Losantville, Indiana; Sarah, who married Elijah McColloms; and Leora, the wife of C. Medsker.

Russell Jeffrey was a successful and conservative business man and at the time of his death was in possession of a six-hundred-acre tract of fine land laying in Henry and Madison counties. While Mr. Jeffrey was not an educated man, he was a great reader and prided himself in ever being ready to converse on the topics of the day and was thoroughly abreast with the times. He was a member of the Masonic order, in which he was an active member.

Homer S. Jeffrey received his early education in the schools of Blountsville, completing the course there at the age of seventeen, finishing his literary education in the high school of Farmland, where he attended for three years or until twenty years of age.

He then took up the study of his chosen profession and entered the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, from which he was graduated with the class of 1894. Mr. Jeffrey was a diligent student, thus gaining the respect and confidence of not only his fellow classmates but also the instructors, and graduated at the age of twenty-two.

After leaving college Dr. Jeffrey at once became engaged in regular practice, locating at Reed P. O., in Delaware county, Indiana, where he met with marked success and remained at that place until 1899, when he removed to Upland, where he enjoys a large and remunerative practice.

Dr. Jeffrey was united in marriage on May 12, 1896, to Miss Alta Van Mater, who was a native of Delaware county, Indiana, born in that county January 15, 1878, the daughter of Richard and Mary (Rutherford) Van Mater, both of whom were natives of the Hoosier state and resided on a farm in Delaware county. To the union of Dr. Jeffrey and wife have been born two children, Goldie and Mary. The parents are devout members of the Methodist church, and fraternally Dr. Jeffrey is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Blountsville, No. 305; the Knights of Pythias Lodge of Upland, No. 482; the Red Men, White Feather Tribe, No. 78, of Cammack, Indiana, and is also a member of the Grant County Medical Society and the Alumni of the Kentucky School of Medicine. Politically, the Doctor is a stanch Republican, and while he is not an office-seeker, having no time to devote to such folly, he is an ardent worker in the party. Socially, Dr. Jeffrey and wife are favorites among a large circle of friends and their home is the scene of many pleasant gatherings.

MRS. AMELIA BALLINGER.

Mrs. Amelia Ballinger is one of the well known residents of Monroe township, Grant county, Indiana, where she has large landed interests and is a highly respected woman who has demonstrated her ability in practical business in the management of her estate. She was born May 23, 1851, near the banks of the Weser river in the German Empire, in the vicinity of the city of Rintel, Prussia. She was the third child in a family of five, all daughters, born to Christian and Henrietta (Pike) Fisherbock. Three of these children are living and worthy residents of this state, namely: Frederica widow of John Wentz, resides in Blackford county; Henrietta, wife of John Hess, a farmer of Van Buren township; and Amelia, our subject. Christian Fisherbock was born in Germany July 24, 1819, and was a manufacturer of brick in the fatherland. His wife was a native of the same locality and was born April 20, 1820. In 1868 they took passage in a sailing vessel at Bremen and after a tempestuous voyage of nine weeks and three days in which winds took them from their course they landed in New York city. When their objective point, Upland, was reached, Father Fisherbock had just four cents left in his pocket. It will be readily seen that the only salvation of the family was immediate employment and this the father secured without delay. He was industrious and willing to work and soon became established in the locality of his adoption as one of its most worthy citizens. He did not work at his former occupation of brickmaking, but turned his attention to farming, in which he was eminently successful. He suffered a sad blow in the death of

his wife on July 15, 1882, and now makes his home with his daughter. They were members of the German Reformed church, from which he still obtains much comfort.

Amelia Fisherbock was educated in her native country, and as the German laws are very strict in regard to school attendance it is unnecessary to add that her training in this particular was of the most superior character. She was a young lady of about seventeen when her parents sought a home in America, and she at once took upon herself the task of mastering the English language. This has been accomplished so effectually that she speaks the tongue as readily as a native-born citizen. It was in this county she became acquainted with David Ballinger and the mutual friendship soon ripened into a warmer feeling which culminated in their betrothal. They were married in April, 1879, and for nine years enjoyed the mutations of life before their paths diverged and he was called to enter the portals of life everlasting. Two children blessed their union, both of whom make their home with their mother and scatter sunshine in her path. Albert has completed the seventh grade in the Upland schools and is remarkably bright in mathematics. He is an industrious youth and shows a most commendable spirit in the manner in which he takes hold and assists his mother in the care of the estate. Stella May graduated in the class of '98 from the Upland schools and has decided literary talent. The family are very popular in social circles and their home, a most pleasant one, is always open to their friends.

David Ballinger, deceased, was born in Grant county, Indiana, June 28, 1843, and

was reared to manhood in this community, where he had the respect and esteem of every one. He was a young man when the war of the Rebellion came as a menace to our land and he was one of the first to offer his services to his beloved country. After many months in camp and on field, enduring the privations and sufferings of soldier life, he returned to his native state and resumed the duties which had been so rudely interrupted. He had chosen as his vocation the life of a farmer and he now applied himself with untiring diligence to make that choice a successful and wise one. Hard-working and frugal, he soon began to accumulate property, adding a few acres from time to time as he had the means for its purchase until at his death he owned some two hundred and eighty-eight acres in Monroe and Jefferson townships. This it has been the pleasant duty of himself and wife to improve and the accomplished fact is a credit to the owners and the township as well. Mr. Ballinger was a man of sterling character and commanded the respect of all who had come in contact with him. The probity of his life, his honest and upright dealing made him a man among men, and in his death the township suffered a severe loss. His death was very sudden, the news coming as a shock to the community. His remains were laid to rest in the beautiful cemetery of Jefferson, the spot marked by a tasty monument which loving hands have erected to his memory. He had been a Republican in politics, but his time was too precious to be spent in the arena of politics. He was a member of the German Reformed church at Marion, Indiana, located at the corner of Seventeenth and Adams streets,

which is also the church of Mrs. Ballinger's choice. She is a regular attendant of church and Sunday-school, as are her children, and is liberal in her contributions to both.

RILEY O. MALOTT.

One of the most enterprising and straightforward business men of Grant county and who is prominently identified with the building and manufacturing interests of Sweetser is R. O. Malott, of the firm of Malott & Ancil, manufacturers of hardwood lumber and dealers in pine lumber, builders' hardware, paints, oils, wire screens, etc. The manufacturing feature of the business was established by them some six years since, the other departments being added in August, 1899. About six thousand dollars is required as an investment and the mill outfitting is all of the first class and comprises a circular saw of about six thousand feet capacity per day, operated by a thirty-horsepower engine. A planing mill is also operated in connection, and through this most all the finishing material used in the village is passed. Quite a leading feature of the business is the buying of standing timber, which is then cut into ordinary lumber, dimension stuff or furniture material, and disposed of to an advantage. Ten years ago the firm of Malott & Son erected a mill at this place, but the same year sold to Moore & Ancil, the former retiring in 1894.

Riley O. Malott was born in Wabash county, Indiana, January 23, 1867, being the son of Barney and Catherine (Miley) Malott, who were both natives of Ohio, but who were married in Wabash county. Barney Malott was a practical millwright and in company with his father, Squire Malott,

erected a mill at Ionia, Michigan, which he operated for some years, later building one at Rowan, Wabash county. Practically all his life he has been identified with the manufacturing interests, having at one time conducted a mill in Grant county, and finally, after becoming advanced in years, located at Sweetser, where he now resides.

Riley O. Malott became familiar with the operation of a saw-mill at a very early age, as when he was but fifteen he was at times given charge of the sawing, not long after having full charge of a mill for his father near Somerset. Becoming thoroughly familiar with the details of lumber manufacture he became the principal manager and from 1894 had full control. Disaster overtook the business at one time, it being destroyed by fire on the 20th of December, 1896, entailing a loss of about six hundred dollars. For the past few years the business has experienced a steady and healthy growth, assuming an important place among the leading industries of Grant county.

Mr. Malott was married June 7, 1890, to Miss Jessie Minnick, daughter of John and Mary (Flook) Minnick, and who was born in Somerset, where she had graduated from the common schools. They have two interesting girls, Marjorie and Mary. Mr. Malott is recognized as one of the most active and influential of the Republican forces of the county, being generally found in the conventions and often a member of the election board. In religion he is a member of the Christian church, though he was reared under Lutheran teaching. While he is not recognized as a sportsman to any great extent he finds enjoyment in the companionship of dog and gun.

JOHN EDWARD AUGUSTUS STEPHENS.

John E. A. Stephens, of Van Buren township, Grant county, Indiana, was born at Cambridge, Washington county, New York, on the 21st of April, 1842, his parents being John and Jane (Wiggins) Stephens, he being a native of Devonshire, England, and she being Scotch. They were married in Burlington, Vermont, where he worked at the trade of coopering, removing in 1853 to Chicago, where he continued in the same general line of industry for the remainder of his life, dying at the age of seventy-five. John had learned the trade with his father, working in the shop from a small boy, and was so associated till his enlistment, July 3, 1861, in Company E, Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, which was principally raised in the city of Chicago. For some years prior to the outbreak of the war a military organization known as "The Highland Guards" had been organized in the city, the membership being almost exclusively of Scotch birth, and the old country costume of the kilts was still worn by the entire body, retaining as closely as possible the Scotch national costume. The regiment was first sent to Quincy and from there to Palmyra, Missouri. The entire state of Missouri was then traversed, going to Cape Girardeau by the way of Pilot Knob, and was later sent by boat to Cairo. Being ordered to Washington, it started over the B. & O. Railroad, and in the crossing of the bridge over Beaver creek the train was precipitated into the stream, nearly fifty of the men being killed and about two hundred wounded. This disaster sent a thrill all through the nation, the loss being

more deplorable than to have sustained the same in battle. The course of the regiment was thus changed, and it was sent to Camp Dennison, and later attached to the Army of the Cumberland, taking part in the great struggle at Stone River. While standing in the line of battle on the last day of the year 1862 Mr. Stephens was shot in the shoulder, the effects of which have remained with him, his arm and shoulder being partially paralyzed to this day, the ball having never been extracted. While still lying on the field a short time after receiving the shot in the shoulder he was shot through both legs, the only thing that saved his life from bleeding being that the wound was so seared that the blood was stagnated. It almost seems incredible that a man could stand what he passed through from the long exposure, being on the field till the next day before he was carried off on the shoulders of a comrade, having but part of a canteen of water to slake the terrible thirst in all that time. It was eighteen hours before he received surgical attention and seven days before he was taken to the general hospital at Nashville, the trip being made in an old army wagon, the jolting and agony being something terrible. After being kept a week in this hospital he was transferred to Cincinnati, the trip by water requiring ten days for the slow-moving transports. He was placed in the West-End hospital, where it was thought each hour would be his last, but the vitality in that wounded body was remarkable and he began to make some headway toward recovery. In seven days he was discharged, as the result of the unceasing efforts of Colonel R. M. Hough, who wired Secretary Stanton, who in turn wired the surgeon in

charge to examine him and if not found fit for service in thirty days to discharge him. It was apparent that months would pass before he could possibly resume duty, if ever, which seemed the most likely, and the discharge came, being dated January 31, 1863. Mr. Stephens was more than a year in regaining sufficient strength to take up any occupation, the result of those terrible wounds still being a drawback in the exercise of manual labor. The old colonel seemed to have a special sympathy for him and kept him in view, and when he was able for labor gave him a position as watchman about his packing-house in Chicago.

Becoming associated with his brother in the coopering business Mr. Stephens came to Indiana to attend to the purchase and shipping of coopers' stuff, making his headquarters at Farrville, as this section then supplied an immense amount of the material they needed. Bringing in several hands, he had the hoop-poles shaved here, and for about two years did a large business, paying out something like sixteen thousand dollars for material and labor. As the business changed and the material demanded in the Chicago market became scarce, though a great deal of other valuable cooper stuff remained, he started a small shop on his own account, and for the next eighteen years devoted his attention largely to the making of pork and tripe barrels, employing generally three or four hands. In the meantime he had secured a tract of land that he had cleared, and to the improvement and operation of which he has turned the greater part of his energies during these latter years, now having a very pleasant and comfortable home on a well-tilled and productive farm.

Possibly the secret of his determination

to remain in this vicinity was the attraction of one of the young ladies of the neighborhood, whom he had met soon after entering the community. This was Miss Mary N. Farr, daughter of Thompson H. Farr, and who was born in Wayne county, Indiana, having come to this section of the country when but a child, and to whom he was married December 22, 1869. The Farr family is one of the prominent ones in the making of this region "to blossom as the rose," and further notice will be found of them in another part of this volume. The land now comprised in the Stephens farm was originally entered by one of the Farrs, as was quite an extensive tract in this immediate section of the county. Not being blessed with children of their own, Mr. Stephens and wife have given homes to two young girls who had been left partially destitute. Ida A. is now the wife of Jacob Stroup, of Blackford county, and who herself now has three children. The other is Jessie B. Lindsay, a young miss of fifteen.

Mr. Stephens is a member of Wiley Anderson Post at Van Buren and enjoys meeting with the old comrades at the various reunions. His pension was raised by a special act of Congress to forty-five dollars per month. While he holds to the Republican faith, he has not cared to devote attention to the holding of official station. He is a Mason and a member of Farrville church, in which he is a trustee.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STEVENS.

Benjamin Franklin Stevens, justice of the peace, dealer in real estate, insurance agent, etc., at Fairmount, Grant county, Indiana, and ex-soldier of the Civil war, was born

near Blanchester, Clinton county, Ohio, March 26, 1835, a son of John and Elizabeth Stevens, the former a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and the latter a native of Chillicothe, Ohio.

John Stevens, father of Benjamin F., was a natural-born mechanic and could make anything; nevertheless he served an apprenticeship at milling. Although a Virginian, he was like the rest of his family opposed to slavery and was loyal to the Union during the Civil war, although long past the age for military service. He had, however, served in the war of 1812 and resided on a farm which he had entered in Clinton county, Ohio, after the close of that war until his death, which occurred December 10, 1880, when he was ninety-seven years, five months and eleven days old; his wife had passed away on the same farm at the age of seventy-three.

The children born to John and Elizabeth Stevens comprised seven sons and five daughters, of whom four only are now living, viz.: Elizabeth H., now Mrs. Andrew Donahue, of Clinton county, Ohio; Joseph N., a retired farmer, bank stockholder, etc., of Blanchester, Clinton county, Ohio; Benjamin F.; and Lucinda M., wife of William Tufts, also of Clinton county, Ohio. Benjamin F. is the third in order of birth of those living. John and Elizabeth Stevens had four sons and three sons-in-law in the Civil war, besides a number of nephews and other relatives, and of the sons Joseph N. was severely wounded.

Benjamin F. Stevens received a good common-school education in his native county and spent his early manhood on the home farm. In August, 1862, he enlisted, having recruited forty-three men for Company I,

Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for one year, and served in the Army of the Potomac as a member of the Fourth Army Corps. At the surrender of Harper's Ferry he was taken prisoner, but was paroled and sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he was confined until the expiration of his term of service, when he returned to his home in Brown county, Ohio, where he had left a wife and two small children to enter the army.

The year following his discharge from Camp Douglas Mr. Stevens sold his Ohio farm and came to Grant county, Indiana, purchasing a farm in Green township, and on this he resided for about nineteen years. In 1879 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners by the Republican party, served three years, and during his incumbency was a member of the building committee on the erection of the court house in Marion—being inspector of material and work—his name appearing on the slab imbedded in the wall of that pretentious edifice.

On the expiration of his term of service as county commissioner, Mr. Stevens removed to Brown county, South Dakota, pre-empting a farm and followed agriculture and the carpenter's trade until 1885, when, having lost several thousand dollars in his South Dakota venture, he left his claim and returned east and for four years was engaged in the hardware trade at Dayton, Ohio. In 1889 he returned to his Dakota farm, on which he lived a year, then passed a year in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and in 1891 returned to Marion, Indiana, bought property in Fairmount in October of the same year and here settled. He still, however, owns his Dakota property.

In 1893 Mr. Stevens was appointed a justice of the peace, served out the term, was re-appointed and then elected to the same office, and was also commissioned a notary public, and has thus served about six years as a justice. Mr. Stevens cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont and has clung to the Republican party ever since. His father was a strong Democrat, but through the arguments and influence of Benjamin F. and his brother was induced to change politics and became a strong Republican. Indeed, Mr. Stevens is a recognized leader in local politics and his counsels are eagerly sought by party candidates.

Mr. Stevens has been thrice married. His first marriage took place in Brown county, Ohio, in 1856, to Miss Alice A. Covalt, a native of that county, who bore him two children—Fannie I. and Harvey F. Of these, Fannie I. is now the widow of Robert L. Lake and resides at Elwood, Madison county, Indiana, and Harvey F. is a pharmacist of the same place. Harvey F. was educated really for the ministry, was graduated from Butler College after a five-years' course of study, and for seven or eight years was engaged in ministerial work.

September 13, 1870, Mrs. Alice A. Stevens died in Grant county and her remains were interred at Knox chapel. In 1884 Mr. Stevens married in South Dakota Mrs. Sarah Myers, a native of London, Ohio, but this happy union was broken by her death May 11, 1900.

October 25, 1900, Mr. Stevens married Mrs. Lydia A. McCourtney *nee* Byrum, a native of Darke county, Ohio. She has five children—Elizabeth, William, Dove, Harry and Daisy. Mrs. Stevens is a member of the Christian church.

B. Frank Stevens in 1870 joined Point Isabel Lodge, No. 510, I. O. O. F., in Green township, Grant county, Indiana, and while living in Dayton, Ohio, transferred his membership from this lodge to that, which by a coincidence bore the same designating number and is still in good standing there. He is a member, likewise, of the encampment and Rebekah degree, is a P. G. and P. C. P., and has represented both branches in the grand lodge. Mr. Stevens was a charter member of General Shunk Post, No. 21, G. A. R., at Marion, and is its present chaplain; he is also a member of Martha Washington Circle, Ladies of the G. A. R.

B. F. Stevens joined the United Brethren church when fourteen years old and held his membership until he joined the I. O. O. F. in 1870, when he withdrew from that denomination and was taken in full membership by the M. E. church without probation. In going to Dayton he reunited with the church of his early youth. After his return from Dakota, he reached Fairmount at a time when the United Brethren church was greatly agitated over the secret-order question, and recent changes in the discipline, and for the sake of peace and religious freedom Mr. Stevens united with the Congregational church, for which he has served two years as clerk, and of which he is now a deacon.

MAHLON M. WALL, M. D.

Mahlon M. Wall, M. D., homeopathic physician and practical surgeon with his office in the Mark block, south side of the square in Marion, is a native of Monroe township, Grant county, Indiana, and was

born February 15, 1849. His parents David and Sarah (Dwiggins) Wall, natives of Clinton county, Ohio, were married August 18, 1840; they came to Indiana about the 1st day of October following and entered land in the wilderness of Monroe township. There the mother died in 1895 and the father now passes his time alternately with his two sons, as his inclination leads him. The latter descends from an English family that came to America before the Revolutionary war and settled in Pennsylvania, and whose progeny is now very numerous and spreads over various part of the Union.

Dr. M. M. Wall is the youngest of three brothers: Mills was a soldier in the Fifth Indiana Cavalry during the Civil war and died in a Rebel prison-pen at Florence, South Carolina; Isaiah is a farmer near the old home; and of the Doctor mention will now be made in full.

Dr. Mahlon M. Wall was primarily educated in the common schools, the graded schools of Grant county and at Lebanon, Ohio, where he attended the Normal school with the thought of preparing himself for teaching; in this he succeeded and followed the vocation for three years in his native township during the winter seasons, and in the summer seasons employed himself in farming. He next engaged in merchandising for five years, and at the age of thirty took his first course of medical lectures at the Hahnemann Homeopathic College in Chicago, Illinois, and finished the course in 1881. He then began practicing in Marion, and for several years was the only homeopathic graduate in Grant county. He soon proved the efficacy of the "mild power," established a fine practice and is now the leading physician of his school.

The Doctor has always kept in touch with educational matters and usually attends and takes an active part in teachers' meetings in the city and county, and for four successive years was a member of the Marion board of education.

Dr. Wall was united in marriage September 29, 1873, with Miss Deborah Moore, a native of Wells county, Indiana, though reared and educated in Plymouth, Marshall county, with an additional course of instruction in the Marion schools. She is a daughter of Samuel Moore, who was a successful merchant of Plymouth. Her parents are deceased.

To Dr. and Mrs. Wall have been born two children—Lena and Ray D. Miss Lena Wall was graduated from the Marion high school and also spent two years at Purdue University, but delicate health compelled her to retire without completing the entire course of study. She is still a very studious young lady, and takes a deep interest in current events, especially in the literature of the day. The son, Ray D., has been well qualified for business life and is now employed in Muncie, Indiana, where he enjoys the entire confidence of his employers.

In politics Dr. Wall is an active and earnest Republican, and has done service for his party as a member of the Republican county central committee and of the Republican county executive committee the greater part of the time since reaching his majority.

The Doctor is a member of the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy and of several beneficial societies, of which he is the medical examiner. In social circles he and family hold an exalted standing, holding the unfeigned esteem of all their associates.

OLIVER GAINES.

Oliver Gaines, of Van Buren township, Grant county, Indiana, was born near Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, July 4, 1830, coming into the world as the cannon were booming forth the greeting for the fifty-fourth anniversary of the independence of the nation. A peculiar coincidence being that exactly two years later a brother—George—was born, July 4, 1832. Men were yet living at his birth who had taken active part in the making of the nation, so that his early years were filled with the stories of the brave and true men who were then passing to the great beyond.

His parents were Edmond P. and Mary (Bond) Gaines, she being a daughter of the old and renowned Quaker, Benjamin Bond, whose life meant so much to the pioneers of Grant county. In 1834 some five families from the same vicinity in Ohio, consisting of Benjamin and Moses Bond, Samuel Woolman, James Hix, Samuel McNeery and Edmond P. Gaines, came to the then wilds of Grant county and settled north of Marion in what is now Washington township, Edmond Gaines securing the tract that later became noted as the Hummel farm. Not long after, however, he got a farm some six miles northeast of Marion, trading with his brother-in-law Woolman, who had entered it, and here made his permanent home. This lay in the vicinity of the Bradford family, who became his neighbors and with whom he often exchanged work in clearing, logging and building. Here he hewed from the wilderness quite a valuable farm, the log house he erected in 1840 still standing, though not in use as a residence. All his active business life was passed upon this

place, retiring in his latter years to live with his son Oliver, both himself and lifetime companion passing to the hereafter in the same year, after having attained the ripe age of nearly eighty. He was a life-long Democrat, holding tenaciously to the doctrines upon which the strength of the party had been founded—personal liberty—and the benefit of the masses. He was honored by his compeers in their placing him in some of the various offices of the township, though his tastes were not of the kind satisfied with minor positions. He was a man of strong personality whose efforts were ever stable, seldom yielding, but with fixed determination went the even tenor of his way regardless of the consequences. She had been reared a Friend, but in the later years became associated with the Wesleyan Methodists, though her life was a living example of the simplicity and abiding faith of the society of her fathers.

Of eight children born to this worthy couple who reached maturity, two are still living. Melinda married Jacob Wyant and with him became a pioneer of Lucas county, Iowa. She died in Taylor county, Iowa, at an advanced age. Benjamin passed his life on a farm in Washington township, dying at the age of sixty-six. Susan married Rev. Ezra Conn, a minister of the Protestant Methodist faith, and passed away at fifty.

Oliver remained at home with his parents till attaining his majority, being married January 1, 1852, to Miss Jane Bradford, daughter of George Bradford. For some years he rented land near his father's, securing finally a tract of forty acres near the Center school-house, where he remained till 1858, when he secured the present tract

in Van Buren. He came into the woods, there being but five acres cleared and not a house in sight. His first house was the usual log cabin, which, by the way, is still standing, the present residence being erected ten years later. Much of the tract was wet, consisting of ponds and slashes, which it was impossible to drain adequately till the completion of the Rude Run ditch some thirty years since. He began to lay the old style timber drains, replacing this later with the more permanent and substantial tile ditches, which now reach almost every essential part of the farm, resulting in the making of a most desirable and productive farm. His energies have been concentrated upon this place, the result of his efforts reclaiming some seventy-five acres from the wildest and most worthless condition, and allowing him to take a commendable pride in having contributed to the general development and improvement of this section of the state to a degree that establishes him as one of the builders of the commonwealth.

Offering his services at the time of the Civil war, he was enlisted in Company C, Fifth-fourth Regiment, under Colonel Mansfield, the rendezvous being at the state capital, from where they were sent to the swamps in the rear of Vicksburg, lying there and participating in the actions that preceded the general siege of the city, finally taking part in the engagements during and after the fall of that stronghold. He was later assigned to duty in the regimental hospital as nurse and cook, being in that place at the time of his brother's death. His own health becoming shattered, he was sent home to recuperate, reporting later to headquarters at Indianapolis, where he was retained

in Camp Carrington till his discharge in January, 1864.

His farm lies in the great Van Buren oil field; some five wells are already in action, the royalty amounting to a handsome income and adding materially to the ease of living and the enjoyment that comes after years devoted to the one pursuit.

Mr. Gaines was a Democrat in youth and until the stand of the party on the continuance of the war took him into the Republican ranks, with which organization he has since acted. While he stands with that party on national affairs, his choice for men to fill local positions does not depend upon the party to which they happen to belong, recognizing merit regardless of party affiliation. He has not been an aspirant to the offices of the township, being content to devote his energies more fully to the operation of his estate, the greater part of which he now rents, confining his personal attention to a small part of it which he has devoted to berries and other small fruits. The Gaines family are eight children, the eldest being Mary E., the wife of John Mathias, of whom further mention is found in this volume; Lucy E. is the wife of William Landess, of Wabash county; Edmond Morton, or as he is more generally known "Mort," is the present efficient deputy sheriff at Marion; Ulysses Hogan was a former well known teacher of the county, and is now a government meat inspector located at Louisville, Kentucky; Eliza Alice is the wife of Van Corey, of Van Buren; and Susan Magdalene is Mrs. Fred Sandemann, who operates the farm. For twenty years Mr. Gaines and his estimable wife have been identified with the Friends Society at

Marion, where they are considered among the most highly respected and agreeable communicants.

Being content to travel the circumscribed life that opened before him with determination to play well his part, holding fast to the principles of right and justice that had been inculcated into him at his mother's knee, he has ever kept to the line of action, endeavoring to so live that when the years have been all told and he passes to the courts awaiting us all he may not only be accorded the place of recognition there, but that some friends will hold him in memory on earth.

JOHN MATHIAS.

John Mathias, of Van Buren township, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Hocking county, Ohio, May 16, 1852, and in 1867 when fifteen years of age accompanied his parents to Grant county. His father was Aaron Mathias and his mother's maiden name was Mary Ann Sharon, he being the son of Peter Mathias, a representative of one of the old Pennsylvania Dutch families. Settling on a new tract of land near Landessville, he, having but a few acres cleared, with a small log house, began at the bottom, thereafter devoting his energies to the making of a comfortable home. His subsequent life was all passed in this vicinity, residing, in fact, on the original farm till his death, which occurred in June, 1890, at the age of sixty-seven. His widow still resides at the old homestead, being a well preserved old lady of nearly four-score of years. Their family of seven children were Sarah, wife of Thomas E. White, who owns and resides

at the old home; Michare M., of Pulaski county; John; LaFayette, still living on a part of the old home; Rebecca Jane, who married Mark Hewitt and died at twenty-three; Joseph, of Van Buren; and Lydia, widow of William Price, of Huntington county.

The boyhood of John Mathias was passed upon the home farm, assisting materially in the clearing and improvement of the one hundred and twenty acres that was placed in cultivation by his father, even after reaching his majority continuing to assist his father. He was married October 6, 1877, to Miss Mary E. Baker, widow of Jacob Baker, a former respected citizen of the community. She is a daughter of Oliver Gaines, of whom full mention is made in this work, and was herself born in Washington township, being a young lady of twenty at her marriage. Since marriage Mr. Mathias has devoted himself to the home farm, in which there are forty acres; though a half-mile distant he has a second farm, including thirty-three acres of his father's former home. Upon this latter four oil wells are in flow and are considered superior to the average wells of this field, the royalty exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars per month the greater part of the past season. Of eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Mathias, three—an infant not named, Lydia Alice and Claude Morton—have passed on to the "other shore." Those surviving are Oliver Aaron, a farmer of Huntington county; his wife is Miss Anna Moss, whose sister is the wife of Elmer Baker, noticed elsewhere. Nora A. Mathias is at home, being one of the most popular of the neighborhood's charming young ladies. Cora E., now the wife of William

Schultz; while Nellie L. is a promising school girl. Idella, Emma Mildred, Grover C. and Frank D. constitute the remainder of an interesting and agreeable family. Mrs. Mathias was the mother of two children by the former marriage—Mary M. Baker, who has grown up as one of the family, and Clara (deceased).

Mr. Mathias and wife are identified with the Union Chapel United Brethren church, their lives being closely in accordance with the teachings of the Divine Master, and their influence for good in the community being felt in almost every home. A Democrat in party affiliation, he has been one of the township's active and influential men, having served for more than twelve years in a most responsible public position—that of supervisor. Generally a delegate to the party councils, his voice is ever given for a cleaner and purer method in the conduct of modern politics.

Mr. Mathias demonstrates in his own vigorous personality the value of virility in the ancestry, inheriting much of his own strength and endurance from his robust and trenchant forefathers. Ancestry on both parents' sides were noted for longevity, his mother's father—John Sharon—passing to his reward at eighty-six, his grandfather Mathias reaching the venerable age of ninety-three, and his father passing into "the sere and yellow leaf" after rounding out one year more than a full century.

Mr. and Mrs. Mathias are among the most popular of the many excellent people of their neighborhood; open-handed hospitality being ever extended to all, the charming graces of the amiable wife add zest to the excellent and relishing food spread before the hungry palate.

WILBER MASON WARNER, M. D.

Wilber Mason Warner, M. D., of Fairmount, Grant county, Indiana, is of Scotch-Irish descent and his ancestors have resided in America since Colonial days. His grandfather, John Warner, was a native of Pennsylvania and in 1826 migrated to Butler county, Ohio, making the journey from Pittsburg to Cincinnati on a raft. He was a bricklayer by trade and died in Butler county in 1890. His wife bore the maiden name of Rachael Rue and they reared eight children, viz.: Ellen, Rachael, Sally, Catherine died in infancy, Charles, Richard and Andrews.

Charles Warner, father of the Doctor, was born in Middleton, Ohio, and was a soldier in the Civil war, but did not get into active service. He married Caroline Griffiths and five children were born unto them: Marion; Ida, wife of E. Grismer, of King's Mills, Ohio, an electrician in the King's Powder Mills; Wilber M., whose name introduces this sketch; Flora, wife of Rev. J. H. McNary, of Bowersville, Ohio, a Methodist Episcopal minister; and Clarence, at home.

Dr. Warner was born in Monroe, Ohio, November 23, 1868, and was graduated from the high school in 1887. He studied pharmacy and in partnership with his brother was in business. While in business he concluded to prepare himself for the medical profession and commenced the study of the healing art under the care and guidance of Dr. Charles Steddom, and eighteen months later entered the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati where he was graduated March 26, 1897, and soon located at Marion, Indiana. In September, 1897, he removed to

Fairmount where he has met with marked success. He confines himself to no school of treatment, but exercises his own judgment in the administration of remedies which his wide experience has proven to be efficacious.

November 6, 1898, he was united in marriage with Nora, daughter of O. E. and Harriet (Murray) McCandless. She was born October 22, 1873. They have one son, Merville, born August 29, 1899.

Dr. Warner is a member of the Knights of the Tent of Maccabees, being physician and finance keeper of the Tent at Fairmount, and is likewise a member of the I. O. O. F.

HENRY DAWSON.

The late respected and honored citizen, Henry Dawson, of Pleasant township, Grant county, Indiana, was born February 12, 1821, in the state where all his life was passed, and was a son of William and Tabitha Dawson, who probably came from across the ocean. Henry Dawson was married to Lucinda Snyder, who was also born in the state and who proved to be a most valuable associate and helpmate, passing from him when in her fiftieth year. They had come to Grant county among the earliest of the settlers of Pleasant township, probably about 1840, and here his death occurred at the age of seventy-nine years, six months and six days. He had secured a tract of new land and had begun in the brush and timber to carve out a home for himself and family. All the vicissitudes of a poor man in a new country were experienced by him there being times when it seemed as if his

efforts must result only in disaster and defeat; but with the courage and determination that had been instilled into him from a boy, he pressed on, overcoming the obstacles as they presented themselves until he had the satisfaction of knowing that at least he had secured a home, and the later assurance of a competence. For upwards of thirty years he had resided in the hewed log house first erected, building the present roomy dwelling after he had gotten his farm into a highly productive condition.

Mr. Dawson held the esteem of all who knew him, a close friendship having grown up with many others that was broken only when the hand of the Dark Angel was laid upon him and he was called from all the friends and cares of earth to assume that place prepared for him among those loved ones who had gone before. He was one of the staunch and true friends of all that made for the advancement of the community, no effort having for its object the betterment of the neighborhood, but found him a warm supporter and earnest co-laborer.

Ever ready to extend a helping hand to the needy and distressed, he constantly practiced those qualities of benevolence and charity that meant something in the alleviation of human ills and that showed forth the kindness of heart that he ever preferred should be left in the background. He had little of the ostentatious and none of the desire to make himself conspicuous, but the big heart of an honest man ever characterized his daily life. He passed from earth ripe in years and full of the confidence of a peaceful hereafter as comes to one who fulfills faithfully the duties of life that have come before him.

Of the ten children born to this worthy

couple, six lived to maturity, those living in 1900 being Charles of Richland township; Sarah Ellen, wife of James Baird of Fulton county, Indiana; John; Ira, of Richland; and Melvina, wife of George Rogers, of Richland township.

John Dawson, who owns and resides upon the old homestead, was born on the farm October 27, 1855. His boyhood was all passed here, receiving the advantages of the district school, and remaining with his father until his own marriage at the age of twenty-three, to Miss Mary A. White-neck, of Pleasant township, and who was a schoolmate of himself, being eighteen at the time of marriage. Two of the children born to this union still survive, being Della, wife of Oliver Stevens, of Marion, and Edna Lulu aged seven.

John Dawson rented for five years, finally buying a small farm near Sweetser, but at the death of his mother he returned to the old home. This he operated five years in connection with his father, who then retired placing him in full charge of the estate. He soon purchased the farm which comprises one hundred and five and a half acres of as fine land as can be found in this section of the county. It is under a high state of cultivation, being thoroughly tilled and improved in other essential respects, the crops grown upon it being second to none of the township. Mr. Dawson is an active Republican, believing that the principles of that party will best conduce to the prosperity of the nation. Mrs. Dawson is identified with the Christian church at Sweetser.

He stands to-day as one of the foremost representatives of the advanced and scientific system of farming, giving every detail of the business that care and oversight that is

demand in other lines of business, realizing that success comes only to him who keeps abreast of the times.

JOHN F. SMITH.

John F. Smith was born in Grant county, Indiana, December 25, 1846, and is the third in a family of nine children, seven of whom are residents of that county to-day. His parents were Henry and Rebecca (Fisher) Smith, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The father was a farmer in his native state, but came to Indiana and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government in Monroe township at a time when the entire county was but a wilderness, and just before the tide of emigration poured in and changed the dense forests into waving fields of grain. Deer, bear, wolves and other wild game abounded and formed a good target for the unerring aim of Henry Smith. He would take his old flint-lock rifle and bag game such as the modern Nimrod fails to reach with his breech-loader. He was a Jackson Democrat. His death occurred about 1865 and that of his wife in 1880. She was a devoted member of the early Christian church.

Mr. Smith was inured to toil in his youth, industry forming his main stock in trade when he began to do for himself. Little time was spared in which to gain an education, but he did attend school for a limited time in the log house heated by the old open stove and seated with benches made from plank. The first money earned by him was forty dollars made by clearing



JOHN SMITH.



LENA SMITH.

ten acres of land for Uncle James Haines. He continued at job work, taking any honorable employment where he could turn an honest penny until he had a sufficient sum to purchase a piece of land. He was wedded to Miss Lena Beal, who bore him three children: Bertha B., a son who is deceased, and Everett Franklin, born September 12, 1900. Mrs. Smith was born in Huntington county, Indiana, and received a common-school education. She has been a wise and able assistant to her husband, and her counsel and help have enabled him to overcome many an obstacle in his business career. Their first home was a tool house, and in this they remained until they built their pretty residence in 1896. This is one of the most attractive residences in the township, and is convenient and modern in its appointments. Their fine barn was built first, in 1894, and is well equipped for the business to which it is adapted. He raises about one hundred hogs a year, twenty-four head of cattle, one hundred head of sheep, and six head of horses, and is regarded as one of the best business men and managers in the county. They own an estate of two hundred and forty acres, and the neat, orderly appearance tells plainly of the thrift and industry that accumulated it.

Mr. Smith is a strong Republican, and has voted for each presidential candidate on that ticket since his first vote was cast for U. S. Grant. They are a couple whose sterling worth is appreciated and they are accorded a high place in the estimation of their neighbors. Mrs. Smith is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, takes active interest in both the church and Sunday-school, has contributed largely to their support, and formerly took an active

part in Epworth League work. She is a pleasant lady, a kind and loving wife, and has many friends.

CAPT. JOHN F. JONES.

Captain John F. Jones, an ex-soldier and justice of the peace and United States claim agent, residing in Fairmount, Grant county, is a native of Pendleton, Madison county, Indiana, was born March 16, 1841, and is a son of William and Hulda (Swain) Jones, both natives of Blount county, Tennessee, who were there married in 1838, and in 1840 migrated to Madison county, Indiana, William, the father, buying a farm near Pendleton, but shortly thereafter came to Grant county, Indiana, Mrs Jones having departed this life in Pendleton in September, 1849, at the age of thirty-six years. The father, William Jones, lived on his Grant county farm until his own death, which occurred in 1856, when he was but forty-seven years old.

The Jones family was established in America by the grandfather, Jones, who came from Wales prior to the Revolutionary war. The children born to William and Hulda Jones were five in number, and born in the following order: Mary, now the wife of Richard Mann, of Sauk county, Wisconsin; Sarah Jane is the wife of Lewis Mann, a brother of Richard Mann, alluded to above, and lives in Wilson, Ellsworth county, Kansas; Captain John F. is the next in order; Thomas C. was a member of Company C, Eighty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and died in 1863 of typhoid fever while still in the service; Lewis is superintendent of the city schools at Cleveland,

Ohio, and is well known as a tutor throughout the Buckeye state. The father next married Hannah Coggshall, by whom one daughter was born—Antoinette, wife of Al. Stewart, of Henry county, Indiana.

John F. Jones received a common-school education, and then ere he attained his majority enlisted at Jonesboro, Indiana, in Company C, Eighty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and at the organization of the company was commissioned second lieutenant; later he was promoted to first lieutenant, and in December, 1863, he was promoted to captain, and from that time commanded his company until the close of the war, the regiment having veteranized the same day that Lieutenant Jones was commissioned captain. The principal engagements in which Captain Jones took part were the battle of Nashville, the Red River campaign against Vicksburg, and the battles of Franklin, Tupelo, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, and the capture of Fort Blakeley in Mobile Harbor at 5 p. m. April 9, 1865, this being the last of the war. The Captain also participated in many minor battles and in innumerable skirmishes, and was honorably discharged at Mobile, Alabama, in July, 1865. At the battle of Yellow Bayou a "Johnny" attempted to bayonet a Union soldier, but Captain Jones parried the thrust with his sword, thus saving the life of his comrade, but was himself badly wounded, the bayonet passing entirely through his foot. For this wound the Captain has been awarded a pension. Sixteen of his company were killed in this same battle, being about twenty per cent. of his command.

After his discharge Captain Jones returned to Jonesboro, Indiana, remained a

few months, then went to Holt county, Missouri, farmed a few months, then came back to Indiana, and in 1870 was elected sheriff of Grant county, serving one term, 1871-72, during which period he resided in Marion, and continued to reside there until 1875, when he settled permanently in Fairmount, and has here served as a justice of the peace for more than twenty years. In addition to filling this office, Captain Jones has also done business as a pension attorney or claim agent, and has successfully prosecuted a large number of pension claims.

The marriage of Captin Jones took place at Kokomo, Indiana, in 1870, when Miss Jennie Winslow became his bride. This lady was born in Fairmount in 1850, and is a daughter of H. W. Winslow, of whom a life sketch is presented on another page of this work. Six children have been born to this marriage, three of whom still survive—Beatrice, Verling and Thed; Maud, Robert and an unnamed infant have passed away.

Captain Jones has long been identified with the Republican party, and has served many years as a member of the county and local committees, and in religion he and family are members of the Society of Friends. Fraternally Captain Jones is a member of Beeson Post, No. 386, G. A. R. Socially the family stand very high.

HUGH WALKER WINSLOW.

Hugh Walker Winslow, liveryman, livestock dealer and prominent citizen of Fairmount, Grant county, Indiana, is a native of Randolph county, North Carolina, born

near Ashboro January 16, 1827, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Henley) Winslow, also natives of the old North state.

Henry Winslow, paternal grandfather of Hugh W. Winslow, was likewise a native of North Carolina, was a young man in the days of the Revolutionary war, was a member of the Society of Friends (or Quakers), and was a slaveholder. There was a decree issued by the Friends Society about this time by which all slaves were to be emancipated if owned by Friends, and in compliance with this decree Henry Winslow "spoke" three hundred slaves into freedom.

Of the brothers and sisters of John Winslow, Thomas, Jesse, Henry, William, Elizabeth, Susannah, Sarah, Miriam and Nancy came from North Carolina to Grant county, Indiana, between the years of 1835 and 1840, and from these are descended the numerous Winslows to be found in this county and township. The immediate family of Hugh W. Winslow comprised five brothers and three sisters, the eldest of whom, Jesse Henley, died in Des Moines, Iowa, at the age of sixty-five years; Hugh W. was the second in order of birth; Henry resides in Fairmount; William L. died in Kansas City in 1900; Hezekiah lives in Oregon; Mary is the wife of John Needham, at Shenandoah, Iowa; Susannah died in Spiceland, Henry county, Indiana, when fourteen years old; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Rush, resides in Fairmount.

Hugh Walker Winslow secured a good common-school education, chiefly in North Carolina, his first business occupation was that of stage driving between Marion and Anderson for fourteen years. His was the only public conveyance in this section of the

country until after the close of the Civil war. He next drifted into the livery business, which he has followed with encouraging success for twenty-six years. He owns a fine brick barn, 120x66 feet on the ground floor, has accommodations for about one hundred horses. He gives constant employment to four men, besides his son, and his own services are in constant demand. He has dozens of superb vehicles, and at any moment can supply a patron with a splendid turn-out.

Hugh W. Winslow was married in 1848 to Miss Martha Newsom, a native of his own neighborhood in North Carolina, and a daughter of Luke and Elizabeth (Hill) Newsom, a prominent Quaker family that settled in Rush county, Indiana, in 1835. To this marriage were born seven sons and two daughters, the eldest, Seth by name, was killed in June, 1897, in a railroad wreck at Thorntown, Boone county, Indiana, he being an engineer on the Big Four Railroad and married; Robert is also a railroad engineer and resides at Elkhart, Indiana; Jabez N. is engaged in business with his father, and has a wife and three children; John, also employed in the father's livery stable, is a married man; Hezekiah, an engineer, resides in Fairmount; Wintford resides at Converse and is a tailor; Oliver is a traveling agent on the Big Four Railroad; Jennie Jones, the oldest of the family, resides in Fairmount; and Elizabeth Wright lives in Kansas.

Hugh W. Winslow descends from old Whig stock, but when that party was disintegrated he and all the male members of the family became stanch Republicans. During the Civil war H. W. Winslow was a mail contractor, but was drafted and his

name enrolled as a member of the Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but on presentation of his credentials at headquarters was granted an unlimited furlough.

Hugh W. Winslow and family are all members of the Friends Society, and prior to this time the ancestors were Quakers in England and in America previous to the Revolutionary war—some of the family remaining in New England and others going to North Carolina—and of this last branch the Indiana family are all descendants.

WILLIAM GAGE.

One of the most prominent and influential farmers of Grant county, Indiana, is William Gage, of Monroe township, whose public spirit and untiring zeal has made him a leader in the community in which he lives, and whose farm of one hundred and twenty acres proves his ability as a farmer.

Mark Gage, father of William, was born in the state of Ohio on January 9, 1818, but came to the new state of Indiana at an early day. Here he bought a home in the wilderness, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of government land. The original deed to this land is now among the valued possessions of our subject and was executed by President Van Buren on September 20, 1839. The first home of this sturdy pioneer was of hewed logs, made from his own timber by his own hands. All kinds of wild game abounded and it was no uncommon sight to see wolves and deer in the near vicinity of their dwelling. Many of these animals were killed and the venison thus obtained formed a wholesome variety to their

bill of fare. Mr. Gage was of English parentage and true to the nature inherited was a thrifty, hard-working man. His education had of necessity been but a meager one, but a shrewd, keen intellect and sound common sense characterized his life and made him respected and esteemed by those who knew him. He was at one time an old time Whig, but when that party was merged into the Republican he became a champion of those principles and Abraham Lincoln had no more staunch an advocate than Mr. Gage. His death, which occurred February 24, 1863, was regretted by a wide circle of true friends.

The faithful wife who shared his joys and sorrows was Elizabeth Morgan. She was born August 9, 1814, and now, at the age of eighty-six, is still in the enjoyment of all her faculties, except being totally blind for five years. She makes her home with her son, William, where her cheery presence and Christian nature adds additional sunshine to the home circle. Four children were born to this worthy couple, three sons and a daughter. Two of the sons, one of whom is the subject of this biography are yet living and residents of this county.

William Gage was born February 8, 1852, and has grown to manhood in Grant county where friends of a lifetime esteem and honor him. His education was received in the common schools, supplemented by a short course in the Jonesboro high school. Having come from a generation of farmers it was to be expected that he would make agriculture the business of his life, and those who knew his indomitable will and energy felt that success awaited him. Deprived of his father in early youth he put his shoulder bravely to the wheel and was the mainstay

of the family until his own marriage, about a quarter of a century ago gave an added impetus to his zeal. His wife is a daughter of Henry and Mary J. (Hilborn) Chany, and Miss Ina Chany was well and favorably known throughout Ashland county, Ohio, where she was born September 7, 1856. She was one of five children who reached mature years, and four are at this time residents of Indiana. Both parents are deceased.

The primary education of Mrs. Gage was received in the common schools and later she was a student in the Marion Normal School, where her close application to her studies enabled her to become one of the most efficient teachers in the community. At the age of sixteen years she took charge of her first school, where she proved herself abundantly able to guide the youthful mind in its successful search after knowledge, and she was soon recognized as one of the most able instructors in Jay and Grant counties. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Gage was solemnized November 6, 1875, and three sons and one daughter have been added to their home. Two sons, both young men of exceeding promise, are left to bless and brighten their fond parents' lives. A short sketch of each appears below.

Mr. Gage is never idle. His farm requires close attention to keep it at its present high state of cultivation, and his public duties also call for much of his valuable time. He is a stanch Republican and cast his first presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes. He has frequently been chosen to represent his party at county and congressional conventions, and so well were their wishes carried out that their appreciation of his services was shown when, in 1894,

he was elected to the important office of township trustee, a position he still holds. It has been his earnest endeavor to discharge the duties of this office in a praiseworthy and able manner and the high commendation everywhere spoken of his work speaks admirably of his success. Both he and his estimable wife are friends of education and leave no stone unturned to place it on a higher plane. Only the best teachers, known to be such, are employed, and three beautiful, modern brick school buildings stand as monuments of his well directed energy. Mr. Gage is prominent no less in fraternal than in social and political circles, and Arcana Lodge, No. 427, F. & A. M., of Upland, counts him one of its most honored members. He is also a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics. He and his wife are members of Walnut Creek church—a Friends church which they largely assisted in building in southeast Monroe township.

Harry Gage, eldest son of William and Ina Gage, is a resident of Marion, Indiana, where he is well and favorably known as the genial and trusted bookkeeper of the Big Four Fruit Company, of Marion. In early youth his close application to his studies made him a general favorite with his teachers and placed him at the front in his classes. He passed through the different grades of the public schools, taking a most creditable examination and receiving his diploma in March, 1895. He continued his studies in the Normal College of Marion, taking a complete course in teaching, and soon after entered the ranks as an educational instructor, being at that time but eighteen years of age. Four years were devoted to this pursuit, when, in order to still further fit himself for his duties, he entered the State

Normal at Terre Haute. The summer of 1899 finds him hard at work in the Voorhees Business College of Indianapolis, where he mastered the intricacies of bookkeeping. His integrity had not been unnoticed and he was tendered the position of bookkeeper with the Big Four Fruit Company, of Marion, a situation he still holds. Being a natural mathematician he is admirably adapted to fulfill the requirements of this office, which is no easy task, while his genial, accommodating manner makes it a pleasure to do business with him. He is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, of Upland.

Clyde C. Gage, the youngest son, is not less promising than his brother, and as a successful student takes first place in Grant county. He received his diploma from the common school in 1899 and was awarded a Webster's International Dictionary for passing the best examination given in the county. This examination is made very severe and in order to make a satisfactory average the student must retain a varied amount of knowledge. As an example of the high class of work done by him we quote from the class records of the Upland high school, his grade for one term: History, 100; Latin, 99; algebra, 100; and composition, 98. He has a love of natural history, and if his talents in that line were developed there is no doubt but he would become one of the foremost naturalists of his age. He has also dabbled in electricity and understands that branch of science sufficiently to make him a successful electrician. He is devoted to his books, of which he has quite a library, and readily gives his preference to history. It is his intention to devote his time to literature and it is the expectation of

those who have watched his advancement to see him become famous in the world of letters.

DANIEL P. KEENE, M. D.

Daniel P. Keene, the eminent eclectic physician and surgeon of Marion, Grant county, Indiana, and one having a profound knowledge of each and every school of modern medicine, was born in the city of Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1819, and is a son of Joshua and Rachael (Pyle) Keene, natives of Salem county, New Jersey.

Joshua Keene was a tanner by trade, served two years under General Winfield Scott in the war of 1812, and always voted the Democratic ticket until 1864, when he gave his support to the later martyred Lincoln. Joshua lost his beloved wife in 1864, she having died in Lakeport, Indiana, at the age of sixty-six years; his own death occurred near Three Oaks, Michigan, at the advanced age of eighty-three years, in 1869. The children born to this couple were eleven in number, of whom one died in infancy. There was not another death in the family until 1892, when the then surviving "baby" died at the age of fifty-five years, when a reunion of the family took place at the home of James Marion, the youngest son, at South Chicago. Since then three members of the family have been called away, Dr. Daniel P. Keene being the eldest of the survivors.

The eleven children alluded to were born in the following order: Maria A. McDaniel, who died in her eightieth year; Dr. Daniel P.; Elijah H., who died in Elkhart, Indiana, of paralysis, at the age of sixty-eight

years; George I., who died near West Buffalo, LaPorte county, Indiana, when seventy-one years old; Joshua J., who studied medicine with his brother, Dr. Daniel P., whose name opens this sketch, and practiced with him sixteen years, and is now in active practice at Lafayette, Indiana, where he has lived for forty-six years; Mary J., who is the widow of Jacob Brown, lives in Mishawaka, Indiana, and is about sixty-eight years old; Rachel Anderson, now sixty-five years old, has been a widow for thirty years, and makes her home in Chicago, Illinois, with her two sons, who are telegraph operators; James is a traveling salesman of Lafayette, Indiana; Malinda E., is now the wife of Mr. McQuillan, a retired farmer of LaPorte, Indiana; and Martha died at the age of six months.

Dr. Daniel P. Keene received his literary education at Fredericktown, Knox county, studied medicine in Galion and commenced practice in Bellefontaine, all in the state of Ohio, and has been in constant practice for forty-eight years. Of this period he has had successful experience in Tippecanoe and Fountain counties thirty years; at Goshen, Elkhart county, seven years, and seven years in Marion.

In December, 1861, at the age of forty-two years, Dr. Keene enlisted in the Fortieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was one of the oldest to volunteer in the defense of his country. He was detailed to the secret service for a time, and while thus employed learned that a certain postmaster had expressed joy over the assassination of President Lincoln, and had encouraged others to do so. Dr. Keene immediately telegraphed to the third assistant postmaster-general at Washington the facts, and a few hours later

received orders to seize the post-office, an order which he speedily executed. The Doctor also had two brothers in the service—Joshua J. and James, of whom the latter served under General Phil Sheridan as a spy and scout.

Dr. Keene was married in 1845 to Katherine Quaintance, with whom he lived forty years and twelve days before the inevitable occurred. She bore him one son and one daughter. The son, Oliver Burgess Keene, has been a traveling salesman at Bloomington, Illinois, for fifty-two years, and the daughter, now Mrs. Elmira Knight, has five children, four of whom are married. Mrs. Knight's only son entered the army for the war in the Philippines and has not since been heard from. Dr. Keene has six great-grandchildren living in California, Colorado and Iowa.

The second marriage of Dr. Keene took place in Brownsburg, Hendricks county, Indiana, to Mrs. Emma L. Boesel, whose maiden name was Means and who is a native of Pennsylvania. She had been married five or six years to her first husband and had expended a small fortune for medical treatment, but Dr. Keene cured her and then married her, she being thirty-two and he sixty-eight years old.

Dr. Keene has made a specialty of chronic diseases, especially cancer, goiter and similar disorders. He is endowed with wonderful power of physical endurance, and although over eighty years old would readily pass for a man of sixty-five years or less, and his memory is most wonderfully retentive.

In politics the Doctor has long been a Republican, although he cast his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren, a Dem-

ocrat, in 1840. This vote, however, was cast under parental coercion.

When but six years old he was led by the hand by his father and marched at the head of the procession that did honor to General LaFayette on his last visit to America.

Dr. Keene has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1860, and has passed the principal chairs in the order. He is also a member of the G. A. R., in which he has served as chaplain. He was eighty-one years old August 17, 1900.

JOHN WILLIAM HOLMES.

In a careful consideration of the truly representative citizens of Van Buren township, Grant county, the biographer must pay particular attention to the gentleman whose name introduces this article, being as he is one of those self-made and substantial agriculturist whose efforts have redounded to the making of the present prosperity enjoyed by the people of this section of the state. No citizen of Van Buren township is more favorably known or more truly liked than is he whose hosts of warm friends point to him as a model farmer, citizen and gentleman. His desirable home, some three miles north of the village, is in every respect a model one, where the most cordial hospitality is ever extended to all. In many respects he is truly considered a man whose life is well worth study by the coming generation, for the valuable points that may readily be gleaned therefrom. He was born in Green county, Ohio, on the 9th of July, 1825, and is now in consequence merging upon his seventy-sixth year; though with mind unclouded

and body well preserved, bids fair for a full decade more.

His father was John Holmes, who was a native of New Jersey, as was his father, Jonathan, though his mother Mary was of Irish ancestry. Patience Pew, the mother of John W., was the daughter of Benjamin Pew of Virginia, where she was born, coming to New Jersey when but a small child.

About the year 1835, the Holmes family removed to Clinton county, Ohio, migrating, five years later to Delaware county, this state. The parents were highly respected pioneers of that county contributing in no small degree to Delaware county's improvement. Each attained advanced years, the father dying at eighty-three, while the mother survived to the extreme age of ninety-two, her demise occurring at Hartford City. Longevity was rather a characteristic of her family, a brother attaining about the same age.

Of nine children born to them, seven lived to reach maturity, though John is the only resident of this county. His boyhood and youth were not dissimilar to those periods in the lives of most young men reared in the new country, remaining with the family until after reaching his majority, when he returned to the old home of the family in Ohio. After working for a time he returned to the Delaware county home, soon after purchasing a tract of new land upon which he assumed an indebtedness of three hundred dollars, the entire purchase price being four hundred and fifty dollars. During the succeeding five years he managed to place about twenty acres in such a state of cultivation as to obtain a comfortable living therefrom. Meantime, on the 16th of September, 1852, he was united in marriage

with Miss Barbara Yohe, then aged eighteen, and who was born in Pennsylvania, removing to Ohio when but a child.

Five years after his marriage Mr. Holmes secured his present home farm of one hundred and fifty-one acres, which was but partially cleared, but although in a flat section, had not as yet, been properly drained. To this essential feature of improvement he set his efforts, as at the time only the higher places were capable of cultivation. After securing a suitable outlet, he began the laying of the old style timber ditches, by which he managed to add greatly to the value of the farm. In a few years these were almost wholly replaced with the more modern and more desirable tile drains, at great expense, thus insuring a farm in first class condition, enabling him to produce crops superior to others. Nearly two thousand rods of this drainage has been laid, reclaiming many places that were before absolutely worthless, and converting such into the most fertile spots on the entire farm. Good barns were erected, and in 1881 the present commodious residence was built, thus completing a line of improvement that makes this one of the most valuable farms in the entire township. Two other farms have been added, one lying a half mile distant in Huntington county, and the other some four miles from the home place. To the conduct of these farms he has been almost wholly devoted, but by this devotion to the one enterprise of his life, he became master of the science of agriculture, having taken advantage of the recognized best plan whether in the tillage of the soil, the planting and tending of crops, or in the rotation of crops or handling them after production. It has been a constant practice for him to

keep high grade stock, though he has not posed as a breeder of thoroughbreds. The crops produced are invariably fed on the farm, from forty to eighty head of hogs being sold from the place each season. Lying in the great oil field of Indiana, the farm has been fairly well developed in that respect, there being now seventeen active wells in operation on the two farms, nine on the home place and eight in Huntington county. Among the first sunk in this field were some on his farm about five years since, ten, however, have been placed since February, 1900. The output from these wells has far exceeded the fondest expectations, the royalty received by Mr. Holmes running from five to nearly eight hundred dollars per month.

After traveling life's pathway together for upward of forty-seven years, this worthy couple were separated by the first death that had occurred in the family, that of the estimable wife, which was on the 27th of December, 1899, after having been a sufferer for about two years. Hers was a noble character, whose whole existence seemed for the benefit of those she loved. She lived to see all or her eleven children reared to honored man and womanhood, the family circle being broken only by her own demise. Herself and husband had been for many years respected members of Otterbein United Brethren church, in Huntington county, and had so lived that the noble teachings of the Master shone forth in most resplendent lights in her own character. Few families reflect to greater degree the teachings by word and example of the mother, and none hold the universal esteem of all more fully than do the offspring of this sainted woman.

The children are Wellington Holmes,

who for many years has been identified as a teacher with the educational growth of the county, and who is the present efficient express agent and popular justice of the peace at Van Buren; William R. is a successful farmer of Huntington county; Julia Ann is Mrs. Lewis Johnson, who operates one of her father's farms; Charles F. and Even T. are farming near he told home; Mary Margaret is the wife of George Lowry; Flora is the wife of John F. Martin, and Belle is that of Ezra Porter, all of Huntington county, except Mrs. J. F. Martin, who resides in Wabash county; Nellie married Charles Griffith, who is identified with the oil industry. Henry W. and George are at the old home, the former operating it. His wife was Miss Sadie Gundy, and they have one child, Hazel. Forty-three grand and two great-grandchildren already claim Mr. Holmes as their common ancestor. This venerable and venerated gentleman has ever so lived that he could at least feel entitled to the reward of having the name of having done as he would that others should do, and while never loud in his protestations of social unctiousness has tried that the world should be better by his having lived. He has held tenaciously to the views he espoused, but has ever accorded to others the privilege he himself wished to enjoy. While ready upon all occasions to give a reason for the faith that was in him, he has not distinguished himself by his efforts to bring others to his way of thinking.

His youth being passed during the formative period of the nation, he early became much interested in the questions of public polity of the time, identifying himself with that great party of human liberty and individual freedom—the Demo-

cratic. When the leaders of that party allowed other questions to blind them to personal worth and liberty, and that idea became the sole basis of a new party, he threw his allegiance with the new organization. He was ever active in the party councils, though not what is often termed a politician, having no aspiration to the emoluments of office. When the question of prohibition became uppermost in men's minds, and he felt that a decided stand was necessary, he began the advocacy of the principles of the Prohibition party, identifying himself with the organization in 1886.

Now that the efforts of a life have been so fully blessed, the demands of family, of church, of the community have been creditably met and the weight of years begins to press with afflictions, he has turned from the cares of the world to more constant consideration of the great beyond; and, while he finds ample enjoyment in the society of the old friends and of his children, he would not defer the coming of the summons the answer to which would again unite him to her with whom so many happy years were passed.

JAMES R. MAYN.

James R. Mayn, a substantial and highly respected farmer of Richland township, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Decatur county, this state, January 1, 1850, and is a son of Hugh and Mary (Dale) Mayn.

Hugh Mayn, father of James R., was born in county Down, Ireland, a son of John and Jane (Shaw) Mayn, and when

young was brought to America by his parents, who landed in Baltimore, and crossed the country by wagon to Maysville, Kentucky, and thence came to Indiana, and first located in Decatur county, whence they came to Richland township, Grant county, and here his parents died.

Mrs. Mary (Dale) Mayn, mother of James R., was born in Abbeville district, South Carolina, a daughter of William and Isabelle (Foster) Dale, who came from the Palmetto State to Decatur county, Indiana, in 1832. William Dale was a farmer or planter, and he and wife both died in Decatur county.

To the marriage of John and Jane (Shaw) Mayn were born six sons, viz.: Hugh, father of James R.; Samuel, who lives in Tipton, Indiana; John, who died in Greeley, Colorado, in November, 1896; George, who was a soldier in the Mexican war, died while in the service at Pueblo; William died in Maysville, Kentucky, and James died in Sweetser, Indiana.

Hugh Mayn, just after his marriage, located on the farm on which his son, James R., now resides, the year being 1847, and the scene a wilderness. He cleared up and improved the place, and cultivated it until his retirement to Sweetser, having through his industry and good management secured a competency.

James R. Mayn, the only child born to Hugh and Mary Mayn, was reared on this homestead and inherited all his father's excellent habits and energy, as well as his property. James R. was educated in the district school and was a bright scholar, but the greater portion of his early manhood was devoted to aiding in the clearing up and improvement of the homestead, and he now

owns ninety-three acres of as well cultivated land as can be found in the county.

James R. Mayn was married in Richland township, in July, 1872, to Miss Sarah A. Clannin, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Samuel and Susan (Duffield) Clannin, natives of Ohio, but early settlers of Richland township, Grant county, Indiana, where Mr. Clannin died February 13, 1900. Mrs. Clannin having departed this life some years previously. To Mr. and Mrs. Clannin were born eight children, namely: Mrs. Mayn; Mary, Mrs. Ansel; Isaac; Hannah, wife of Albert Davis; Tressie, Aaron Trobridge; Edward; Belle, deceased wife of William Coffman; and Margaret, wife of Charles Trook, all residents of Richland township. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Mayn has been blessed with four children, viz.: William; Mrs. Anna Anderson, of Wabash; and Carl and Earl, twins, at home.

In politics Mr. Mayn is an active Republican, and has served as justice of the peace since April, 1899; has been a member of the school board for several years, and is one of the most popular and respected citizens of Richland township, as well as of Grant county.

ISAAC M. WRIGHT.

Isaac M. Wright, a rising young farmer and well-known citizen of Richland township, Grant county, Indiana, and an ex-soldier of the Civil war, was born at Farmland, Randolph county, Indiana, December 4, 1847, and is the only child born to J. M. and Elizabeth (Fanning) Wright, natives of Coshocton county, Ohio, and respectively of English-Quaker and German ancestry.

J. M. Wright was reared a miller and was married in Coshocton county, Ohio, and in 1845 removed to Randolph county, Indiana, and thence to Somerset, Wabash county, in 1853. He died, however, in Jerome, Howard county, Indiana, in 1875, and his widow died in California in 1898.

Isaac M. Wright was reared and educated in Somerset, Wabash county, and before presenting his military career to the reader, some account will be given of his private and business life. He has been engaged in farming all his active life, not only in Wabash county, Indiana, but also in Neosho county, Kansas, in Howard county, Indiana, and in 1871 in Oklahoma, Indian Territory.

Mr. Wright married, in 1872, in Richland township, Grant county, Indiana, Miss Elvira Abbott, a native of the township and a daughter of John M. and Violetta (Newman) Abbott, natives of Ohio, who came to Grant county, Indiana, in 1851, and entered land in Richland township, where Mr. Abbott died in April, 1900, his wife having passed away in 1875. To Mr. and Mrs. Wright have been born seven children, viz.: Charles, a teacher at Sweetser; Mrs. Eva Harter, of North Dakota; Lessie; Oscar; Ivy; Harrison and Ella.

In politics Mr. Wright is a stanch Republican and takes great interest in his party's affairs. He is very popular with the Republican party and with the general public, and is at present road supervisor and superintendent; the duties of which office he has executed to the entire satisfaction of the public. Fraternally he is a member of the G. A. R. Post, No. 53, at Converse.

Isaac M. Wright entered the military service of the United States September 15,

1863, by enlisting in Wabash county, in Company G, One Hundred and Thirtieth I. V. I., for three years, or for the war, provided hostilities should cease before the expiration of the period mentioned, in which case he was subject to discharge at the pleasure of the war department. Mr. Wright was sworn in at Kokomo. The One Hundred and Thirtieth was assigned to the army of the Cumberland, and with it Mr. Wright took part in the battle at Buzzard's Roost; he was on the campaign through Georgia and the campaign through the Carolinas; was also with Gen. Schofield, who had command of the second division, Second Army Corps. He likewise took part in the battles of Burnt Hickory, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, was at Atlanta on the left, was at Macon, was at Nashville in the pursuit of the Rebel Hood; was at Raleigh, N. C., at Charlotte in the same state. He was honorably discharged December 13, 1865, at Charlotte, and was paid off and mustered out at Indianapolis. Mr. Wright has left a military record of which he and family may indeed feel proud.

JOHN MINNICK.

John Minnick, an ex-soldier of the Civil war and now a prominent citizen and farmer of Richland township, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Wayne county November 13, 1844, and is a son of William and Nancy (Good) Minnick, natives of Virginia, where they were reared and married and soon afterward came to Indiana and first located in Wayne county, where they resided until 1851, when they removed to Waltz township, Wabash county, where the father developed

a fine farm near Somerset, on which his wife died in 1871, and where his own death occurred in 1882. They were the parents of nine children, namely: Anthony, who died in Madison county, Indiana, in 1898; Jacob settled in Richland township, Grant county, in 1852, opened up a first-class farm and died in May, 1900; William died in Wayne county; Mrs. Malinda Wimer is living near Mount Etna, Huntington county; Samuel died in Wabash county in 1888; David Monroe in Waltz township, Wabash county; Noah died in Carroll county; and John is the subject of this sketch.

John Minnick, from the the age of seven years, was reared on a farm until the date of his enlistment, in March, 1862, in Waltz township, Wabash county, in the Thirteenth Battery, Indiana Light Artillery, for three years, but was transferred to the Sixty-fourth Infantry, was mustered in at Indianapolis and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. In 1864 he veteranized in the same company and regiment and took part from the beginning in all the marches, skirmishes, battles and sieges in which his regiment was engaged, but which it is not necessary here to enumerate. He was honorably discharged at Indianapolis on July 10, 1865, and returned to his home in Wabash county, Indiana.

In 1877 Mr. Minnick came to Richland township, Grant county, and purchased his present farm of one hundred and seventy acres, which he has cleared off and improved with every modern farming convenience and made the equal of any farm of its dimensions in the county.

Mr. Minnick was most happily united in marriage, in 1867, in Wabash county, with Miss Mary E. Flook, a native of Grant

county and a daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Gaylor) Flook, natives of the state and early settlers in Grant. Isaac Flook was a gallant soldier in the Union army during the Civil war and lost his life in the battle of the Wilderness, while serving with the Twentieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Minnick has been made the more happy by the birth of four children, named as follows: Mrs. Cora Neff, of Wabash county; Mrs. Jessie Malott, of Sweetser, Grant county; Mrs. Myrtle Slusser, on the home farm; and Hallie, also at home.

An active Republican in politics, Mr. Minnick has served as trustee of his township and also as assessor, and is now a member of the Republican central county committee. Fraternally he is a member of Somerset Lodge, No. 383, F. & A. M., and also of G. W. Robinson Post, G. A. R., at Somerset. He is one of the most widely known citizens of the county, and is honored and respected wherever known.

HARVEY W. CORY, M. D.

The homeopathic school of medicine is ably represented in Marion by the subject of this sketch. Though there are many colleges of homeopathy, none are comparable in thoroughness and national popularity to the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago. The birth of modern homeopathy traces its origin to the renowned Dr. Hahnemann, in whose honor this institution was named, and it has been the purpose of the college officials to keep the institution up to the high standard of success so fully achieved and maintained by its worthy founder.

After completing his elementary educa-

tion in the common schools and South Wabash Academy, Dr. Cory engaged in teaching for a time, meanwhile pursuing the elementary studies in medicine under the tutorship of Dr. W. A. Dunn, a prominent and successful physician at Wabash, Indiana.

In 1887 he became a student in Hahnemann Medical College, where he completed a three-years' course in 1890. Eighteen months of practical work in medicine and surgery at Grace Hospital, Detroit, Michigan, tended to round out his theoretical knowledge, and he entered upon the regular practice of his profession fully equipped for the honorable position in the professional world to which his aspirations had led him. He engaged in general practice at Huntingten, Indiana, and remained there in successful practice for seven and a half years.

June 1, 1899, he located at Marion and established his office in the Iroquois building, where we now find him. His highest anticipations have been fully realized in this new field of professional labor. The Doctor has attained an enviable position in the social circles of Marion, and his future looks bright and promising.

Of the professional societies, he holds membership in the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy, and in the Practitioners' Society, of Detroit. Socially, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, being past chancellor commander of his home lodge, and a member of the Marion lodge at present. Of the beneficial orders, he holds membership in the I. O. F. and Pathfinders. He is a member of the Christian church, the religious home of all his people.

Politically, he is an active working Republican, in which party he is following paternal guidance, as do his brothers.

The genealogical history of our subject is as follows: He was born at Wabash, Indiana, on the 18th day of August, 1866. His parents were Marcus C. and Harriet (Rose) Cory. Father was born in 1841, and served as a distinguished officer in the Civil war. His later years were spent in farming, where he was successful, and latterly has retired with a competence, except as he serves the city of Wabash in official capacity. The Doctor's mother is a daughter of Colonel John R. Rose, who served his country under General Scott in the Mexican war. These were chivalrous days, when wounded dignity could only be vindicated with the sword or pistol. Colonel Rose and an American officer of like rank became involved in a misunderstanding which resulted in a duel, the weapons chosen being pistols. Each was wounded, the antagonist of Colonel Rose dying within an hour after the encounter, and Colonel Rose carried a bullet in his body all his remaining years. He died in Wabash, Indiana, at the age of eighty-four.

The Doctor has two brothers, both of whom are engaged in mercantile pursuits. William M., the eldest of the family, is a shoe merchant at Peru, Indiana, and Thomas E. is engaged in a like business in Marion. Both are prominent and successful business men.

Dr. Cory is "heart whole and fancy free," in making which statement the biographer has not betrayed any confidence.

JESSE STANLEY.

Jesse Stanley was born September 20, 1852, in Grant county, Indiana, and is the younger of two children born to Evan and

Mary Jane (Vincent) Stanley. The family are of English extraction, but the immediate ancestors of Mr. Stanley were from North Carolina and Delaware. Evan Stanley was born near Elizabeth City, North Carolina, about the year 1817, and was but a lad when he came with his parents to southern Indiana. He entered the home of a gentleman by the name of Gillen and worked for him many years, receiving a meager education from the common schools. In 1837 he came to this county and entered eighty acres of land from the government. Two years later two more tracts of forty acres each were entered, and the three deeds, signed by Martin Van Buren, one in 1838 and two in 1840, are now in the possession of Mr. Stanley. These are the original sheepskin deeds and are a valued possession, inasmuch as they are very scarce, few being left at the present day. The first eighty acres are included in the present estate of the subject, never having been out of the family since they were entered.

A clearing was made and a log house erected in the forest, where the inhabitants could listen to the beautiful feathered songster or to the noiser, if less musical, wolf as he roamed the timber in search of food. Deer were also plentiful and often furnished their table with a toothsome repast. It has been said that the luxuries of yesterday are the comforts of to-day and the necessities of tomorrow, but that can scarcely be said of venison, for it was so often an article of diet that the frontier became exceedingly tired of it, while to-day it commands a fabulous price because of its rarity. Railroads had not yet knocked for admittance to the state and the material from which most of to-day's improvements are made were locked

in nature's storehouse, unhewn from the timber or delved from the earth.

Evan Stanley was united in matrimony with Miss Mary Jane Vincent, a native of Delaware, who was born about 1819 and died April 1, 1869. One son (Jesse) and one daughter were born to them, the daughter, Margretta, being the elder. She is the wife of William S. Russel, a prominent farmer residing in Blackford county. Mrs. Stanley was a devoted member of the New Light church and a woman of fervent Christian character. Evan Stanley departed this life in 1878 and was laid beside his wife in the Jefferson township cemetery, their resting place designated by a neat and tasty monument erected by their son.

Jesse Stanley was reared to manhood in this vicinity and attended the old log schoolhouse which was two miles and one-half from his home. He early exhibited a fondness for agriculture and assisted his father cultivating his fields, remaining with him until the death of the latter. Four years later, in 1882, he was joined in marriage with Miss Mary Jane Wise, daughter of Jacob Wise, whose biography is given on another page. She was born and reared in this county, where her family are among the most prominent and desirable citizens, her birth occurring October 13, 1859. The young couple began their married life on the old homestead in the little cabin in which our subject was born. They bought out the other heirs to the estate, going in debt to the amount of sixteen hundred dollars in order to do so, and every energy was exerted to the utmost to clear off this indebtedness. In 1884 they built a large barn, and the year following the little cabin was superseded by the commodious, conveniently arranged resi-

dence which is now their home. Other improvements have been added from time to time and also eighty acres of land, giving them a farm of two hundred and forty acres. They have in contemplation still other improvements, one of which is a large barn for sheep, which is to be built in the shape of a "T," the main part to be 18x58, and the "T" 18x20. He has been very successfully engaged in sheep-growing and has a large flock of Shropshires which bring him good returns. Their industry and the practical management of their business have placed them in independence and their property free from indebtedness. Six children were born to them, five of whom are living. One son has preceded them to the world of light above. Four sons and a daughter reside at home, namely: Clinton, Retta May, Clarence, John and an infant unnamed. They are all students and it is the wish of their parents to give them the advantage of a good education to better prepare them for their various walks in life.

Mr. Stanley is a staunch Democrat in politics, yet in local elections he regards the man rather than the party, and the candidate best fitted to serve the people in the discharge of his duties is the one who receives our subject's support. He has been chosen delegate to the county conventions, but has not aspired to office, as his personal affairs have received his close attention leaving little time for public service. The welfare of the public is always close to the hearts of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, and their support and material aid given to worthy cause. Although not members of the church they have been liberal in their aid to the different denominations and are people who help to make up the better element in the

community. Conscientious and loyal to the right, they have won the respect and good will of all who know them for their kindly natures and upright lives.

JOHN MASQUELET.

John Masquelet, glass-bottle manufacturer in the town of Sims, in Sims township, Grant county, Indiana, with his post-office address at Marion, was born in Teutopolis, Effingham county, Illinois, February 9, 1848, and is a son of John and Mary (Schleper) Masquelet, of French and German descent, Frank Masquelet, the paternal grandfather, having come to America from France with his son John, and his maternal grandfather, Frank Schleper, having come from Germany, and both having settled in Illinois in an early day.

John Masquelet, Sr., on arriving in America, located in New Orleans, where he lived from 1845 until about 1848, when he moved to Effingham county, Illinois, and there had born to him three children—John, Joseph and Frank—and there, also, his death occurred, in March, 1852. For her second husband Mrs. Masquelet accepted Ferdinand Nacke, to whom she bore four children, viz.: Catherine, now Mrs. Schoenhoff; Anthony, of Grant county, Indiana; Mary, who died when two years old; and Bernard, of Illinois.

John Masquelet, Jr., whose name opens this sketch, was educated in the district schools of Effingham county, Illinois, and at St. Joseph's College in Teutopolis, Illinois, where he also took a course in pharmacy, and was graduated in June, 1869.



John "Masquelet"

For the following eight years he taught school in the districts of Perry county, Illinois, and then embarked in the drug business, establishing three distinct pharmacies in Chicago, and continuing in the business from 1880 until 1893, when he sold out and came to Indiana and became actively identified with the Western Bottle Works at Marion, in which he had been a stockholder for some years previously. In December, 1893, only a few months after Mr. Masquelet had located in Marion, the glass plant was totally destroyed by fire, and through the manager's inattention to the insurance policies, proved a total loss. Through this disaster Mr. Masquelet was left penniless, but he was not a man to be discouraged by disaster, and finally succeeded in organizing the Standard Co-operative Glass Company, and acted as its secretary and treasurer for three years.

In 1897 Mr. Masquelet sold out his interest in the Standard Co-operative Glass Company in Marion and came to Sims, Sims township, Grant county, and established the Sims Glass Company, which now has a capacity of one hundred and seventy-five boxes for three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, working one hundred and fifty men, and turning out bottles of all kinds, from quarts down to one-eighth of an ounce. This plant was organized with Joseph Oswald as president, John Masquelet as secretary and Mrs. Margaret Masquelet as vice-president. Later on Mr. Oswald resigned the presidency and was succeeded by Frank, the eldest son of Mr. Masquelet, who at present fills that important position.

Frank Masquelet was born April 5, 1875, John Masquelet having married, August 26, 1873, Bridget Reddington, daughter

of Owen and Catherine (Ward) Reddington. There were three children born to this marriage, viz.: Frank, as above mentioned; Albert, born November 30, 1877, and married to Ella Stebbins; Edward, the third child, died in infancy. Mrs. Bridget (Reddington) Masquelet passed away October 8, 1884, and John Masquelet next married, February 3, 1886, Margaret Oswald, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Koeppel) Oswald. To this marriage were born seven children, of whom Joseph, John and Harry died in infancy; Rosa was born March 24, 1893; Oswald, January 19, 1896; Paul, born November 7, 1897, died February 26, 1899; and Margaret was born October 8, 1899.

It is to be doubted whether any man, in so short a time, has done so much for the village of Sims as has Mr. Masquelet, for, where there is now a hive of industry, there was but a few years ago, before his coming, a village hardly known to the map. The family are members of the Catholic church, and the subject has been the organizer at St. Paul's, in Marion, for several years past.

JAMES SHAREN.

Among those men whose labors over a long period of years have won for them a well-merited repose in the enjoyment of the fruits of earlier effort and who are now living free from the cares and urgent responsibilities that formerly beset them is James Sharen, of Sweetser, Indiana, who is spending the fall and winter of life in the ease that comes from competence and the gratification that comes from being surrounded with those who are near and dear.

Mr. Sharen was born in Perry county, Ohio, October 10, 1830, and is the son of John and Matilda (Havener) Sharen, he being a native of Delaware and she of Maryland, where they were married, settling soon afterward in Ohio. The boyhood of James was passed with his parents, receiving the advantages of such slender schools as the new country afforded, which were none of the best. Having entered his twenty-third year he was married, January 13, 1853, in Hocking county, Ohio, to Miss Nancy Lytle, who was born in Perry but reared in Hocking. The following year they accompanied his father to Grant county, a farm being purchased on Hummels creek, Pleasant township. For ten years he operated his father's farm, and his father retired to pass his latter years in Marion, where he died at the age of eighty-five. He had retained to a remarkable degree all his faculties, being well preserved to the last. The mother of James had passed away several years before, but not till they had traveled the journey of life hand in hand for more than fifty years. Of the nine children born to them all but one were living at the deaths of their parents, Sidney having died but a few weeks previous to his mother. John lives at Bluffton, while all the remainder are residents of Grant county, William and Barney being among the citizens of Marion.

Having made reasonable progress during the ten years he operated his father's farm, James bought a tract of two hundred and thirty-five acres in Monroe township and cleared about one hundred acres. Realizing the possibilities of that section of the county, he invested as rapidly as circumstances would permit in more land, being at times as deeply as three thousand dollars in debt.

Debt did not scare him so long as he was getting property that would enhance in value. After making extensive improvements he took advantage of the opportunity to sell to advantage, and invested in a one-hundred-and-sixty-acre tract just at the west of the city of Marion, feeling that the future of the city was so accurately assured that the property must enhance in value by the proximity to the town, though not yet realizing that so great a demand would ever exist as actually came. He passed eleven years upon this farm, making extensive improvements here also, building a good house and barn beside the laying of a great amount of tiling. The discovery of gas quickly extended the city limits in his direction and fancy prices were realized for land all about him. The infection caught and being offered one hundred dollars per acre for the farm he decided to let others have the opportunity to realize such further advance as might result.

Mr. Sharen's next purchase was on the Mississinewa river, north of Marion, where he secured one hundred and eighty-three acres and upon which he placed good buildings. Four years later, thinking that Sweetser promised a safe growth, he purchased his present home, being a one-hundred-and-fourteen-acre tract lying just to the north outskirts of the village. He has since platted forty acres, adding it to the village and extending the capacity for residences, most of it having been covered with pleasant homes. He has erected for his own family a handsome and commodious residence on the remainder of the tract and here has a very pleasant and attractive home, where he and his estimable companion are passing the remainder of a busy and industrious life, free from the uncertainties that followed them

in their younger years. He has, beside the home, some village property, as well as a business house in Marion, that brings in a handsome income. He is also a stockholder in two gas companies, having been among the earlier ones who tested the possibilities of the fluid in paying quantities in this region. While this worthy couple have been accumulating the competence that makes the decline of life free from all cares and uncertainties, they have not been remiss in their duty to the state, having in the meantime reared eleven children, of whom ten are now living, as follows: John is a farmer in Pleasant; Thomas died at thirty; Benton is also in Pleasant; William is an employe in a wholesale paper house in Marion; Levi is a tile manufacturer at Sweetser; Lemuel is a carpenter at Marion; Matilda is the wife of Albert Stevens, a farmer near Sweetser; Eddie operates the home farm; and Anna is the wife of LeRoy Prickett, the manager of a lumber company at Gas City. Besides these of their own, they have taken into the family the two grandchildren—Cleveland and Matilda—the children of Thomas, their mother having remarried. Twenty-nine grandchildren give credit to this worthy couple as their ancestors. All of their children have received assistance upon leaving the parental roof, and it affords the parents no little pleasure to know that all are well situated in life and hold high place in the esteem of their fellows.

Holding relations to the Democratic party, Mr. Sharen has ever been faithful to the tenets of the party, his own influence being thrown toward a better and healthier political organization. He and wife are active in the Methodist Protestant church, though he was reared under the teachings

of the United Brethren. Ever a friend to all improvement, he has taken steps to promote the building of pike roads, the making of public drains, has given encouragement to the building of street railways, and in a hundred ways has tended to the advancement of the county's best interests.

While counted one of the county's most successful business men he has not reached the present condition without having some of the drawbacks that so often tend to discourage and dishearten; but not being made of the stuff that is readily stopped in its efforts he has not allowed the loss by fire upon two or three occasions to dishearten, but on the other hand his efforts have been doubled after those disasters, and with never-faltering trust in his own powers and unswerving faith in a greater Power he has gone on, the success for which he longed finally culminating his aspirations.

Nearly all of the greatest half-century the world has ever known has this respected couple traveled life's pathway together, ever working to the mutual advantage and not allowing the little differences of temperament to loosen, but rather to tighten, the bonds with the perfection of which only can the model home exist. Both carry the affection and esteem of all who have known them, the Sharen home having been a favorite resort for years of those whose greatest enjoyment is in the society of the congenial and exalting companionship of refined and high-minded people.

FIELDING SCOTT McKINNEY.

Fielding Scott McKinney, of Marion, Indiana, was born at Piqua, Miami county, Ohio, May 27, 1818, a son of William and

Sarah (Scott) McKinney, who were married in 1807. The father of William was Robert McKinney, who was a scout during the Revolutionary war, and whose services consisted in part of supplying his corps with wild game. Fielding has distinct recollection of seeing him wearing the moccasins that became part of his invariable costume. He died at Piqua, Ohio, having attained his eighty-fourth year. He had married Esther Layton, in 1771.

Sarah Scott was a native of Kentucky, where she was married to William McKinney, removing soon after to Piqua, where her husband practiced medicine for many years. Beside providing a home there for his own father, he had brought his wife's father to Piqua, where he died at the age of eighty years.

A fact that was indelibly impressed upon the mind of Fielding as a youth was that the night of his grandfather's death at Piqua, more than one hundred miles distant, another grandson—D. R. McKinney—was so impressed with his grandfather's presence in the room that he roused all the family with the news that something serious was taking place. It was later proven that just at that hour the grandfather had passed to the Farther Shore.

In 1836 Doctor McKinney and family of four sons and three daughters came to Indiana and settled upon a three-hundred-acre tract of land six miles from Marion, in Monroe township, and there, as is told in the biography of E. W. McKinney, of Marion, resumed the practice of medicine. Hundreds of his descendants and the descendants of his many old friends now for the first time begin to fully realize the benefits derived to the community and the county

by his having lived in it. His contributions to the educational, the moral and the religious side of the county's growth was incalculable, nothing having for its object the benefit of the country but found in him an enthusiastic and valued advocate and promoter. But one other doctor was then in the county, so that he was constantly found in the saddle or at the bedside of some stricken one. He was the life and vigor of that part of the county, being the leader in the Christian church and one of the foremost of the old style Jacksonian Democrats, having faith in the power of the people and their ability to successfully settle any question of public nature that might arise. A thorough Democrat, he had no compromise with those who sought the centralization of the government, but was ardent in the efforts to make a broader and better citizenship. As a young man he had spent much time with the Indians and had become much attached to them, remaining a warm friend of their chiefs even after coming to Indiana. Being strictly temperate in his own life he tried to impress the importance of temperance upon others. It was said no one could get their grain cut without liquor, but he by a little diplomacy and the providing of a drink called metheglin managed to carry his point, finally seeing the adoption of his plan by nearly all in the community.

His home was the headquarters and central point of all neighborly gatherings, and at his death, at the age of eighty-four, there was an expression of profound sorrow, the lives of few men who have lived in Grant county having been so in touch with the times and whose life had meant so much to so many. His family of four sons and three

daughters were Matilda, who married Gideon Brandon, becoming later the wife of Dr. Steven D. Ayres, both of whom died in Marion at the advanced age of eighty-eight; Mariah became the wife of George W. Webster; Fielding S.; Leander M., who resided east of the Soldier's Home, and whose widow is still living with her son, Dr. George McKinney, at Gas City; David Roberson McKinney died three years since—his son, Robert, is connected with the soldier's home; and Elias William, of whom further mention is found elsewhere in this volume.

Fielding S. McKinney was about eighteen years old on coming to Grant county, and grew to maturity on the farm. He learned the carpenter trade with his brother-in-law, George Webster, working with him for some six years, when he became a contractor for himself, at which he continued for twenty years, being part of that time associated with H. J. Lenox. His weight having increased, he didn't feel like taking the chances incident to platform work, so sold his business and engaged in the conduct of a planing-mill, which he operated for some fourteen years, until 1886, when he retired to enjoy the fruits of many years of diligent labor.

He was married in 1841 to Miss Sarah Ann Oppey, of Marion, with whom he lived for twenty-six years, when she was called away by death. His second wife was Mrs. Malinda A. Lindsay, who was one of the best known women of Marion, where she is recalled by all as the leading milliner for many years. The first mirror ever used in a millinery store in the city was brought by her from Cincinnati by holding it on her lap all the distance. This old mirror is still highly prized by the family, being kept as

an interesting heirloom recalling many of the pleasantest moments of human lives as it has in the past reflected the innumerable human faces. What additional value it would have did it but give out, even though faintly, a shadow of the many faces of the city's fair women, who in the years ago depended upon its story to tell of the added beauty given by the bits of dainty millinery prepared by the deft hands of her whose taste was the law that ruled the minds of the city's femininity! Aunt "Linn" was the arbiter of the value of lace and ribbon, her rooms being the headquarters of the elite as well as of those less favored with wealth, but whose bonnets must that much the more add to their natural charms. Twenty-six years did she live to be the comfort of the home, though for fifteen years of the time she had become partially helpless from the effects of paralysis.

But three of seven children grew to maturity, the eldest being Sarah E. Lytle, of Marion; Tillie is Mrs. L. M. Whistler, of Marion; and Arthur L. is a tinner at Frankfort, Indiana. Beside their own children they have opened their doors and arms to two others, one being Abbie Swayzee, now the wife of Charles E. Coffin, and the other being Ida Thornburg, who came at three years and remained till her marriage to James E. Fruchey, and who has one little daughter—Lucile. It is with this lady and her esteemed husband that Mr. McKinney is passing the latter years of an active and honored career, they by their care and attention in a partial manner repaying the kindness of their former benefactor. For upwards of forty years Mr. McKinney has been a deacon in the Christian Temple, and is now doubtless the oldest survivor of the

early members, one of the oldest, Mrs. Minerva Thomas, having but recently passed to her reward. Having the assistance of others ever in mind, he has never refused aid where he could be of help, and with faith in humanity has been the victim in some instances of his own kindness of heart, having been a heavy loser by the duplicity of others. A Republican the greater part of his life, he became a Prohibitionist in 1884, and has since acted with the organization of that party, and has been found in its conventions.

WILLIAM DOYLE.

William Doyle, the present trustee of Van Buren township, Grant county, was born on the farm adjoining his present home in the township on the 15th of March, 1847. His father—Samuel Doyle—was born in what are now the city limits of Philadelphia January 10, 1805, and died September 4, 1870. He was married in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1838, to Miss Mary E. McCiaskey, who was born at Harper's Ferry, Maryland, September 2, 1811. In 1840 they became residents of Van Buren township, residing till their deaths on section 34, where he was survived by her some seven years, her death occurring March 25, 1877. His parents were Mathew and Mary (McMahon) Doyle, who were natives of the Emerald Isle and who settled in Ohio in 1814, when Samuel was a small boy, having been married in Pennsylvania.

Michael Doyle, an elder brother of Samuel, had already settled in Van Buren when Samuel came, having arrived here in June, 1838. The country was then so sparsely

settled, and there being no roads, he had to cut his way for miles through the densest underbrush to reach his land, which he had entered from the government. Samuel also entered a quarter-section of wild land, thereafter devoting his life to the making of it into a valuable farm, where he remained the rest of an active and influential life. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, which was recognized by his being chosen as one of the first county commissioners, a position he filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He was a broad-guage man and was ever in favor of those efforts that would tend to a better condition of the section in which he lived. Few men have ever resided in the township who had more earnest interest in its development or whose circle of warm friends was more extended, and that regardless of political belief. His house became the headquarters of many others who came to seek homes, some of them remaining beneath his roof till they had secured cabins of their own. No man was ever turned from his door without substantial help as well as words of comfort and encouragement. His efforts meeting with due reward, he added to his original tract till he was the possessor of more than six hundred acres of fine land, most of which he gave to his children, often expressing great satisfaction that he was able to supply them with homes near him. The house he erected and in which he lived for many years is still standing in a fair state of preservation. The brother—Michael—of whom we have made mention, survived till the riper age of eighty-four, passing to his final reward full of years and faith in the future. These two men left an indelible impress upon the growth and vigor

of the community, no movement toward its development or advancement but received the hearty encouragement and support of these worthy pioneers, to whom so much of its improvement was due. To these sturdy sons of toil who set themselves in the depths of the wilderness, not knowing whether others would follow so as to ever, during their lives at least, make an inhabitable country, too much credit cannot be accorded. Life to them was one ceaseless round of the hardest labor, many years passing before they began to fully realize the stupendous task they had undertaken, and while many others essayed the task, but soon became discouraged and abandoned the effort returning to older sections, they pressed on undismayed, finally seeing the wilderness turn from wild and swamp and slashing into fertile and productive fields, the golden harvests yielding a substantial tribute for the labor and effort bestowed upon them. Samuel Doyle beside being identified with the official life of the community was foremost in the improvement of stock, priding himself on the excellent quality of his horses especially, often exhibiting them at the fairs and generally with most satisfactory results. During the war the attention of the government officials was drawn to his stock, many of his breeding being purchased for the use of officers.

His four children were Mary A., wife of Stephen Lease, of Van Buren; Thomas B., William and Michael, the latter being still upon the old homestead. The boyhood of William Doyle was passed on the home farm, where he remained until the death of his father, having been closely associated with him in all his later business transactions. He was married on the 3d of November,

1870, to Miss Sarah J. Hays, daughter of William and Sarah J. (Nickum) Hays, and who was born in the township three years later than her husband. Her father died in 1898 at the age of seventy-six, her step-mother surviving. Mr. Doyle's family are Ida May, who became the wife of Henry Burris and died two years later; Deborah W., who died at the age of seventeen; Mary A., wife of Henry Ferguson, of Van Buren; Albert Nickum, the efficient assistant cashier of the Wilson's Bank at Marion. He spent four years in the course at DePauw University and was also a teacher for some little time. Violet Y. and Lavanner C. are at home. Receiving one hundred and forty acres of the old homestead, he added till he now has one hundred and sixty acres of as fine a body of land as can be found in the township. He erected a handsome and expensive residence, which, however, was destroyed by fire April 1, 1882, entailing a heavy loss. Not dismayed, he at once began the erection of the present one, which is a suitable climax to the generally well-improved farm, everything being kept up in a well-ordered and businesslike manner. The farm is well drained, there being vast quantities of various sized tile laid to all essential points of the tract, thus bringing the entire place into a highly productive condition.

Mr. Doyle grows about two thousand bushels of corn each year with other grains in proportion, keeping the stock necessary to consume the product of the fields. He keeps shorthorn cattle, Poland China hogs and all other stock of well selected varieties. He is a director and stockholder in the Grant County Fair Association, in whose exhibits he has been a contestant, carrying off its highest honor upon repeated occasions.

Among one hundred competitors for the gold watch to the exhibitor of the best corn display of twenty ears the prize was accorded him. His efforts at making the association a success and encouraging others to become interested have been recognized by the management, who consider him one of the foremost of the county's esteemed citizens. Devoting his entire attention to the conduct of the farm, he has made it his object to adopt the most approved methods of agriculture, holding to a systematic plan of crop rotation, stock growing, pasturing and soil enriching to the end that the best results may be attained and the fertility of the land be retained. Beside the home farm he owns and operates a second small place, the income from his activity making an easy living for the family.

A stanch Democrat in his political faith, Mr. Doyle has taken an active part in the conduct of the party, being generally found in the conventions, serving on its committees and otherwise contributing to the advancement of the party. He has served five years as the township assessor, and at the urgent request of his many friends consented to the use of his name for the position to which he has but recently been elected—that of trustee of the township—a position that his wide familiarity with the growth and needs of the community make him peculiarly well qualified to occupy.

Being identified with the Christian church at Van Buren through his wife, he is one of the society's strong financial supporters, his own life being shaped along the general lines recognized by the teachers of the faith: being an Odd Fellow, he has become identified with the Rebekahs, where he is joined by his wife and daughter. In

all that makes for better society and advancement of the county of his birth Mr. Doyle is found in the forefront, rendering substantial encouragement to every educational or moral movement.

JAMES R. LEE.

James R. Lee, of Van Buren township, Grant county, was born near Everton, Fayette county, Indiana, December 14, 1831. His father was John Lee, and his mother's maiden name was Nancy Ray, both of whom from the year 1847 resided in the community where their two sons now live. The old Lee homestead is now occupied by Joseph W. Lee and lies some twelve miles to the northeast of Marion in Van Buren township. The parents were excellent representatives of the old style pioneers, whose lives were passed in the wilderness, devoting every energy to the making of a suitable home for themselves and family, which in this case numbered eleven children. Of these ten lived to maturity and four are still living at the close of the nineteenth century. Passing to their eternal homes after reaching the age of nearly four-score, they had seen the wilderness pass from its desolate and impotent condition to one of the greatest fertility and productiveness, the unprolific swamps, filled with miasma and disease, giving way to the luxuriant and frugiferous agricultural community. Much pleasure was derived by them also in the thought that some of the benefits that the section enjoyed had come as the result of their own untiring efforts. They knew all the vicissitudes accompanying life in the wilds, from the most primitive round-log cabin and the living dependant largely upon the forest which

abounded with game, to the life of comfort, even though laborious. Mere paths afforded the means of going from point to point, and they wound in numberless meanderings in the effort to avoid the swamps and ponds. These they saw replaced by more direct roads, which, after going through varied transformations, were finally evolved into the delightful gravel pikes of to-day. Many years were counted to the credit of Father Time ere the sound of steam engines was heard, but these, too, had come with their constant rumbling, bringing delight to all of the old companions of the worthy couple of whom we speak. They are gone, their places filled by others, who, however, advanced in ideas and filled with ambition are not more honest or companionable. Great credit is due by the modern historian to those who, like this couple, braved the wilds, and it is with reluctance that we pass from them to review the succeeding generations.

James R. Lee remained with his parents till attaining his majority, continuing at farm labor for others till his marriage, at the age of twenty-eight, to Miss Elizabeth Stoker, who resided in Wabash, Indiana. Paying three hundred and fifty dollars for a tract of eighty acres, which is comprised in the present home, he settled upon it in 1860, having to clear the place for his first residence, which was a most rude and uncouth affair. For twelve years this couple trod the pathway of life, having in the time brought seven children into the world, viz.: Nancy May; Stephen M.; Charles S.; Ida E., who was married to Frank Martin and died leaving three children—Sarah E., Nellie Jane and James D., who live with their grandfather Lee; Retta, wife of Homer Green, of Blackford county; George R. and

John M., farmers of Van Buren township, Grant county. The Lee farm being in the midst of the fertile oil field of the region, five active wells are bringing in a handsome return to the proprietor, two of them alone being worth upward of one hundred dollars per month.

Mr. Lee is a Democrat, the principles of the faith being so well grounded in his intelligence that the crack of doom will find him true to the basic ideas of the party. He is not one of those men whose minds are susceptible of change upon the presentation of some new ideas, but with the teaching of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson established in his heart he holds true to the constitution as the needle holds true to the pole.

It is to such as he that the younger generation must offer obeisance for what they have done in bringing this region to its present state of fertility, and made it possible for them to have the enjoyments in the way of schools, churches, roads, improved farms and general advancement of the community. While he may lack the lustre that is received by the rolling stone the precious moss borne by the substantial and immovable rock is his in ample abundance. Free from the ostentation that often hides the man, there is no difficulty in the student of human nature, knowing that beneath the rough exterior there may be found a true and honest heart. When the years allotted to him shall have been counted and he is laid beside those who have gone before, may it be said that "here lies an honest man."

HENRY F. CLUNK.

Among those men who have for many years been identified with the business interests of Marion, but who are now resting

from their labors in the enjoyment of well-earned competence and the society of long-time friends, is the gentleman whose life it is a pleasure to review and whose name stands at the head of this paragraph. He was born at Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1820, being the son of Andrew Clunk, who was a mechanic and born in the same state.

Henry was fourteen years old when his father died. He had been placed in a store at Greencastle the year previous, and as he was the only son the support of the family devolved largely upon him. Of three sisters, two had been married, leaving the mother and one sister for him to care for, which he did for several years. His own marriage occurred November 8, 1842, to Miss Catherine Mitchell, a native of Greencastle. She was reared near her husband, being the daughter of George and Susan (Palmer) Mitchell. After his marriage his mother made her home with her children, finally dying at Marion, a member of his family, at the age of seventy-five years. The mother of Mrs. Clunk, whose husband had died when Catherine was a child, became the landlady of the hotel he had operated and continued to conduct it for many years, being one of the best known landladies of the state. She is well remembered by the citizens of Marion, as much of her later life was passed in the home of her son-in-law. Her death occurred at New-Castle, Indiana, where a daughter resided.

After marriage Mr. Clunk clerked in a store until 1846, when, in company with his brother-in-law, the late clerk of courts at Chambersburg, he engaged in selling goods at that place. Having had twelve years' experience and enjoying the confidence

of his old employers, he had their support and endorsement with the wholesalers at Philadelphia, some of them going there with him to purchase goods. After three years at Chambersburg they removed the stock to New Castle, Indiana, in 1849. A few years later the partner retired and Mr. Clunk came to Marion in 1858 and established himself in the conduct of a general store in company with a man living at Piqua, Ohio. This partner died one year later, leaving some unexpected debts for adjustment, Mr. Clunk having sent him money that had not been applied as was expected. Having a high standing with the jobbers, Mr. Clunk was able to continue the business, which he did, being in various firms, the best remembered being that of Clunk & Byar, who preceded Whipple & Clunk. During the war period he was doing an extensive business at the stand now occupied by the Kiley saloon. Later he was associated with George W. Webster, to whom he sold his interest and engaged in the boot and shoe trade in company with J. D. Byerly, and later with William Hayes, purchasing, at the death of Byerly, a stock he had opened after dissolution with Clunk. He continued in this line of trade in the building he had occupied years before until he closed the establishment, retiring from the ownership of the store, but continued his connection with mercantile life in Marion by clerking for various houses.

By the younger generation he is associated with the water works system, having been for more than nine years a clerk and collector in that institution, where he emphasized his already well-earned reputation as one of the most obliging and competent of business men. Reared under the exacting eye of a careful and systematic merchant,

he had become thoroughly imbued with that old-style grace and accomplishment of the merchant of fifty years ago, every effort being advanced to secure and retain the trade of desirable customers, not by the modern allurements, appealing wholly to the pocket, but with a courtesy and manner that appealed to the higher and more courtly tastes and inclinations of patrons. That gentlemanly bearing and display of good breeding has become a part of the nature of the man, none, even of the old-style gentlemen now living, being easier in manner or cultured in conversation than this old-time merchant, to whom many of the business men of to-day owe what of that ancient courtesy they possess.

For fifty-eight years has he and wife journeyed the pathway of life together, ever having and displaying that mutual respect and confidence without which no two human beings can pass a life that is worth living. Upon the celebration of their fifty-eighth wedding anniversary a joyous reunion of the family and friends gave expression to some of the heartfelt sentiment that is to a lesser extent shown all along the road. Of their ten children eight lived to the maturity of men and women, and of these four remain to cheer by presence and companionship the parents to whom they owe so much. Mary is the wife of H. D. Thomas, of Marion; "Pet" is the wife of A. W. Carr; Emma is Mrs. W. R. McMullen, of Indianapolis; and George W. Clunk is a prosperous farmer of Miami county, Indiana.

Forty-one years ago Mr. and Mrs. Clunk moved into the house that has ever since remained their home, and here all the emotions that some to sensitive natures during a period of more than forty years of varied

business life have been experienced, each room, stair, door or other feature of the old residence having some peculiar interest attached to it. South Washington street was then but a common road leading to the country, there being no buildings further out than their own, the expression being often heard that they were in the country. They have seen the city reach out with its insatiable tentacles and absorbing into itself miles of territory that was but farm or woodland, the small village assuming the importance of a commercial metropolis. Not having been simply an onlooker but a worker, Mr. Clunk may well take some credit to himself for being an active factor in the making of a city. Both being reared within the portals of the Lutheran church they took an active part in the building of the edifice of that denomination at New Castle, but on their coming to Marion became members of the Christian Temple, in which they have remained, being among the oldest of the present congregation.

Mr. Clunk has been an Odd Fellow for more than fifty-six years and is now one of the veterans of Mississinewa lodge. He has received all the honors conferred by the order, passing the local chairs, representing the lodge in the grand lodge, the honors of the encampment and of the canton. This last body having received the recognition by the general of the order of being the most worthy body in Odd Fellowship as his escort to the National Encampment of Patriarchs Militant held at Los Angeles, California, in 1888, in honor of its having in three successive contests carried off the first prizes, when it was accorded a duplicate of the grand medal and debarred from further competition.

EVAN H. FERREE.

Among the most widely and favorably known citizens of Marion, and in fact of Grant county, is Evan H. Ferree, attorney at law. Holding the responsible public position of an official for several years, his treatment of all upon all occasions was such as to merit the voluntary expressions of commendation and approval heard on every hand throughout the county. He is a native of the county, being "to the manor born," his birth occurring July 12, 1854, in Liberty township, where his parents resided. The family of Ferree is one of the oldest of the country, the first known of the ancestry being a widow and three sons, who were French Huguenots, obliged to seek more liberal climes than the religious persecutions of their native country permitted. It would appear that one of the brothers settled in New York, one in Ohio, and the third, the ancestor of Evan H., went to the south.

Daniel and Lydia (Elliot) Ferree, the grandparents of Evan H., came from North Carolina to Morgan county, Indiana, in an early day, and there John was born December 17, 1828. Rebecca Harvey, daughter of William and Ruth Harvey, was born in Ohio April 16, 1828, and when twelve years old was brought to Morgan county, where she grew to womanhood and where she was united in marriage, in the year 1848, to John Ferree. In 1851 they came to Grant county, locating in Liberty township, where they improved a valuable farm. Her parents had also removed to the same neighborhood, living in the county until their deaths. John Ferree was reared a Friend and was an elder for

many years. He was a Republican and an earnest advocate for temperance, exerting all the influence he possessed for a cleaner and healthier tone to the morals of the community. His family are Alvin; Evan H.; Lydia, the wife of M. Aurelius Hiatt, of Fairmount; Charles A.; Dr. William E., a dentist in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and John D.

Being somewhat ambitious, Evan H. Ferree attended the normal school of which Prof. D. T. Tharp was the principal, acquiring the proficiency to enable him to teach a district school, which he did, having charge of the school of his home district. The next year, 1876, he entered Earlham College, but not having the necessary means to defray expenses, he taught for two years, then returned to Earlham, though he did not remain long enough to complete the full course.

August 20, 1880, Mr. Ferree was married to Miss Flora A. Cammack, daughter of Willis and Sarah (Jay) Cammack, of whom further mention may be found in another part of this volume. She was born in Liberty township April 14, 1861. This union has resulted in the birth of one child, Edna S. Ferree.

For the four years subsequent to his marriage Mr. Ferree farmed and taught school at various places, mainly, however, in his home township. Upon the accession of Orange R. Holman to the office of sheriff, Mr. Ferree was chosen as his deputy, in which position he remained two years, returning at the expiration of that period to the work of teaching, having been offered a position in the schools of Mississinewa. Subsequently he became associated with M. A. Hiatt in handling ag-

ricultural implements at Fairmount. His recognized ability as a teacher was such that the citizens of Fairmount secured him as the superintendent of their schools, and the three years that he filled the place added largely to an already established reputation as a capable instructor and efficient director of educational work.

Wilson Addington was elected clerk of the county and at once made Mr. Ferree his deputy, in 1890, from which time he has resided in Marion. Entering the office of the clerk, the greater part of the official details was entrusted to him, his careful attention to the keeping of accounts, his well-known probity of character and the wide personal acquaintance he possessed making him especially valuable in this important office. When the four years had passed and it came time to place another in the office to succeed Mr. Addington, all recognized that no mistake was possible if Mr. Ferree be named. He had the satisfaction of feeling that his services had been appreciated, as he received by far the largest vote of any one on the ticket. During the four years that he was the clerk the efficiency of the work was greatly enhanced, the use of computation machines and typewriters was adopted and the work of the office much more thoroughly systematized, more exact and explicit accounts being the result as well as increased facilities for the transaction of the county's affairs. Few men have left office in Grant county holding more fully the confidence and respect of the great mass of the people regardless of political affiliation.

Mr. Ferree is an all-round student, being versed in the great literature of the language as well as having familiarity with

the history of social and political movements. He is a respected member of the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows, having taken an active part in the lodge work of the latter, both in the subordinate and encampment bodies.

Retaining the membership in the Society of Friends conferred upon him by the right of birth, he has endeavored to make life correspond with the precepts and the teachings of the society, his life being one that may be pointed to as one embodying the elements of true and honorable manhood.

JAMES D. MCKAY, M. D.

Dr. J. D. McKay, a regular practicing physician and surgeon at Marion, Grant county, Indiana, with his well-equipped office in the Webster block, is a native of Ontario county, province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, and was born August 13, 1868, a son of Donald and Alice (Noble) McKay, also natives of Canada, and the former of whom is a merchant. The family of Donald and Alice comprises six children, namely: Stella, wife of Dr. John Park, of Ontario county; Ambrose N., who is married and is on the editorial staff of the Denver (Colorado) Evening Post; Dr. J. D., whose name opens this biographical review; John, a student at Trinity Medical College in Toronto, Canada; Emily and Janet, still under the parental roof.

The early education of Dr. J. D. McKay was acquired in the public schools of his native county, and this was supplemented by an attendance at the high school of Whitby, Ontario, and later at the Col-

legiate Institute at the same place, where he was matriculated in medicine, and then entered the Trinity University at Toronto, where he pursued a four-years' course of study and was graduated in 1895, with honors in each branch of study; he also passed an examination before the board of medical examiners of Trinity and was awarded diplomas authorizing him to practice both surgery and medicine.

In July, 1895, Dr. McKay came to Marion, Indiana, and immediately became a favorite, establishing a lucrative and still growing practice, and being devoted to his profession, his attention to it is constant and untiring. The Doctor is a member of the Grant County Medical Society, of the Indiana State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association, and keeps well abreast of the progress made by his professional brethren; he is also local examiner for the M. W. of A., the I. O. O. F. and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York. Fraternally the Doctor is a Freemason and holds the office of W. P. for 1900 in Mississinewa Chapter, No. 94, O. E. S.

Dr. James D. McKay was united in marriage in Marion, April 25, 1900, to Miss Hattie Louise Nixon, who was born and educated in Youngstown, Ohio, and who is a daughter of Z. J. and Nancy Nixon, the former of whom was a gallant officer in the Union army during the Civil war, but is now living in retirement. Mrs. McKay's education was of a most practical business, and she is now a most expert stenographer and typewriter. In religion she is a devout Presbyterian, being a steadfast member of the church.

The McKay family is of pure Scotch

origin and came from the vicinity of Wick, in the extreme northern part of the island of Great Britain; the Noble family were among the early settlers of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and were doubtless of English origin.

LEVI F. CRAVENS.

One of the old and substantial citizens of Pleasant township, Grant county, and a man whose life has redounded to the benefit of the community in which he lives, is Levi F. Cravens, who was born July 4, 1832, as the cannons were proclaiming the freedom of the nation for the fifty-sixth time. Etna, Wayne county, Indiana, was his birthplace, though at the age of four years, in 1836, he was brought by his parents, Joseph and Sarah (Tuttle) Cravens, to the limits of the township that has since remained his home. His father was a native of Virginia and his mother of Pennsylvania. He secured land of James Stackhouse, three miles north of Marion, and began the making of a farm, though but two years thereafter he was taken away by the hand of death, being then in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Of his children, John died at fifty; Joseph resides in Richland township; James was a pioneer of Marion county, Iowa, where he still resides; Monroe died at twenty-four; Milton is also in Richland; Aaron B. is in the state of Washington; Ruey married David Arthurhults and died at the age of sixty-six at Jalapa; and Martha is the widow of William Ward, of Richland township. The mother continued to live at the old home until her own death at the age of sixty.

The old homestead is now partially owned by George Cravens, one of the sons of Levi.

Levi F. Cravens remained at home till the death of his mother, when he was about fourteen. The family was then scattered, he making his home for a time with his brother Joseph. He then secured such work as the conditions of the new country allowed, making shingles, etc. That was about all that the country produced that could be turned into money, and by this means he managed to pay his way, getting all the benefit that the primitive schools of the time afforded. At the age of nineteen he began teaching, and for two terms taught in Richland township, when, desiring to see something of the new northwest that was then beginning to attract the attention of emigrants, he visited the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin, where he spent one season. Returning, he was married September 20, 1855, to Miss Jenetta Harter, a daughter of Solomon and Celia (Baldwin) Harter, who came from Darke county, Ohio. She was then the belle of the neighborhood, being a sprightly and buxom girl of nineteen. They at once located on their present farm, then all in the woods and lying adjoining her parents' home. The land was paid for and a hewed log house, which is still standing, was erected. This remained their home until it was replaced thirty years later by the present commodious residence. The tract was covered with a heavy growth of walnut and poplar, the value of which, if now standing, would exceed the value of the farm, but which was gotten rid of by burning. In order to live he found it necessary to work out, he and his brother

Milton taking jobs of cutting rails, making shingles and clearing land. He has often walked two miles and cut and split his two hundred or two hundred and fifty rails per day, or make a thousand shingles. In those earlier years he could farm but the higher places of the tract, much of it being covered by water, but by the opening of drains, the laying of timber ditches and the constant application of industry the tillable land was extended until he found himself the possessor of a fine farm in a high state of cultivation. He now has one hundred and two acres, eighty-five being in farming condition, all being underlaid with upwards of one thousand rods of tile. In this manner more than twenty acres of worthless swamp and wet land has been brought into a fine condition, even making the most valuable part of the entire estate. Six children were born to this worthy couple: Rosetta, wife of Culver Julian, of Champaign county, Illinois; George, who owns part of the old homestead of his grandfather; Albert, living in the township; Willie, at home; Celia, the wife of Wesley Julian, who operates the farm; and Sarah J., who died at eighteen. Eight grandchildren call them their ancestors. Ever a Democrat, Mr. Cravens has not sought emolument of public office, devoting his attention most fully to the conduct of his private interests. For more than forty years he and his wife have affiliated with the Mount Olive Methodist Protestant church, and in which he is a trustee.

Now that the weight of years precludes further effort on his part to continue the work of improvement, he can with a great deal of satisfaction review the making of

this section of the county into the productive condition of to-day, realizing that no man living has had more to do with the present condition than himself.

ARTHUR E. CURLESS.

There is in the history of what is termed the "self-made man"—that is to say, the man starting in life unaided by fortune or influential friends—a thousand and one things potent in their influence, of which the world is not permitted to know. Manifestly when Mr. Curless was engaged in some of the menial tasks of his early life during his efforts to acquire an education, he had aspirations and aims in life which were to him vague in outline and scarcely more than musings, and yet there were evidently sharply defined conceptions of the value of integrity which were to guide his life and shape his destiny. Integrity, with all its family of synonyms, rectitude, uprightness, probity, virtue, goodness and moral soundness, was as Tennyson says, "the one clear harp of divers tones"—stepping-stones to higher things, the guiding star of his life, always kept in view in storm and shine—the compass and the chart by which to steer his bark.

Appreciating the value of an education, Arthur E. Curless was tireless in his effort, and mastered the whole curriculum of the common schools, and such was his phenomenal progress that at the age of seventeen he began life's labors as a teacher. This achievement not only contributed to his financial resources, but created a thirst for knowledge, which was gratified as oppor-

tunity came within his reach, not one being permitted to pass unimproved, developing along lines of protracted knowledge until he was recognized by his fellow citizens as the peer of the foremost citizen of the country. With characteristic energy, Mr. Curless applied himself to whatever presented itself as a means of obtaining a livelihood and laying the foundation for a successful business career later in life. No labor was too hard, but with intelligent application he turned his hand to any vocation which promised satisfactory returns for labor and capital invested. After teaching for a short time Mr. Curless became identified with the agricultural interests of Grant county, and, though his sphere of business activity has greatly broadened, he has always maintained his early allegiance to agricultural pursuits. At the present time he owns one of the finest farms in the country, comprising two hundred and eighty acres adjoining the town of Swayzee. This is improved with first-class buildings and stocked with valuable high-grade animals. From the sale of surplus stock and grain a handsome annual income is derived, which runs well up into the thousands. But our subject soon became interested in other business affairs, and in 1887 he ventured into the then uncertain development of the gas interests. He became the largest stockholder in the Swayzee Mining Company, and was chosen president of the organization sold out on the first of October, 1900. Under the management of Mr. Curless, the first gas well in Sims township was successfully "drilled in." He then became interested in the banking business, and was instrumental in the organization of the Farmer's Banking Company of Swayzee, of which institution



Ada P. Burdick



Arthur E. Burdick

he served as official cashier for about two years.

Though intensely interested and active in business affairs, Mr. Curless has always found time and inclination to identify himself thoroughly with the social, religious and political status of the community. From early life he has been an active working member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In this broad field he has been active and vigilant, contributing liberally of his means to every worthy enterprise calculated to enhance the spiritual interests of his fellowmen. He has served the church in various official capacities, among which may be mentioned superintendent of the Sunday school, class-leader, class-steward, church trustee, etc. He was one of the organizers of the new Methodist Episcopal church in Swayzee and a liberal contributor to the building fund. But though Mr. Curless is a Methodist by inheritance and personal experience, he is not biased in his religious views. He considers all the various sects and religious organizations as auxiliaries having in view the laudable purpose of civilizing and christianizing the world. With this broad and liberal view, he very naturally approves of all laudable efforts put forth by other churches, and assists with his means where help is needed. In secular affairs he is equally public-spirited and enterprising. Every public enterprise having in view the best interests of the community, county, state or nation meets with his candid support. In politics, as in religion, he views with a fair degree of allowance the honest efforts of those opposed to him in doctrine, though he sturdily advocates and defends the doctrines of Republicanism. In his political faith he is uncompromisingly Republican, believing

that "performance" is always better than "promise."

Socially, Mr. Curless is a leader. No public gathering in Swayzee is quite complete without the presence of this estimable gentleman. For many years he has been prominently identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His membership is with Swayzee Lodge No. 625, in which he has passed the principal official stations, and has twice represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of Indiana, being a member of the Grand Lodge at the present time. In the higher branch of the order, known as the Encampment, he holds membership at Converse. But the geneological feature must not be overlooked because of the more interesting recital of our subject's personal history.

Arthur E. Curless was born in Brown county, Ohio, on the seventeenth of January, 1846. He is a son of Bayard and Eliza (Hall) Curless. His father was born in New Jersey on the eighth of May, 1808. When a young man he emigrated to the then far west and located in Highland county, Ohio, where he met and married Miss Eliza A. Hall. Their marriage was solemnized on the sixth of January, 1831. Miss Hall was born in Virginia on the eleventh of September, 1811. Her parents were Patrick and Mary (Reese) Hall. When a child, she accompanied her parents from Virginia to Highland county, Ohio. The parents of Arthur E. Curless died in Indiana, the father on the twenty-eighth of December, 1873, and the mother on the sixth of June, 1889. They had a family of eleven children, of whom John R. was the eldest. He was born December 1, 1831, and died February 10, 1834; Mary A. was born May 22, 1833.

became the wife of Azure Newton, and died in November, 1899; William A. was born September, 1835, and died April 13, 1840; Morris L. was born August 29, 1838; Elizabeth S., born February 4, 1840, died June 18, 1841; Patrick H. was born June 18, 1842, and died June 29, 1843; Samuel B. was born May 18, 1844, and died in the army during the Civil war, his death occurring on the 26th of May, 1862; Arthur E., of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; Ellen J. was born August 4, 1850, and died July 4, 1851; James R. was born March 19, 1852, died October 27, 1854, and Eliza A., the youngest of the family, was born March 19, 1856. But three of this large family are now living, and but five of them lived to years of maturity.

Arthur E. Curless received the elements of a common school education in his native county, but this has been supplemented by a lifetime spent in careful reading and study, as previously intimated in this sketch. When a youth of seventeen he came to Grant county, Indiana, and engaged in teaching school. This fact alone gives evidence of his superior mental attainments at that early age. He returned to Brown county, Ohio, where on the thirteenth of July, 1865, he led to the marriage altar Miss Ada E. Hite, a most estimable young lady, who has fully established her right to the honorable title of wife and companion, with all the sacred and endearing characteristics which naturally follow. Miss Hite was born in Brown county, Ohio, on the 3d of December, 1846. For thirty-one years she has stood by her husband's side, a faithful, devoted and exemplary wife and helpmate throughout all the family joys and sorrows; the varying fortunes of business life, and in the commend-

able struggle for financial supremacy. She is a most exemplary Christian lady, who wields an active influence for good in the community. In her girlhood she was a member of the Presbyterian church, the religious home of her family; but on coming to Indiana she united with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which her husband was a communicant, thus establishing the question of unity in religious sentiment as well as in things secular. She and her husband are members of the Rebekah degree in Odd Fellowship and Mrs. Curless is prominently identified with the various social and benevolent societies within the pale of the church. She is a lady of high social standing, and accomplishments. Her family genealogy is as follows: She is a daughter of Noah and Elizabeth (Boyce) Hite. Her father was born in Virginia, and when a mere child, accompanied his widowed mother and one sister to Ohio. There he grew to manhood, married Miss Elizabeth Boyce and became the father of twelve children. He died in Ohio. His father,—i. e. the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Curless,—was of German ancestry. He was a soldier from Virginia in the war of 1812, served until the close of the war, and died on his way home, a most sad and pathetic ending of an honorable career. After his death his widow and two children removed to Ohio, as before mentioned. The mother of Mrs. Curless is a native of New Jersey, born in April, 1816, and is now living. Her parents removed to Ohio when she was a child, and there she married at the age of eighteen. The names of her children follow: Harvey, Mary Jane, Arminda, John, Cassius, Ada, Kossuth, Julius, Minerva, Rebecca died in childhood, Ida and Samuel. Mary J. died the wife of Nelson

Huggins; Arminda, the wife of Obediah Daly, is dead; Minerva became the wife of George Kress. She is also deceased, and Julius is dead. The others are variously located and engaged in life's struggles on their own account.

The venerable mother, who has long since entered upon "borrowed time," having lived out the "three score and ten years" allotted to man, is spending her last years in peace and comfort among her children. Her presence is a source of pleasure to all, for it awakens thoughts of by-gone days when father and mother, brothers and sisters were one happy family in the Buckeye home of the long ago. The recital of home reminiscences of the youthful days, while bringing a tinge of sadness, and sometimes remorse, seems to be a necessary adjunct to our later lives and we would not avoid them if we could. In the preparation of a volume dedicated to the life history of the prominent families of Grant county, this extended review of Mr. and Mrs. Curless is not out of place.

WILLIAM H. BRAGG.

William H. Bragg, of Pleasant township, Grant county, Indiana, was born seven miles from Winchester, Randolph county, Indiana, November 11, 1849, and is the son of Harrison B. and Mahala (Green) Bragg. The noted Confederate general, Braxton Bragg, was a second cousin of Harrison Bragg, descending from John Bragg, of Maryland, who migrated to Tennessee when Harrison was a child, and before he had attained his majority they removed to Indiana. Harrison settled

on the farm now occupied by his son, building a house on the site of the present one. He died at the age of fifty, leaving a widow and five children, of whom she is still a resident of Franklin township. She was the daughter of Sloan Green, a Revolutionary soldier, who died at Jonesboro at the great age of one hundred and ten years. Harrison Bragg was one of a family of sixteen children, all of whom reached maturity, there not being a death in the family for upwards of a quarter of a century. And what is more remarkable, now, is that no doctor was ever employed in the family. At the death of Harrison Bragg his children were Peter, Mahlon, Irene, Tena, Elihu, William H. and Mary, and of these seven are living in the year 1900.

The boyhood of William H. Bragg was passed on the farm, and in his twenty-first year he was married to Miss Matilda Burge, sister of William Burge, and who was then a young lady of eighteen, living with her brother William. At the settlement of the Bragg estate William purchased about fifty acres, to which he has since added until he now owns seventy-five acres of the one hundred and twenty that comprised his father's farm. The residence built by his father was destroyed and the present one was erected by him in 1896. February 10, 1898, he was called upon to surrender his claims to the companionship of an estimable wife to a higher Power who took her hence, leaving a loving husband and orphaned children to mourn her loss. The children are: Harvey, who married Minnie Williams, and has carried on the farm during the past two years; Adelbert, whose wife is Ella Miller and who is in the employ of the street railway com-

pany at Marion; Melvin and Elven are twins of sixteen years; Nekoda is eleven, Uda May seven and Mary aged six.

For several years Mr. Bragg has served the church of God as a minister, and since the death of his wife he has been more closely identified with the work of the Master by having gone east to Moundsville, West Virginia, where the office of the church organ, the Trumpet, is located. His relation to the work of the society is that of a volunteer paying his own expenses and not preaching for the living there may be in the work, but for the duty that he feels to the Great Ruler, whose teachings he endeavors to not only practice but to teach, that others may see the true way and become attached to the true church. Being of a deeply religious nature, his life has been regulated by the words of the great Teacher, and the personal sense of oneness with God has ever been emphasized, as his own efforts have tended to a closer affinity to the Fountain of Truth.

MICHAEL W. KENNEDY.

The business interests of Grant county would not be properly represented without more than a passing notice of the Jalapa mills or what were formerly better known as Conner's mills, of which Michael W. Kennedy, of Pleasant township, Grant county, is proprietor.

Mr. Kennedy is a native of Ohio, was born in Brown county February 10, 1845, and is the son of Moses H. and Mary (Shroufe) Kennedy. Moses H. Kennedy was an early settler of Marion, and a man

held in honorable estimation by all with whom he came in contact. He was a millwright by occupation, having erected, among others, the Thompson saw-mill, situated on the Huntington pike; also, in company with Mr. David Hite, he owned the McFeeley mills at Marion, and built many others which are still standing as monuments of his untiring industry. He departed this life when at the home of his son Michael, who resided then at Arcanum, Darke county, Ohio, having reached the age of fifty-five, surviving his beloved wife, who preceded him to the better land several months previously, while at her home at Gas City, where they had lived during the latter years of their lives.

Michael W. Kennedy chose his father's vocation as his own, remaining with him until, at the age of twenty-one, he wedded Miss Mary L. Houck, one of Marion's highly esteemed young ladies and a sister of William J. Houck. Mr. Kennedy is one of the most thoroughly competent millers in the county, having a life-long experience in that calling, and being perfectly familiar with all its departments. He operated several mills in the state at various points on the Pan-Handle Railroad, owning one at Dunkirk for three years. Later he was millwright at the Crystal rice mills at Marion. Mr. Kennedy is now proprietor of the Jalapa mills, which are situated on the Mississinewa, near Jalapa. He purchased the above plant in 1894 of Charley Jones, who was the successor of Mart Conner's heirs. The mill was first erected by a man by the name of Jacobs, Mart himself operating it until his death. Then it passed from one party to another, until finally it was purchased by Jones, who had posses-

sion of it for about one year, when it was secured by its present proprietor. When he bought it it was in a very dilapidated condition, having none of the modern improvements. He determined upon a renovation, and in the year 1899 overhauled it, installing an entire outfit of new machinery of the latest pattern, consisting of new turbine wheels, corn crushers, grinders, etc. A great deal of time and money was expended in this remodeling, but it was not ill spent, as he now has the gratification of daily seeing from forty to fifty barrels of the favorite brand, "Gilt Edge," supplied to his many customers. In 1901 Mr. Kennedy intends adopting the new method, which is the manufacturing of flour by the roller process and conducting it in what is known as the short system, as the water supply is excellent, being sufficiently strong to operate several mills. Mr. Kennedy's brother, S. B., assisted him for about one year; then wishing to engage in business for himself, he purchased a saw-mill near by, using the same water power as his brother. These two are now doing a very extensive and lucrative business, and are widely known to be men of untiring industry and strict integrity.

Mr. Kennedy's family consists of three children, viz.: Lula, who is the wife of Frank P. Davis, of Grant county; Opal, a young lady still in her 'teens; and Frankie S., a school boy. Mr. Kennedy's political sympathies are with the Democratic party, of which he has always been a stanch supporter, ever using his influence in advancing the principles which he advocates. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and always cherishes and sustains all efforts for the support and propagation

of the same. He is also identified with the I. O. O. F., having served in all the offices in the subordinate lodge and having the honor accorded him of being selected as its representative to the grand lodge. He has also been equally conspicuous in the work of the encampment. He is of fine personal appearance, is a pleasant conversationalist, and has a host of warm friends.

JOHN W. ROGERS (DECEASED).

Among those esteemed pioneers of Grant county who did so much toward its development and whose influence in many respects survives them, but who have already passed to their reward, was the late John W. Rogers, of Pleasant township. For nearly half a century has the community in which he lived been greatly benefited by his having been a citizen therein. Mr. Rogers was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, November 20, 1819, and was the eldest son of Aaron and Abigail (Ressel) Rogers, both of whom were natives of the same state, his birth occurring January 6, 1798. He died at the age of fifty-five, from the effects of the bite of a dog, in Warren county, Ohio, where they had removed in 1835. The mother, who was born in August, 1797, died in 1844. John W. remained with his parents until his marriage, on the 26th of January, 1841, to Miss Sarah Gillespie, whose birth occurred in Warren county October 4, 1816. The young couple immediately began the duties of domestic life on a small farm in Warren county, removing the following year to Montgomery county, and two years later

to Preble county. Having made some progress and deciding to better his condition by efforts in a newer country, they removed, in the spring of 1852, to Grant county, Indiana, locating upon what remained his home. Here he improved, by the closest attention to his own affairs, by the exercising of strict economy and putting forth that energy which characterized him, one of the valuable farms of this section of the state. The general improvements of the farm were crowned with commodious and convenient buildings, which added materially to the attractiveness of the home. However, the residence in which he had spent so many happy years was destroyed some ten years since by a fire, in which he nearly lost his life. This was replaced by the present house, in which his latter years were passed, and where he died August 4, 1900. His estimable companion, with whom he had lived most amicably for upwards of fifty-five years, preceded him to the great hereafter some four years, her death occurring July 29, 1896. The family of this revered couple were seven children, of whom three only have reached maturity. They are William Henry, who owns part of the old homestead; Martha Josephine and George Washington, of Richland township. Of these, the one who administered to the wants of the parents in their latter years and who resides upon the old homestead, receiving part of it as her reward, is Martha Josephine. She had remained during her early womanhood with her parents and until wedded, at the age of twenty-nine years, to William Line, a native of the county. When the call came for troops to quell the Rebellion her young husband answered freely,

enlisting in the Twelfth Indiana regiment, being assigned to Company I, which was mustered into service May 15, 1861. The regiment was placed in General Banks' Army of the Shenandoah, and was retained in that section until mustered out May 5, 1862. Having thus devoted one year to his country's service, he returned to the quieter pursuits of his usual vocation, only, however, to again respond when the darker days endangered the safety of the republic, this time being assigned, as a recruit, to Company K, Thirty-fourth regiment. The hardships endured seriously undermined his health, never fully recuperating his original vigor. March 12, 1888, he passed from friends, to test the land of shadows. Never applying for a pension himself, it was, however, granted to his widow.

Soon after the loss of her husband Mrs. Line, with her children, John Shipley, George William, Telitha and Sarah, returned to the parental roof, thenceforth devoting her life to the care of children and parents.

John W. Rogers was one of the most highly respected citizens, few who have ever lived in the community having wider acquaintance or more loyal friends. He was one of the original members of the Methodist Protestant church at Jalapa, having assisted in organizing the society at the old country school house. For many years he was the principal supporter of the church, standing most loyally and faithfully by it in every emergency, when others seemed to have lost their moorings or had become distracted by other influences. His religion was his life, and being thoroughly grounded in his knowledge of the Bible, ever made it his constant rule and

guide. Never faltering in his service of the Master, he was ever ready to speak a word for His cause, and found enjoyment when in friendly discussion of points based upon religious belief. His influence in the church was far-reaching, his presence and counsel being felt in the annual conference. Retaining his faculties, both physical and mental, he persistently continued in the supervision of his business interests. The day before his death he had attended to some details about his orchard. Realizing what the final outcome would be, when stricken in his last illness, he was not in the least disturbed, but awaited the final summons with that resignation and fortitude that had been characteristic of his entire life. When the cold touch of the angel of death was felt and the full sense of the situation dawned upon him, and that he soon would be again united to her with whom so many happy years were passed, standing in peace before his Maker, the careworn features lighted as if touched with a ray from heaven, and with shouts of joy he lay down the burden of this life and entered into that final rest, prepared for the saints.

WILLIAM BURGE.

The gentleman whose name introduces this review, William Burge, is one of the most successful and widely known farmers of Pleasant township, Grant county, Indiana, and a member of the firm of the Burge & Lake Milling Company. He was born on the 8th of July, 1840, in Licking county, Ohio, his parents being William and Catherine (Houser) Burge, natives respectively of Ohio and Virginia. His mo-

ther had been left an orphan at the age of four years, having been brought to Ohio by her mother's parents, who reared her.

William Burge was also born in Licking county, Ohio, lived there until thirty-five years old, when he removed with his family to Iowa; a year later he moved to Wayne county, Indiana, later came to Grant county, and still later moved to Cass county, where he died at the age of fifty-four years, having cleared up a large tract of land with the aid of his sons.

Of the family of six sons and five daughters, four are living at the present time. One of the latter, Matilda, became the wife of William Bragg, and died in 1890, having reached middle life.

William Burge, from a small boy, knew the hard work incident to the making of a new farm, and soon began to work out for others. He became interested in the operation of a saw-mill and threshing machines, following this line of business for some years. He has the credit of operating the first steam thresher in Cass county in 1864. He found the manufacture of lumber a paying industry at that time, clearing upwards of two thousand dollars in one year from the proceeds of the mill. There was a great deal of black walnut timber through the state in earlier days, and there being a good market for it, he found that line of the lumber business most profitable. Having made a start by trading in land and dealing in timber, he secured the tract of land embraced in his present farm, in 1867, paying forty dollars per acre, which was a big price, the land being in poor condition, with brush fences and trees standing all over the part that pretended to be farmed. He had but gotten nicely started in the im-

provements that he had contemplated, such as building, fencing, clearing, draining, etc., when his calculations were broken into by the death of his wife. He had been married, at the age of twenty-eight, to Miss Elizabeth Moss, of Cass county, but her untimely death, on the 27th of February, 1872, leaving him with three children, the youngest but a babe of five days, placed him in a precarious condition. While he was most unfortunate in the loss of his companion and helpmate, he was, on the other hand, equally as fortunate in having as the friend and companion of his wife in her last sickness the assistance and counsel of a lady in whom many of the greatest virtues found in a housewife and business manager existed to a remarkable degree—Miss Delila Bragg. This lady, realizing the demands of the children, took them to her own heart and in a short time became a second mother to them; and, what is most remarkable and unusual, has remained in the family through all these years, having the same care and oversight of the family needs as if she were indeed the mother of the children. She is the daughter of Henry Bragg, the retired contractor of Marion, and was born in Grant county. Having been a companion of Mrs. Bragg, a year before her death it was her request that she remain, and such arrangements were planned as would give her all the latitude for the conduct of private enterprises as she might see fit to engage in. Being an excellent butter maker, she has accumulated a handsome competence from the proceeds of her cows.

The children, whose training and education have had the best possible care, are: Mary, the wife of Eddie Stevens; Alfred,

whose wife, Addie Carey, died, leaving a daughter, Helen; Aaron, the youngest, is a prosperous practitioner of the healing art, having an increasing and successful practice, though he assists in operating one of his father's farms. He was educated in the Ohio Medical College and practiced for a time at Marion previous to the combination of farming with the practice. Beside these, another, a nephew of Mr. Burge, Ollie Thomas, came into the family at the age of seven and remained until attaining manhood's years. A more extended sketch of Mr. Thomas will be read elsewhere in this volume.

As soon as Mr. Burge had gotten his farm fairly well improved he began to invest in more land, being the owner at present of three hundred and fifty acres of the most desirable section of the county, his estates lying a little northeast of the thriving village of Sweetser. His land is conveniently divided into four farms, each being well improved, the home place especially being one of the most valuable and desirable farms in the county. He has cleared something like one hundred and sixty acres himself, the great storm of the memorable 4th of July destroying timber that necessitated its removal. Pipe creek extends through the tract, making an available outlet for the many lines of drain-tile—more than five thousand rods—that have been laid, bringing the entire place into an excellent state of cultivation. All that has had for its object the betterment of the country has found in this gentleman a hearty supporter, his influence in making and furthering the building of gravel roads resulting in the extension of several miles of this much desirable and necessary improvement.

Churches and schools have received encouragement and financial support from him, his effort and interest ever being to make a more advanced condition of the country. Besides the operation of his farm, which has been under his personal supervision constantly, and upon which large numbers of the high grade stock are kept, he has taken part in the promotion of the shipping facilities of the community, having a warehouse in the village through which the greater part of the grain shipped from the neighborhood has passed. The name of Mr. Burge is probably more extensively known through his connection with the milling interests at Marion, having been for twelve years connected with the Burge-Lake Milling Company. His associates in this enterprise have been James Mark and Clint Lake, their relations having ever been of the most cordial and mutual character. The first mill, an old frame structure, was burned after they had owned it about four years, when the present one was erected at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. Mr. Burge has also taken an active part in the development of the gas industry, owning shares in the old Mississinewa Company at Marion and the Friermood and the Williamson Companies at Sweetser.

His political relations are with the Prohibition party, in the organization of which he takes an active and influential part, though he was formerly a Democrat of the pronounced type. He having membership in the Methodist church at Sweetser, served it in the capacity of class-leader for a time. With freedom from hobbies, he is a gentleman of agreeable and pleasing address, having many of the essential qualities of the well-rounded gentleman.

JACOB F. DROOK.

Jacob F. Drook, one of the oldest of the surviving settlers of Richland township, Grant county, Indiana, with his farm and residence on section No. 4, was born in Union county, Indiana, November 28, 1824, a son of John and Salonic (Fosher) Drook, the former of whom was born in Virginia in 1778 and was a son of Nicholas and Susannah Drook, natives of Germany and early settlers in Virginia; the maternal grandfather, Daniel Fosher, was also a native of Germany, and died in Union county, Indiana.

John Drook, father of Jacob F., came from Virginia to Indiana about the year 1816, entered land in Union county, farmed there until 1842, and then came to Richland township, Grant county, and when the government lands were placed upon the market entered one hundred and sixty acres in section No. 22, hewed out a home from the wilderness, and here died in 1868, when nearly ninety years of age, his wife having died here some years previously. Their children were ten in number, viz.: Mrs. Mary Ann Brumfiel, of Wabash county; Daniel, of Union county; Mrs. Merilla Taylor, who died in Nebraska in 1898; Jacob, whose name opens this sketch; Mrs. Susannah Anderson, of Wabash county; William, of Nebraska; Alfred, of Richland township, Grant county; Mrs. Cynthia Fisher, of Converse; Mrs. Martha Warnburg, of Minnesota; and James Monroe, of North Marion, Indiana.

Jacob F. Drook was reared among the pioneers of Union county, Indiana, until eighteen years of age, when he came to Richland township, Grant county, and when the public lands came into market in 1845, en-

tered an eighty-acre timber claim, which he improved and then sold, and purchased an improved farm of one hundred and eighty acres, on which he was engaged in farming and stock-raising until within the past few years, when he withdrew from the activities of life.

Mr. Drook first married in Richland township, in 1845, Miss Nancy Taylor, who was born in Indiana and is a daughter of William R. and Mary (Hopps) Taylor, natives of Kentucky; William R. Taylor was the first settler in Richland township, was an Indian trader, and built his cabin where Fink's machine shop now stands and where he set out his orchard. His death occurred at the home of Mr. Drook in 1870, his wife having passed away many years before.

To Jacob F. and Nancy (Taylor) Drook were born the following children: Mary Ann, deceased; James M., of whom a full sketch is given on another page; David, Jacob; Ellis, of Mier; John, of Somerset, Indiana; Samuel, of Mier; Salomie, now Mrs. Ward, of Sweetser; and Cynthia Davis, of the same place.

Mrs. Nancy (Taylor) Drook passed away in the seventies, and Mr. Drook next married in Richland township, Rosetta Trook, a native of Virginia, and to this union have been born four children, viz.: Mrs. Minnie Estella Holcomb, of Somerset, Wabash county; Daniel; Jason Willson, and Mrs. Daisy King, also residents of Wabash county.

In politics, J. F. Drook has always been independent of party ties and has voted for the candidate best qualified, in his opinion, to perform the duties of the office to be filled. He has been public spirited in all things, useful and progressive, and has established a

name that will be spoken of with pride by his descendants and the people of Richland township for generations yet to come.

JAMES M. DROOK.

James M. Drook, proprietor of a saw-mill at Mier, Richland township, Grant county, Indiana, is a native of this township, and is an ex-soldier of the Civil war. He was born February 28, 1849, and is a son of Jacob F. and Nancy (Taylor) Drook.

Jacob F. Drook was born in Union county, Indiana, November 28, 1824, and was a son of John and Martha (Forcher) Drook, also natives of Union county, who came to Richland township, Grant county, in 1840 and entered a tract of land from the government, developed a farm from the wilderness and here passed the remainder of his life. Jacob F. Drook also came here the same year in which his father, John, came, also entered government land, and walked to the land office at Fort Wayne to secure the necessary papers. Jacob F. Drook was a single young man when he came to Richland township. He here first married Nancy Taylor, who was born in Ohio, and was a daughter of William and Mary Taylor, who were among the first settlers of Richland township, if not the first, as William Taylor made a treaty for his land with the Indians. To Jacob F. and Nancy (Taylor) Drook were born the following children, viz.: James M., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Salomie Ward, of Sweetser; John L., of Somerset; Mrs. Cynthia Davis, of Sweetser; D. P. and Jacob, of Mier; and Samuel, of Sweetser. The mother of this family was

called away in the seventies and later Jacob F. Drook married Rosetta Trook, and to this union have been born four children, namely: Mrs. Minie Holcomb, of Wabash county; Jason, at home; Mrs. Dora King, of Richland, and Daniel at home with his father also in Richland township, Grant county. In politics, Jacob F. Drook is a Republican.

James M. Drook received his education in his native township of Richland, where his early life was passed in farming and later in the lumber trade, and he now owns and operates a mill at Mier. In November, 1863, Mr. Drook enlisted, in Richland township, in Company G, One Hundred and Thirtieth I. V. I., for three years, or for a less period of time should the war sooner close, was sworn into the United States service at Kokomo, Indiana, was assigned to the army of the Cumberland, under command of Gen. Sherman, and drove team in the campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, took an active part in the battles of Nashville, Tennessee, and Kingston, North Carolina, and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Indiana, in June, 1865, about two months after the close of the war.

After his return home, Mr. Drook resumed the lumber business and in 1868 married Miss Mary Buroker, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Joseph Buroker. To this union were born two children, Isaac and Joseph. Mrs. Mary (Buroker) Drook was called away in 1870, and Mr. Drook next married, in Richland township, in 1874, Miss Susannah Werst, a native of Darke county, Ohio, and a daughter of Andrew and Mary Werst, who came to Grant county, Indiana, in 1851 or 1852, where Mrs. Werst died in 1892, and whence Mr. Werst removed to Wabash county. To the union of

J. M. Drook and Susannah Werst has been born three children, Merritt Earl, Estella Pearl, Oren Glen.

In politics Mr. Drook is a Republican, which party he actively aids on all occasions, and which has elected him to the office of constable. Mr. Drook is doing a thriving business and is industrious as well as public spirited, and these good qualities have gained for him the esteem of the entire population of Mier.

JAMES M. PROPS.

James M. Props, a prosperous and prominent farmer of Richland township, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Pleasant township, Grant county, June 18, 1843, and is a son of John Albert and Louisa Props. The father was a native of Virginia, was a blacksmith by trade, came to Marion, Indiana, in 1838, and settled on the well-known Mather farm in Pleasant township; the mother was born in Madison county, Indiana, and was a daughter of Zachariah James, a well-known pioneer of Madison county. The mother died in 1846, in Pleasant township, and the father in Clay county; their four children were born in the following order: John Albert, who enlisted in Delaware county, Indiana, in the Sixty-ninth I. V. I., and died in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1862; William Henry, who also enlisted in the Sixty-ninth I. V. I., and now resides in Delaware county, Indiana; James M., whose name opens this paragraph, and whose military record will be given further on, and Theodore, who enlisted in the Twenty-third Missouri infantry, served three years and died in that state—this being certainly a fine military record for so small a family.

The enlistment of James M. Props took place in 1864 in the Twenty-fifth I. V. I., for one year; he was sworn in at Indianapolis, was assigned to the command of Gen. W. T. Sherman, and took part in the engagement at Madison, Georgia; he was also in the battles at South Edisto, Savannah, Georgia, and Cheraw, South Carolina, and participated in the grand review after the close of the war at Washington, D. C., and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Indiana, in June, 1865, when he returned to his home and resumed farming.

Mr. Props, owing to the early death of his mother and the departure of his father for Clay county, was reared to his vocation of farming by Joseph Cravens, of Pleasant township, with whom he lived in Pleasant and Richland townships until 1892, excepting the time he passed in the army. October 8, 1863, he married in Pleasant township Elizabeth Harter, who was born in Darke county, Ohio, and is a daughter of Solomon and Celina (Baldwin) Harter, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively, but who died in Pleasant township, Grant county, Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Props have been born six children, in the following order: Lemuel, a resident of Pleasant township; Mrs. Luella Smith, of Sweetser; Celia, at home; Mrs. Leora Veach, of Richland township; Joseph, of Marion; and Harley, of Mier.

For years after marriage, as has been intimated, Mr. Props continued to manage the Cravens property, as it was not until 1892 that he settled on his own pleasant farm in Richland township, which farm he has improved and made equal to any in the vicinity, and has here followed general farming ever since, his long experience placing

him among the foremost agriculturists of the township.

In politics Mr. Props is a Democrat, and while quite active in the interests of his party has never manifested any desire for office, although he is one of the most popular of men and one of the most respected of citizens.

JOSEPH CRAVENS.

Joseph Cravens is one of the most venerated, as he is certainly the best known, of the honored citizens of Richland township, Grant county, Indiana, of which he is one of the earliest pioneers; he was born in Wayne county, Indiana, May 18, 1820, a son of Joseph and Sarah (Tuttle) Cravens, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania.

Joseph Cravens, the father, moved from Virginia to Pennsylvania while still a young man; was married in Greene county, that state, and thence emigrated to Highland county, Ohio, where he followed his vocation of farmer for some years, and then, in 1820, came to Indiana and entered land in Wayne county, which he improved and resided upon until 1836, when he came to Grant county, bought land in Pleasant township, and had begun improving it when his death occurred in 1838; that of his wife took place in 1846, and the remains of both lie interred on the original Pleasant township homestead. This venerable couple had born to them twelve children of whom six still survive, namely: Joseph, the subject proper of this sketch; James, a resident of Iowa; Milton, in Richland township, Grant county, Indiana; A. B. is in the state of Washington; Levi has his

home in Pleasant township, Grant county, Indiana, and Mrs. Martha Ward resides in Liberty township, same county.

Joseph Cravens, whose name opens this biographical review, was educated in the old log school-house in vogue in his childhood days in Wayne county, Indiana, and was but sixteen years of age when he came to Grant county with his parents, and was here reared on the Pleasant township farm until twenty-six years of age, when he engaged in farming on his own account in the same township. Here, also, at the same age, in 1846, he married Sarah J. Janes, who was born in Madison county, Indiana, and was a daughter of Zachariah and Susannah Janes, natives of Virginia and pioneers of Madison county, Indiana who died respectively in Missouri and Indiana.

Mrs. Sarah J. Cravens passed away December 18, 1898, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which church Mr. Cravens has also been for many years a consistent member.

No children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cravens, but in the kindness of their hearts they reared from childhood to manhood a nephew, James M. Props, of whom a sketch is given on another page, and to which the attention of the reader is respectfully directed.

As far back as 1843, Mr. Cravens assisted in surveying the line cutting off Wabash county from Grant county, and is today the oldest living settler of the latter. He improved the farm of four hundred acres on a part of which he still resides, but has generously divided the original tract, retaining for his own use but one hundred and fifty-four acres, all of which is thoroughly cultivated. In politics Mr. Cravens

is a Democrat, but has never exhibited any special desire for holding office, although he has had many opportunities for doing so during his long and useful life, as he is, and always has been, one of the most popular residents of the township and county, and certainly not one is more highly respected.

ELMER BAKER.

One of the numerous young men of Grant county, who have taken a place of importance in the community in which they live, is Elmer Baker, who is the owner of a desirable farm in Van Buren township and which is made more than ordinary valuable by the oil development that has already taken place, the product even now bringing a handsome return. Mr. Baker was born but a couple miles from the present home, in Washington township, on the 16th of March, 1872; and is the son of Andrew and Mary (Tinkel) Baker, he being one of the substantial and respected citizens of the community.

Andrew Baker was born in Knox county, Ohio, January 4, 1845, his parents being John and Magdalene (Grove) Baker, both natives of Pennsylvania. When Andrew was seven years of age the family removed to Indiana, settling one mile to the southeast of Landessville, in Van Buren township. The permanent home of the parents remained at this place till the father's death in 1885, at the age of seventy-five. The mother is still living and making her home with a daughter—Mary—the wife of William Pulley, of Washington township. She has attained the advanced age of eighty-

seven, and retains her faculties to a remarkable degree. She has seen her children reach maturity and become settled in life, taking an honored place among the citizens of the county. Three sons and the one daughter are living at the opening of the twentieth century. Andrew Baker was espoused soon after reaching manhood's years, to Miss Mary Ann Tinkle, the daughter of Henry Tinkel, and who was born in Washington township. Some eight years thereafter, he secured the present farm lying just to the south of the village of Landessville, and for which he went some seven hundred dollars in debt. The entire tract he has himself placed in cultivation, now having one of the neatest and best improved farms of the vicinity. Being content to devote his attentions to the operation of the farm, he has been enabled to bring it to a high state of cultivation, great labor having been necessary to make it as well drained with tile as it is, coupled with the other necessary improvements in the way of buildings, orchards, etc. Of five sons and three daughters born to this estimable couple, all but one—Clara Almeda, who died at three years—survive, being Elmer, Luther, Frank, Willias, Fred, Sarah Ellen and Mary Catherine.

The boyhood of Elmer Baker was all passed on the homestead; and, after attaining his majority he was employed on various farms till his marriage, on the 16th of February, 1895, to Miss Mary L. Moss, daughter of Aaron and Mary Moss. Her mother died while she was yet a child, and her youth was passed in Huntington, Wabash and Grant counties, being a child of eight upon coming to this immediate section of the county. She is remembered as a bril-

liant young lady, whose presence was counted upon to add interest to all social gatherings of the neighborhood, and whose hand was eagerly sought by her many admirers, though Elmer Baker was the most favored, winning her when she had but slightly passed her eighteenth year. Two children have been born to this marriage—Walter and Harry. For the succeeding four years after marriage, Mr. Baker operated his father-in-law's farm in Howard county, coming at the end of that time to the present farm in Van Buren township. Here he has a well-located tract of land, formerly known as the Henry Shinholtz farm. The tract is well tiled and fairly well improved in other respects, few farms, passing under the observation of the writer, yielding more abundant crops of corn and other cereals. Mr. Baker assumed a heavy indebtedness at the time of purchase; but it is now evident no mistake was made in so doing, as the yield of oil alone, during the past few months, insures an early elimination of the debt, besides the opportunity of making extensive improvements that are now contemplated.

Mr. Baker is thoroughly alive to the benefits of the community in which he is rapidly becoming an important factor, and is not the man to pull against the progress of the home; but on the other hand, indicates the keenest interest in all that has for its object the general advancement and development. Having ever felt a deep concern in the public affairs of the country, his reading and observation led him to the ranks of the Democratic party, in which he is considered an unflagging and influential member.

Full of the enthusiasm that comes to him who has realized the attainment of his ends,

at an age when few men have felt themselves independent, he is just the kind of a man to be of great benefit to his community.

BENNET B. COLEMAN.

Bennet B. Coleman, a prominent and highly respected citizen of Jonesboro, Grant county, Indiana, is a native of North Carolina, was born in Wayne county, that state, December 11, 1827, and is a son of Elias and Salle (Peelle) Coleman.

Elias Coleman, father of Bennet B., was born in North Carolina, in 1798. He was a man of slight build but of great energy, and was successful in all his undertakings. When he with his family came from North Carolina he had only ten dollars in his pocket but in 1818 he entered eighty acres of government land in Randolph county, Indiana, but did not move on to it until 1828. He was what might well be called a self-made and self-educated man; though his education was very limited he was always well posted on the topics of the day and was a kind and lovable husband and indulgent father and his death was a severe shock to those who were left to mourn his loss. He was a devout Christian and a strong member of the Society of Friends, in which for many years he was an ardent worker. He lived to the advanced age of ninety-two years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Elias Coleman were born six children, named in the order of birth as follows: Edith, deceased; Harriet, deceased; Nathan, deceased; Bennet B., whose name opens this sketch and of whom further mention will be given; Jesse, deceased, and Mary, who is also deceased; our

subject being the only one now living. The mother of this family passed away in Jonesboro, Indiana.

Bennet B. Coleman came with his father and mother from North Carolina in 1828, they selecting for their new home a farm in Randolph county, Indiana, where they remained but a short time, when they removed to Newport, Indiana, where our subject spent his boyhood days. In 1848 the family again moved, locating in Jonesboro, Grant county, where the father engaged in a general store, having as his partner Joshua Small, in which store Bennet B. clerked for two years, at the end of which the father sold his interest in the store and purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres where he and his son, Bennet B., were engaged in farming for several years.

In 1862 Bennet B. Coleman purchased a farm of sixty acres where he now lives and which is now within the city limits of Jonesboro. Mr. Coleman followed farming the greater part of his life or until his retirement from active business.

Bennet B. Coleman has been thrice married, his first marriage taking place in 1849 when he was joined in happy wedlock with Miss Sarah Shugart, a daughter of John Shugart. To this union were born four children, viz.: Emily C., who is now the wife of Dr. Whitson, residing in Jonesboro, Indiana and William H., a farmer in Mill township; two are deceased, Lillian and Isadore. The mother of these children passed away in 1861.

In 1862 Mr. Coleman was again married, selecting as his bride Miss Anna Wilson, who bore her husband one child, Ida B., who is the wife of William M. Weddington. This wife met with a sad death, being killed while

in the barn lot by an enraged bull. Mr. Coleman married as his third wife Mrs. Annie Martin, *nee* Hortsock, August 1, 1883. She was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, February 16, 1843, a daughter of Ephraim and Julia A. (Claypool) Hartsock. She had two children, both deceased.

Bennet B. Coleman is an active member of the Presbyterian church and has been a member of the Masonic order for forty years. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, in which party he has been a faithful worker for many years.

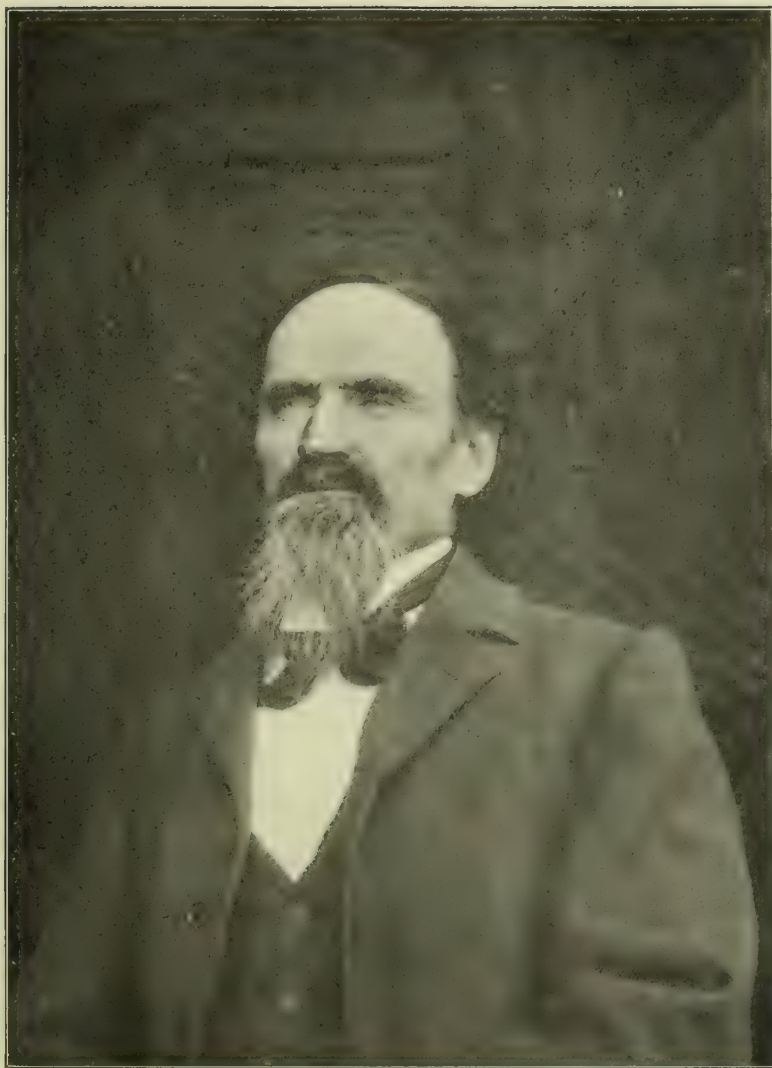
Mrs. Coleman is a member of the Universalist church and a member of Eastern Star.

NATHAN J. LEISURE.

Nathan J. Leisure, an eminent financier and agriculturist of Green township, Grant county, Indiana, and a son of George W. and Lucinda (Myers) Leisure, was born in Rush county, Indiana, February 18, 1841, and received his education in the old subscription and free schools. At the age of eighteen he engaged in farming, in which he continued until October 27, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-second Indiana Volunteers and was actively engaged with his company for one year. In the summer of 1863 James B. Jones as first lieutenant, James H. Frazer as captain, and Mr. Leisure as second lieutenant, raised a company when Lincoln made a call for three hundred thousand men, and later for two hundred thousand, was mustered in as Company M, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, and participated in the battles of Alabama and Tennessee. On September 25, 1864, they were or-

dered to Pulaska and down the railroad to Sulphur Trestle, eighty-six feet in height, to re-enforce troops where they were engaged in a fierce battle, six hundred being captured and killed by Gen. M. D. Forrest. Mr. Leisure was wounded in the right leg below the knee by a shot but luckily no bones were broken, and on account of his wound he was not sent to prison. Later the regiment was in the great Nashville fight with Hood, Hood's army coming far enough to get very near Nashville, where he fortified himself and stayed until December 15, 1864. Mr. Leisure's regiment next made a charge on Franklin, Tennessee, losing six out of twelve officers. This fight kept up for fifteen days and nights and they never ate or slept only as they caught it on the wing, nor were the horses unsaddled unless to repair something. Later they were left to skirmish around, and soon orders were received to lay that valley in destruction, and Sheridan destroyed everything.

Later a vast army went in camp at Gravelly Springs, on December 26, where they stayed until February, when seventy-five boat loads started down the river to Mobile, Alabama; and when they got to New Orleans they got orders to turn their horses over to others and camped there on the Jackson battle grounds for a time and then took boats to Vicksburg and remounted; a part of the regiment was left at Port Gibson, a part at Rodney, Mississippi, a part at Jackson and a part at Lexington, Kentucky. They were to look after Confederate cotton. Mr. Leisure acted as superintendent of one hundred plantations, working negroes to raise provisions also, he making the rounds once a week to each plantation. He stayed



N. J. Leisure

there until the summer of 1865 and when orders came for the Ninth to be mustered out, they went to Indianapolis by way of Rodney, taking boat to Cairo, Illinois, where they took the train September 16, 1865. Mr. Leisure then came home and stayed in Rush county for two weeks and then came to Green township, Grant county, Indiana, and settled on eighty acres of land he had purchased during the war. He came on horse back, arriving October 1, 1865, and has never been away from this farm one week at a time since.

Mr. Leisure has accumulated one thousand, one hundred and twenty acres of land, seven hundred and twenty acres in Green township, two hundred and forty in Tipton county, and one hundred and sixty in Madison county, and has three properties in Elwood, Madison county, one being worth three thousand dollars and two one thousand four hundred dollars each. Recently he has purchased thirty-five acres in Tipton county, and forty in Grant county. He is the president of the First National Bank of Elwood, and president of the Farmers Banking Company, of Swayzee, Indiana, of which he was sole owner excepting one hundred dollars at one time, and then took in two others as stockholders of one thousand dollars each, and they are still directors of this institution. Mr. Leisure also has one thousand dollars stock in the tile mill at Curtisville, Indiana.

Mr. Leisure was township trustee for two terms about 1870. He is a member of the Christian church, has been elder for a good many years. To the newly organized church near his home Mr. Leisure contributes most liberally. On September 23, 1866, Mr. Leisure was married to Sarah Jane, daughter of Mordecai and Nancy (Gruell) Moore, by whom he has had ten children: George

W.; Mordecai, deceased; Samantha Josephine, deceased; Benjamin F.; Joseph O.; William Omer; Burt; Gertrude, Orange, and John C., who died when seven years old.

Mrs. Leisure died July 21, 1895, and Mr. Leisure married, June 7, 1898, Margaret (Boone) Carl.

George W. Leisure, father of Nathan J., was born in Staunton, Virginia, whence he went in an early day to Garrett county, Kentucky, then came to Rush county, Indiana, and entered land for himself and his father, where they lived until their deaths. Mr. Leisure's youngest brother now owns the land his father entered for his grandfather.

George W., father of Nathan J. Leisure, was very active in drilling men before and during the Civil war, but he being old at the time did not enter into service. Nathan Leisure, grandfather of Nathan J., married Sarah Lewis, and had nine children: James; Joseph; William; George W.; Henry; an infant deceased; Cass Ann; Mary and Rachael.

Mr. Leisure's parents had fourteen children, viz.: Christena, deceased; Mary, deceased; Sarah; John; Joseph, deceased; Henry; Nathan J.; Elizabeth; George M., deceased; Lucinda, deceased; Maria; James P., deceased, and William.

Politically Mr. Leisure is a Democrat and his father was a great admirer of Stephen A. Douglas.

REV. DAVID HARRIS.

Rev. David Harris, one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of Grant county, Indiana, was born in Franklin township, this county, November 22, 1838, a son of Thomas Harris who was born in Guilford

county, North Carolina, and who, when but a small boy, was brought to this state by his father, Obediah Harris, he also being a native of North Carolina. The mother of Rev. David Harris bore the maiden name of Mary Slugart.

Rev. David Harris was born and grew to manhood on the old homestead in Franklin township, and received his preliminary education in the district school, the first term he attended being a subscription school held in a log school-house. He often entertains his grandchildren by telling them how he used to go to school where they had benches without backs for seats, and they so high that the little ones could not reach the floor, and how the more unfortunate ones were punished by wearing a dunce cap and standing in the corner where all might see them. Those were good old-fashioned days, and happy ones too.

David Harris remained under the parental roof, assisting his father in improving the old homestead and in all that his hands found to do, until December 15, 1861, at which time he was united in marriage, selecting as his life companion the lovable and genial daughter of Harrison and Rachael Wiand, Miss Rachael, and he found in her a devoted wife and an ever ready helpmate.

In the spring of 1862 Mr. Harris with his young bride moved on to the farm which he now occupies, though with vastly different improvements, they consisting at that time of a log house and a log barn, with only about forty acres of the land cleared for cultivation, while to-day it is one of the best farms of Mill township; to this original farm he has at times added a number of acres until he owned two hundred and four acres, of which he has given his children one hundred and

four acres, all under a good state of cultivation—most of this done by his individual work. It is also well tiled and ditched and the log house and barn are replaced by more modern and convenient ones.

To a union of Mr. and Mrs. Harris have been born six children, named in the order of birth as follows: Elmina, wife of C. W. Hockett, residing in Mill township, and the mother of two interesting children, Leoma and Georgia; Elam H., who married Miss Clara McNair, two children came to gladden this home, one living, Irl; Rhoda J., wife of Josiah T. Walthall, now residing in Mill township, and the mother of two children, Telfor and Hazel D.; Ansel R., who married Miss Minnie Jones, and who has one child, Herbet, this little family is pleasantly located on a farm in Mill township; Mary A., wife of Harvey H. Jay, also resides in Mill township; and David E., who married Miss Minnie C. Cox, they are the proud parents of two children, Vivian and Gathel. This constitutes a happy family, and when the children with their children gather in for a day's visit with "grandma and grandpa" it makes a lively crowd, and one which is enjoyed by all.

Rev. David Harris is not only successful as an agriculturist but devotes much of his time and attention to the dairy business, which he has carried on in connection with general farming since 1897, having in all fifty-five cattle, forty-four of which are milch cows of the best variety, Jersey and Short-horn. In 1899 Mr. Harris had the contract of furnishing the Soldiers' Home with milk. One of the most attractive improvements on this farm is an immense barn, which Mr. Harris built in the winter of 1898 and 1899, which covers six thousand square feet, the

main portion of the building being 44x90 feet, with an ell forty-five feet square; there is also on this farm two houses and two other barns.

Mr. Harris in politics is a staunch Republican, casting one vote for Lincoln, a fact of which he speaks with great pride. In religion Mr. and Mrs. Harris are Orthodox Friends, he being a minister in this church for twelve years, during which time he has officiated at many weddings and been a comforter in time of death. He has also been an elder for a great many years and has held a number of other offices, and his wife is also an elder in the society. Mr. Harris is one of the oldest residents of Grant county and has performed his part in elevating it from its former wild state to its present advanced condition. In public improvements he is ever ready to lend a helping hand, and as he is never less generous than his neighbors has well earned the good name and the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

DENNIS McVICKER.

Dennis McVicker has been a resident of Jefferson township too long to need an introduction to the people of Grant county, Indiana, and a history of the representative citizens of this community would be decidedly incomplete were he not included in the number. He is a product of this county, having been born within its precincts May 31, 1847, and is the eldest of a family of six children born to David and Anna (Dean) McVicker. He traces his ancestors to Scotland, in which soil the family tree was deep-rooted and whose branches have spread to all

parts of the civilized world. Two cousins left their native home in 1690 and settled in Ireland about the time the famous battle of Boyne was fought. Their descendents, more venturesome than they, crossed the ocean and made a home in the new world, the younger generation comprising the family of Dennis McVicker. David McVicker is elsewhere represented in this work.

The old log school-house was still in vogue when Dennis McVicker began his primary education, the school being kept up mainly by subscription and continuing about sixty days, and the master's rod forming an important part in the course. He next entered the Normal, which was located at Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, and remained there three years, during 1864-5 and 6. He was a close student and completed the classical course with a general average of ninety-nine per cent. His average was even higher in the Grant county schools, reaching one hundred per cent. He spent four years as a pedagogue in this county and in 1869 engaged in the general merchandise business, first with a partner, later by himself. He was quite successful in this undertaking, but the close confinement was not conducive to good health and he was obliged to relinquish the business and seek employment that would take him more into the fresh air and sunshine.

In 1872 Dennis McVicker purchased his present estate of one hundred and sixty acres paying five hundred dollars down and going in debt for the balance. Only thirty-five acres were cleared and but few improvements had been put on, the house being made of logs. He and his estimable wife were not afraid of work and by their united efforts they they have cleared the ground for culti-

vation, paid all the indebtedness which stood against it, erected large, modern residence and outbuildings of commodious interior and tasty design, changing it to one of the most beautiful and valuable estates in the county. It is situated about a quarter of a mile from the city limits of Upland, and the University is only about forty rods from the residence.

Mr. McVicker was married November 28, 1878, to Miss Sylvana Freel, who was born October 14, 1852, in Darke county, Ohio, was a daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Mills) Freel and died September 6, 1900, her remains being interred at Matthews, Indiana. Her parents were early settlers of Darke county and were relatives of Thomas Corwin, the famous lawyer and wit, who lived in the early part of the nineteenth century, was representative of Ohio, resigned to become its governor, and was later United States senator and secretary of the treasury. Jesse Freel was a veteran of the Civil war and served his country faithfully and well. There were thirteen children in the family, eleven of whom are living; the mother and three of the sons reside in Marion, Indiana, as do five of the daughters, while another son makes his home in St. Louis. They are all well to do, prosperous people. Mr. and Mrs. McVicker have one son and two daughters, all living at home. L. Grace, the eldest of the family, graduated from the graded schools of Upland with the class of 1895, and three years later graduated from the literary department of Taylor University. She is a musician and is perfecting herself in this study by instruction from the best teachers. She is a prominent member of the literary clubs of the University and is regarded as one of the most efficient teachers in the coun-

ty, being employed in the graded schools of Upland. Bessie, the youngest child, is a student in the seventh grade and is a bright child; she is also taking instruction in music. Burr, the only son and successor of his father, graduated from the common school in the class of '98, his average being above ninety-one per cent. He is now a student of the Upland high school. He has an inherited love of agricultural pursuits and delights in fine stock. It is safe to say he will be a valued assistant to his father in a few years.

Dennis McVicker is a Democrat and votes the national ticket, but in local affairs he is governed by the man, supporting the man best fitted for the office, regardless of his politics. He has frequently served his party in county, state and congressional conventions, and for fourteen years he served on the Democratic central committee in Grant county. He has not aspired to office, had he done so there is no question of his success as he is a popular man among all classes and is admirably fitted to serve in an official capacity. He has transacted a great deal of legal business for the township but public life has appealed to him in vain. He has been a busy man and his time has been too fully occupied with private business to squander it in politics. He belongs to a number of fraternal orders, among them Arcana Lodge, No. 353, F. & A. M., of Upland. He was exalted to the Royal Arch degree at Hartford City, and in his younger days was lecturer in their school of instruction. He is a member of the Miami Wigwam, Red Men of America, and has passed all the chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been one of the first to assist any project which had for its object the upbuilding of the

community, and Taylor University received substantial aid during process of erection. He is a man of sterling character and his well-known principles of honor and integrity have gained for him an enviable reputation.

The family are prominent in social circles and are the center of all neighborhood gatherings. Although but little past the golden mile-stone Mr. McVicker has seen wonderful growth and development within the county. The log school-house of his boyhood has given way to neat brick and frame structures with comfortable furnishings. The iron horse traverses the estate from boundary to boundary over a network of roads, and the journey which is to-day completed in a few minutes then took a day or more. In those days the grain was hauled to Muncie by wagon over dirt roads that were often well night impassable. Now the farmer has the pike road to travel to the nearby market, or if his goods are to be sent at a distance, he has his choice of a dozen markets, and can get his goods to their destination and receive pay therefore without leaving home. Electric lights illuminate the cities and larger towns, while friends who are miles apart may readily converse with each other in ordinary tones. These are a few of the many changes which has come under the observation of Mr. McVicker during his residence in Indiana, and it is worthy of observation that he has kept pace with the improvements.

DR. SAMUEL S. HORNE.

One who traces his ancestry back to that sturdy race of people emigrating from Scotland, Dr. Samuel S. Horne, Sr.—his father

having been born in Dumfries, in 1807, a son of William Horne, who was a Presbyterian minister—received his education at Edinburgh where he took up the study of law, but became interested in “the new world” and came to Canada where he married Miss Mary P. Armstrong, who was also of Scotch descent being born in Edinburgh. After their marriage they moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where he entered the Medical College and also attended a course of lectures, after which he began the practice of medicine in Switzerland county, Indiana, remaining there until the spring of 1848, when he brought his family to Grant county, choosing Jonesboro as his new home, where he continued the practice of medicine until called from this earth to the realms above.

During his many years of practice in Grant county, the elder Dr. Horne became widely known and has spent many a cold winter's night riding on horseback, guided by Indian trails or cow paths to the homes where lay the loved ones who entrusted their lives to his care. He was gentle and kind in the sick-room, a fact which made him very popular. Not only did he practice in Jonesboro and Grant county, but received many calls from Delaware, Madison and Howard counties and as far south as Regdon, making these long trips on horseback a practice in which he continued, seldom preferring a buggy. With all this exposure he always enjoyed the best of health and felt that the outdoor exercise was beneficial to him, but he found in later years that he could not stand what he once did, and for two years previous to his death he was denied the privilege of attending to his work which he had so faithfully done for a quarter of a century, and departed this life in April, 1874.

He lived a devoted Christian, being a lifelong member of the Presbyterian church, in which he and his wife were active and devoted members.

Eleven children graced the Doctor's home, named in the order of birth as follows: William, deceased, who was master mechanic and engineer, he also served his country during the war of the Rebellion and was placed as engineer in the Mississippi river squadron; Margaret married G. W. Wiley, and departed this life in 1882; Mary P. died in 1886, the wife of Mr. William L. Shoemaker; Robert H. is engaged in the drug business in Marion; Isabelle, now Mrs. Ephraim B. Wheeler; of Indianapolis; Marion married Dr. John McKinstry and died in 1882. Samuel S., our subject, of which further mention will be given; Catharine, widow of Robert Jay residing in Marion; John who is engaged in the produce business in Marion; Lizzie, wife of S. G. Baldwin, who has charge of a large insurance business, also residing in Marion; and the last born died in infancy. The mother of this interesting family passed away in 1856. The father was again joined in wedlock, this time selecting as his wife Miss Caroline Simons. To this union one child was born, Charles E., now a resident of Jonesboro.

Dr. Samuel S. Horne, Jr., was born in Louisville, Kentucky, May 30, 1844, and when but four years of age was brought by his parents to Jonesboro, Grant county, Indiana. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of Jonesboro, thus forming the first "stepping stone" for a higher class of study, to which was added a course in the Spiceland Academy, after which he completed his education in Wabash College. He was a devoted student,

and made much of the advantages offered him. He had but one aim in life, that of following his father in his life's profession, and after leaving college went into the office with his father and began the study of medicine. In his father he found an ever ready helper, always willing to assist him in getting over the hard obstacles which came in his way. To finish his studies he entered the Medical College of Ohio, where he graduated with honors in the class of 1869, after which he came to Jonesboro and formed a partnership with his father, who was quite advanced in years and who appreciated the fact that he now had one to relieve him of many long and arduous trips. They retained this partnership until the death of the father, since which time he, in connection with his general practice, conducted a drug store and from 1872 to 1876 was in partnership with his brother Robert, in 1893 he formed a partnership with G. W. McKinney.

Dr. Samuel S. Horne selected as his life companion the lovable and genial daughter of John Zeek, Miss Loretta, in whom he has found a faithful wife and a devoted mother. Two children were born to gladden these parents, but the death angel came and took from them Orrin, their first born, when he was but seven years of age; this was their first great sorrow and one which was hard for them to bear; to be denied the pleasure of those good-night kisses and the childish prattle, made their home a lonely one indeed. Their last born, Isabelle, is now the wife of F. A. Lucas, and is established in a pleasant home in Jonesboro.

Dr. Horne, though he has passed the half century mark, is an energetic and up-to-date gentleman ever ready to profit by

the experience of others and keeping abreast with the times, professionally and socially. He devotes much time to medical societies, being a member of the Grant County Medical Society, Delaware, Delaware District cal Society, Delaware District, The Indiana State Medical Society and The American Medical Association, in all of which he is a valuable member and an ardent worker.

Fraternally he is quite popular, being a member of the Masonic Order, Jonesboro Lodge No. 101, and Marion Chapter R. A. M., of Marion; is a member of the Elks Lodge, and also is prominently identified with the Knights of Pythias Lodge of Jonesboro. He especially enjoys the social features of these societies and is ever ready to lend a helping hand in their behalf.

Politically the Doctor is a Democrat. Mrs. Horne is a member of the Presbyterian church, in which she is an active worker.

It is befitting to say that Dr. Horne is finishing the work begun by his father, and is characterized by a humane sympathy and kindness which, taken together with his integrity and honor, have gained for him the esteem of all.

ISAAC BRADFORD (DECEASED).

Isaac Bradford, whose death occurred on the 4th of June, 1900, after a very brief illness, the disease—diabetes—having developed quite suddenly, was one of the most successful as well as one of the larger farmers of the county, where he had been in active operation more than half of the past century, having come to the county in 1844, following his father, George W. Bradford,

who had come two years previously, and of whom more extended mention is made in connection of other members of the family.

Hardy county, Virginia, was the place of the birth of Isaac and the date June 2, 1816, thus having, at his death, entered his eighty-fifth year. In the month of November, after passing his twentieth year, he left the old Virginia home and rode on horseback to Clinton county, Ohio, as is recorded in his old memorandum book, which he kept with considerable care and which is now preserved by his son Asbury. He had early formed the habits of doing things in a careful, methodical manner, and had even retained much of the copy of the work he did while in school, which, while not of the most advanced, afforded him a most excellent training for his future business life. Much attention was paid by the teachers of those days to the excellence of copy work, much stress being paid to neatness of hand writing, which his old books shows to have been quite well executed. He secured a place at nine dollars per month, the employment being ordinary farm labor, his wages, however, being immediately increased to fourteen dollars, at which it remained for a period of six years that he continued for the one man.

In the meantime, on the 10th of December, 1840, Isaac Bradford was united in matrimony to Miss Susan Spray, who had been born in Warren county, Ohio, and who was some seven years his junior. Subsequent to the completion of six years as a laborer he rented his employer's farm, which he operated for three years, during which time he made substantial progress from the financial standpoint. By this time his elder half-brothers—Leonard, John, George and

Daniel—as well as his father and even other members of the family, had come to Grant county, Indiana, and hearing favorable reports from them he resolved that he, too, would join the western movement, as he had some four years before he made the removal came out to inspect the country, entering a tract of land, for which the old land patents made out on regulation parchment and signed by the then president—Martin Van Buren—and bearing the date of 1840, are still kept in the family archives by his children. With wife and two children, the youngest an infant in arms, he made the journey to the new home, bringing all the necessary household furniture and utensils. While erecting a hewed-log house, which, by the way, is still standing, he lived with his father some four miles distant, but in a short time he was able to move into his own house, which stood in the midst of heavy timber, the entire tract of land still being in its virgin condition.

This immediate section of the country lies rather flat and level, so much so that the most essential thing to do in starting a farm was the means of getting rid of the surplus water that during much of the year nearly covered the entire surface. By co-operation with such few other settlers as had come into the region he secured, after a deal of labor and effort, a suitable outlet to carry off the water, when he could clear a few acres, feeling that he would receive some benefit from its cultivation. The cultivation of the tract under such conditions was greatly in contrast to what he had been accustomed to in Ohio, but having started in to make a farm with the conditions apparent, he was not of the stuff that was liable to shirk the responsibility, and pushed

on till he could see the greater part of those serious difficulties overcome. He laid a great deal of the old style timber ditches, the only means of insuring the returns in a crop for the labor in clearing, planting and cultivation. In the course of years this was all replaced by the more modern style of tile drains, the entire farm being underlaid with hundreds of rods of such draining, which continues to attend to the demands, and by which means the former swamps and ponds have been transformed into the most fertile and productive fields. He reclaimed from the forest about one hundred acres, although he became the proprietor of something like four hundred acres beside the homestead. However, this was nearly all distributed among his children as they arrived at maturity, his plan being to give each about fourteen hundred dollars, to which he later added until he had provided each with what he counted as two thousand dollars.

Mr. Bradford ever adhered to the systematic manner of conducting his business, everything being done in its proper season and in a certain manner, so that he was generally recognized as the most methodical man of the entire community. Realizing the value of the better grades of stock he took an active part in the development of his own stock, feeling considerable pride in knowing that the neighborhood was benefited by his efforts in that direction. He made stock-growing and feeding the main features of his operations, though he raised large quantities of the ordinary grains of the state.

He never allowed his business to lag, but took care that it moved according to his premeditated plans, though he was not a

hard man with those who were employed by him, remembering his own experience as a hired hand, and realizing the encouragement that an employe often needs.

Retaining his mental faculties with undiminished vigor he continued to carry on his own operations, not relegating any feature of an extensive business to others, who would have gladly relieved him of the onerous responsibility. His determination was to so continue to the end, which he did with unabated virility until the grim destroyer appeared and laid hold on him with an insidious and fatal disease, by which he soon saw he was to be overcome.

With due regard to the disposition of his estate he made all necessary arrangements, naming his son Asbury as one of the administrators to make the final disposal and settlement, which was done in accordance with his own expressed desires. While he had not aspired to political recognition he ever retained a close relation to the Republican party, believing that its principles most clearly expressed his own views as to the advancement of the nation's welfare, and never swerving from confidence in the management of public affairs so long as such men as had founded the great party were at the head of the nation.

Some thirty years since the Society of Friends had endeavored to establish a local society in his neighborhood; the simplicity of their lives and religion holding so nearly in accord with his ideas of right and justice that he became identified with them, thereafter holding membership with the society at Marion, where he generally attended. When he passed to the other shore to take a place in "Jerusalem, the golden," he did it

with the fullest faith in the reunion to former friends and the salvation for eternity of his own soul.

Thirty-seven years and more had he and his former companion traveled the pathway of life, when she was called to a higher sphere, her successor being Mrs. Dinah Jessup, who was, however, a sister to the former wife, and with whom he lived happily until her own demise, both of them lying in the cemetery at Union chapel and near whom his own remains were placed.

Five of eight children born to the former marriage have survived him. At his second marriage a daughter of his wife—Clara Jessup—became a member of the family, so remaining until her marriage to Charles Huff, both now being teachers in the county. Some years later another daughter—Charity—came to live with them, and is still a resident in the old house, which resounded for so many years with the gleeful chatter and laughter of a number of joyous children. But a few more years and all of those who came to this wild region will have passed to a reward conferred by a higher Power, when these records will be taken down and searched for something of those who have gone. The names of many worthy men and noble women will be found, but no page will bring to relief a more worthy man than him whose life we have thus faintly portrayed. Those who remain feel the loss of a kind friend, a warm companion and an honorable gentleman, and, may feel with that venerable man whose soul was the essence of poetry, that

To the past go more dead faces—

Every year;

As the loved leave vacant places—

Every year;

Everywhere the sad eyes meet us,
In the evening's gloom they greet us,
And to come to them entreat us—
Every year.

FRANCIS ASBURY BRADFORD.

Among the progressive and substantial farmers of Washington township, Grant county, Indiana, and whose desirable estate lies some seven miles to the northeast of the county seat, is Francis Asbury Bradford, who was born on the homestead of his father, but a short distance from his own home, on the 27th of August, 1850. Attention is called to a more complete record of his father—Isaac Bradford—on another page of this work.

The boyhood years of Francis A. were passed without much variation from the ordinary life experienced by the country lad of that time, receiving such education as the country schools afforded, which in his case was sufficient to enable him to teach school himself, which he did for one winter term; but to which he felt that he would not care to devote his career, believing that other lines promised greater and more satisfactory results.

Twenty days before attaining his twenty-third year, Francis A. was joined "for better, for worse," to Miss Maria L. Landess, of whose father—Lewis Landess—the reader will find further mention elsewhere. She had just passed her twentieth year, and being a young lady of rare good sense, coupled with more than ordinary attractiveness, was one of the most popular girls of the community, few gatherings being thought complete without her animat-

ing presence. The wisdom of his choice has been strengthened and emphasized by the passing years, she having been accorded the most fascinating and inspiring member of a wide circle of acquaintances.

The farming operations of Francis A. Bradford began on an eighty-acre tract, for which he had gone six hundred dollars in debt, and which had but a small clearing with an indifferent hewed-log house, with fully one-half of the tract of no value till it was ditched. He has added another eighty acres, making the home farm a very desirable one of one hundred and sixty acres, of which he has placed in cultivation upwards of three-fourths of the whole, more than forty acres being reclaimed from the ponds, the water covering it the greater part of the year. By the installation of a system of drainage, which he followed up with energy and perseverance, succeeding the original timber ditches with tile, he has brought the entire tract into a most fertile and productive state, the crops of all kinds grown upon it fully compensating the proprietor for the great labor and effort required to conquer the forests and slashes.

The convenient and commodious barn was erected in 1881, the former planned improvements being brought to a climax by the building of a modern residence some six years later. The traveler, who passes over the Washington pike to the region of Van Buren, has his attention involuntarily drawn to this beautiful and attractive farm, there being none more fully meeting the requirements of a model place, along the entire road, which is lined with desirable and well-tilled farms. The fields, bearing prodigious crops, bespeak the oversight of a master mind, indicating the following of

well-digested plans in rotation of crops and in the manner of tillage. The sleek, fat cattle grazing in the pastures, as well as the contented swine all tell the story of careful breeding and scientific handling.

The observer can readily judge that here is a farm whose owner feels a pride in his occupation, giving it that care and attention which, if turned in other lines of business, would almost insure most satisfactory returns. He conducts a farm, not simply for the money to be made, but he loves the line of business, and finds here that comfort and freedom from anxiety that scarcely ever accompanies mercantile or professional life. To successfully carry on an enterprise of this character at the present time, requires the exercise of the same qualities needed in operating a railroad or conducting a large manufacturing institution, every detail being looked after with that attention that brings a most happy reward for the labor and effort bestowed.

Mr. Bradford has recently secured eighty acres of the old homestead, it being a part of the estate of which he was chosen by his father as one of the administrators. Some definite idea may be gathered of the extent of this estate and of the responsibilities resting upon the administrator, when it is learned that a bond of twenty-thousand dollars is required. His brother, Oliver, whose death occurred but recently, also chose him as the administrator of his estate, a duty which he has carried out with good faith to all concerned, his success in that matter increasing the general impression of his fitness for work of that character.

While never an aspirant for political honors Mr. Bradford has ever evinced a decided interest in the various movements

of his party, being often chosen as a delegate to the conventions and other formative bodies, where he has carried a certain degree of weight with those who are the recognized party leaders.

The Bradford family are Grace and Eulalie, the former of whom was graduated from the common schools, obtaining the highest grade of any graduate of the township for the year 1900. The youngest child is Francis Edward, and all of these are still under the parental roof; another, a foster son—Carl Bradford—was reared in the home from the age of early childhood till assuming for himself the duties incident to the support of a wife, receiving the same care and oversight that was conferred upon their own children.

No movement is made in the township that has for its object the advancement of the interests of the community, but finds in Mr. Bradford a most cordial support—the schools, the churches, and all that makes for better citizenship, having felt his influence for their progress.

WILLIAM K. MENDENHALL.

In writing the biographical reviews, which are contained within the covers of this volume, pleasure is found in adding to the list the name of William K. Mendenhall, who is one of the most highly respected and successful agriculturists of Mill township, Grant county, and who was born in Wayne county, Indiana, July 17, 1845, a son of John and Eunice (Haisley) Mendenhall. This family will be remembered among the pioneers of this county. William K. is one of eight children, having three brothers and four sisters. This was in-

deed a happy home circle, made all the more so by the joyous prattle of the little ones; but the death angel, whom we sometimes feel is unjust, came and took from this home the light, life and comforter, the mother. It was then that William K., who was but five years of age was brought to realize what it was to be denied the mother's love, as she, like all mothers, was ever ready to share his childish troubles and "smooth the troubled waters."

William K. Mendenhall was at this time taken by his uncle, Eli Haisley, and the separation from his parents, as well as being denied the companionship of his little brothers and sisters, caused many a heart ache and many a childish cry, of which no one knew. In 1852 he came with this good uncle, who had so kindly taken the responsibility of rearing him, to Grant county, and who settled in Liberty township, where William K. remained until twenty-one years of age, being allowed the privilege of attending school, which was limited at that time to but a very few months during the winter season; he also rendered valuable assistance on the farm, a fact which his uncle appreciated, and when time came for him to leave his adopted parental roof, his uncle gave him two colts, valued at one hundred and twenty-five dollars. He then went to farming on his own account, renting land for two years, but, with the desire to see the world and to investigate the stories of adventure, as well as success which were then so widely talked of by those who had been west, he decided to try his luck and went as far as Iowa, where he remained one year; then, wishing to further his exploits he again "folded his tent," this time going to Kansas, where he entered a home-

stead of one hundred and sixty acres, located near Independence. At the end of the third year he felt satisfied with his experience in that locality and preferred his home state to that of "grasshoppers and hot winds," and returned to his old home in Grant county.

William K. Mendenhall was married in March, 1876, to Miss Caroline Shugart, who is a daughter of Cornelius and Harriet Shugart. To this union have been born three children, named in order of birth as follows: Homer S.; Otway C. and Walter K. With this family of bright and interesting children to gladden their hearts, Mr. and Mrs. Mendenhall spent many happy years on the farm of one hundred and twenty acres located in Franklin township, which they purchased soon after their marriage and which when purchased resembled a wild forest more than home, and it required much time and labor to make the necessary improvements; but with time and toil they carved out of this forest a comfortable home and one where their friends spent with them many pleasant days and, where, as they look back, think of it as the most pleasant time of their lives. This farm is now a credit to its township, being under a high grade of cultivation and being also improved with two thousand rods of tiling, but Mr. Mendenhall was not satisfied with farming alone, and for the past six years has been engaged in the dairy business, in which he takes great pride in furnishing to his customers the best milk, and they knowing it is from the "Forest Grove Dairy" needs no further recommendation as to its excellency.

In politics Mr. Mendenhall is a staunch Republican and feels proud that he is ever ready to assist the party which he so earn-

estly supports. In religion he is a worshiper with the Friends or Quaker church, and in which he and his wife have long been worthy and respected workers.

As before stated, Mr. Mendenhall has resided in this county for many years and is universally esteemed as an upright, honorable gentleman and valued citizen.

JAMES LAFAYETTE BARLEY.

James L. Barley, of the firm of Barley & Spencer, proprietors of a saw and planing mill and lumber yard, and also dealers in hardware in Marion, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Lugar Creek, four miles east of Marion, April 5, 1851.

Henry Barley, father of James L., was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania; was there reared to farming and was married and came to Grant county, Indiana, in 1840, entered one hundred and sixty acres of heavily timbered land, which he subsequently developed into a first-class farm. In 1869 Henry traded his farm for the Couner flouring-mill, three miles down the river from Marion, which mill, with the elder two of his sons, Jacob and Christopher, he operated about six years, or until his death, which occurred in 1874, when he was sixty-seven years old; a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he had been an elder for many years, although he had been reared a Lutheran, but there was no church of the latter denomination at that time in Marion, he for that reason affiliated with the former. In politics he was a staunch Democrat.

To the marriage of Henry Barley with Mary Snyder, a native of Pennsylvania,

there were born eleven children, two of whom died in infancy. Those who attained years of maturity were born in the following order: Jacob S., who has been twice married; Elizabeth, who is now the widow of Philip Shira; Christopher S., who was killed in a saw-mill in 1878; Valentine, who died in 1869; Martin B., who died in 1893; Christina, widow of Lyman Shira; Clara, who was married to John Steward and died in 1890; James L., whose name opens this sketch; and Althea, married to Felix Blackburn. The mother of this family died in 1875, at the age of sixty-three years, and was also a devout member of the Presbyterian church.

Nicholas Barley, father of Henry Barley, came from Germany to America in 1784, and settled in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1792. He had only fifty dollars in money when he landed, and of this he owed forty dollars for his passage. Soon after reaching Bedford county he purchased one hundred and fifty acres of wooded land on credit at four dollars per acre, to which he added from time to time until he became the owner of over a thousand acres, and was one of the most successful and prominent citizens of Bedford county.

October 20, 1786, Nicholas Barley married Miss Mary E. Wagner, and to this marriage were born fourteen children. Mrs. Barley died in 1835, at the age of sixty-nine years, but Mr. Barley survived until 1848, when he expired in the faith of the Lutheran church, of which he had been an elder for many years, and had assisted in erecting the first church edifice for that denomination in the neighborhood.

The boyhood days of James Lafayette Barley, or Lafe Barley, as he was familiarly

called, were passed on the home farm, and in the meantime he attended the public schools until eighteen years of age, when he entered his father's mill as an assistant and worked until 1872, when he married and located in Jalapa, Grant county, where he operated a saw-mill and also ran a threshing machine until 1886, when he sold out his property, came to Marion and formed a partnership with Robert J. Spencer and established the present business, which has been most prosperously conducted up to the present time.

October 2, 1872, James L. Barley married Miss Louisa J. Gordon, a native of Virginia, and to this union have been born four children, namely: Charles G., of the firm of Harwood & Barley, bedstead manufacturers; Albert C., of the firm of Miller & Barley, dry-goods merchants; Edith, a stenographer and bookkeeper, and making her home with her parents, and Frederick, still attending school. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics Mr. Barley is a stalwart Democrat, but has never accepted office.

Mr. Barley is one of the most public-spirited, useful and progressive citizens of Marion. He was one of the promoters and organizers, and is one of the owners of the Marion Ice & Cold Storage Company, and also of the George W. Steele & Company flouring-mill, and also has an interest, to a large extent, in a hard-wood manufacturing company at Vincennes, owned by Haas, Spencer & Barley.

The Barley family has long and favorably been known in Grant county, and none has been more respected and there are several sketches of its members in this work, which the reader may easily trace by reference to the index.

DR. JOHN A. MEEK.

Dr. John A. Meek is a man of scrupulous integrity and no unworthy act has ever been charge to him professionally or otherwise. He is courteous in his general intercourse, and especially so with members of the medical profession, and is numbered among our oldest and worthiest physicians in Jonesboro, Grant county, Indiana. He was born December 8, 1820, in Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana, but at the age of five years he with his parents moved on a farm, where he assisted his father in the farm work until twenty years of age. His preliminary education was obtained at the common schools, where he took the best advantage of his opportunity in getting an education, but the means were limited, as their terms were of but a few months in the year and the instructors not of the best, and after completing his educational career he became dissatisfied with quiet, country life and, wanting to see more of the world joined a party and went down the Ohio river where he became engaged in the buying and selling of wood, taking it to the city of New Orleans by means of a flat boat; he remained in the south one year, when he again engaged in farming on his father's farm, staying there two years, but as his own heart's desire had always been to take up the profession of medicine, he began reading with Dr. John M. Swallon, of Abington, Indiana, and there remained for three years.

Dr. John A. Meek came to Jonesboro February 14, 1848; it was then but a burgh of seventy-five inhabitants, the business portion of the town consisting of three stores. At this time there were no doctors located here, but in Marion were Dr. Constabul Lomox, Dr. Foster, Dr. Stephen Ayres and

Dr. St. John, all of whom are deceased. In these days the means of travel were less commodious than now, the doctors being compelled to make their professional calls on horseback and at times to walk through forests, being unable to ride through; some of their trips were long and perilous, and the hardships endured by these good and faithful old family physicians stand as monuments to their memories.

Dr. John A. Meek was twice married, for his first bride he chose Miss Sarah A. Weaver, born May 20, 1820, this marriage taking place on November 27, 1842. To this union were born five children, named in order of birth as follows: Perry S., born November 11, 1843, deceased, was a soldier in the Civil war; James R., born April 24, 1845; Mary J., born May 7, 1846, now deceased; Rose A., born October 4, 1848; John A., Jr., born July 25, 1851, now residing in Ohio. The mother of this family passed away August 16, 1854.

On June 4, 1862, Dr. Meek was again joined in wedlock, selecting for his wife Miss Diana R. Pool, born at Petersburg, Pennsylvania, 1840, who was the daughter of John V. Pool, who came to Grant county in 1853. Ten children came to gladden this union, named in order of birth as follows: Charley N., who was born August 28, 1865; Julia E., now deceased, was born January 22, 1868; Allie Belle, born February 22, 1869, deceased; Amanda L., born December 9, 1870, died in infancy; Audley M., deceased, born February 4, 1873; Herman W., born June 5, 1874; William V., born August 15, 1876; Fred E., born January 19, 1880, a twin to Frank L., who is a telegraph operator at Decatur, Indiana; and Harry C., born May 29, 1884.

The Doctor had been in continuous practice from 1848 until 1862, when he answered to the call of the nation when he joined the Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, serving as assistant surgeon; but here he remained only two years, being discharged on account of disability, much to his disappointment. While in the service he did duty in a number of southern states, principally in Alabama, Texas and Tennessee, and was with General Banks on the Red River expedition. After his return he was welcomed home by his many friends and patrons, and again became engaged in his chosen profession.

In politics the Doctor is a Democrat. Mrs. Meek is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dr. John A. Meek is one of our oldest and most highly respected citizens, and has well earned the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

OLIVER SMITH DAVIS.

Oliver Smith Davis, a prominent dairyman of Grant county, Indiana, was born in Liberty township, that county, November 9, 1851, and is a son of George and Charlotte (Baldwin) Davis. George Davis was a native of Ohio, who came at an early day to Wayne county, Indiana, with his father, Joseph Davis, who had entered government land near Richmond. George was the father of ten children, eight of whom grew to adult years; six of these are still living and have families, viz.: Franklin W.; Mary; Oliver; Nathan; Catherine; and Joseph. In later years George Davis moved from Wayne to Grant county, where he is a highly respected citizen.

Oliver S. Davis was educated in the district schools and grew to manhood on his father's farm, remaining at home until his marriage in 1872, when he moved to a rented farm in Center township. His wife was Miss Evangeline Jay, daughter of Denny and Anna Jay. Four children were the fruit of this marriage, namely: Herman L., who resides in Center township; Melvin, deceased; Harvey W.; and Ida, all living at home. He remained one year on this rented farm and then purchased it, continuing to make it his home until 1882, in the meantime clearing and otherwise improving it. In 1882 he took up his residence on the place where he now lives, placing thereon all the fine improvements now seen there. He owns ninety acres, all told, fifty-one in the home place, all of which has been ditched and tiled by him, making it one of the best farms in the county. He carried on general farming until 1899 when he saw an opportunity to increase his income by engaging in dairying and has since conducted the College Park Dairy. He keeps a good class of graded cattle and has worked up a large patronage from the superior quality of the milk furnished. He still does general farming and has engaged in hog raising quite extensively, having now seventy head on his farm, and has made all he owns. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Friends church. His reputation for honesty and fair dealing is of the best, and he is quite popular among his neighbors.

HOWARD CROMWELL HAINES, M. D.

Howard Cromwell Haines, M. D., an eminent physician and surgeon of Sims township, Grant county, Indiana, was born

in Straightout, Highland county, Ohio, October 15, 1853, and is a son of William and Avaline (Thompson) Haines.

William Haines, grandfather of the Doctor, was born in eastern Pennsylvania in 1780, and there passed his entire life as a farmer. His son, also named William and the father of the Doctor, served an apprenticeship of seven years at tanning, but never received one cent for his time and labor. Afterwards, however, at Leesburg, Highland county, Ohio, he did an extensive business in his line for at least eleven years. By two marriages, William, the Doctor's father, begat twenty children, nine of whom were born by his first wife and were named: Hyllinda, who was married to Judge Haines; Ellen, now Mrs. Joseph Winters; Isaac, who died in the army and was buried at Little Rock, Arkansas; Ruth Ann, married to Dr. Watson; Sarah, the wife of L. Perdue; Jane, wife of Royal Denny; Elizabeth, married to Cyrus Stanley, county recorder; an infant that died unnamed, and Louretta, who died at the age of three years. To his second marriage, the mother of the Doctor and the daughter of John and Rebecca Thompson, there have been born eleven children, viz.: Joel V., Hanson F. and Mary Rebecca (twins), the later of whom is the wife of Rev. D. Carter, of Toledo, Ohio; Laura A., wife of ex-judge Hettington of the superior court of Jay county and residing at Portland; Emma V., now Mrs. Richard R. Adair, of Chattanooga, Tennessee; Ida married to Frank Hale, of Findlay, Ohio; Alice, who is the wife of David Crabbs, a merchant of Gibson City, Illinois; Nannie, who died when sixteen years old; Emmett, the fifth child, died at the age of two years, and William, the seventh child, died when three months



Dr. H. C. Haines Mrs Dr H C Haines

old; Howard C. is spoken of in full in paragraphs which follow.

When Howard C. Haines was quite young his parents removed from Straight-out to Leesburg, Highland county, Ohio, where the embryo physician attended the old style subscription school until eleven years of age, when the family removed to Portland, Jay county, Indiana, where young Howard C. was again placed in school. After finishing his education, young Howard C. was for about two years employed as a farmer at the end of which time he began the study of medicine under Dr. Snodgrass, of Marion, Indiana, with whom he remained two years and was fully prepared to enter the Marion Physio-Medical College, from which he was graduated two years later, and then took a post-graduate course at one of the medical colleges of Chicago, Illinois. He then entered upon the active practice of his profession at Sycamore, Howard county, Indiana, and from May 20, 1885, until August, 1887, met with a remarkable degree of success, his abilities being recognized from the start. At the date last mentioned he located in the village of Sims, Grant county, Indiana, where his patronage has been of so satisfactory a character that he has since made it his permanent home, and later became president of the Sims Improvement Company.

May 8, 1888, Dr. Haines was united in marriage with Miss Laura J. Sheron, daughter of William and Adeline (Gifford) Sheron, who has borne him seven children: Ena, June 3, 1889; Homer Guyld, August 7, 1890; Raymond, November 5, 1893, died in infancy; William Sheron, June 29, 1895, died July 27, 1897; one unnamed, July 26,

1899; Adeline and Avaline twins. Adaline died when but three weeks old.

Besides being eminent as a physician Dr. Haines holds a prominent position as a useful and progressive citizen. He was one of the organizers of the Sims Citizens Gas & Oil Company, of which he is the president, and also conducts a livery, which he established for the accommodation of the public in 1896, and has also been president of the Sims Improvement Company; he has laid out ten acres of land in town lots, and likewise owns ten acres, which he keeps under a high state of cultivation. Socially the Doctor and wife mingle with the select residents of Grant county, and religiously are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and also trustee. In politics, the Doctor is a Prohibitionist.

ELMER E. KEEVER.

Elmer E. Keever is a resident of Monroe township, Grant county, Indiana, and was born September 26, 1862. He is a scion of one of the prominent pioneer families of the state and is a representative young agriculturist of this age, whose ability and sound judgment have caused him to be recognized as an authority on subjects of general interest to the farmer. His general line of conduct has been such as to inspire confidence and attach to him unswerving friends who take pride in his success in life. His father, Daniel C. Keever, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work, is well and widely known throughout Grant county, where he commands the general admiration

and esteem of the people. Eight sons and one daughter comprised the family, Elmer E. being the youngest.

Mr. Keever remained with his parents, giving them his assistance and what wages he earned until he reached his twenty-second birthday when he started out for himself. He married Miss Nancy Ann Lightle on August 6, 1884, and the young couple began their new life on a farm of forty acres which was given them by his father. This was covered with timber and it was necessary to cut down the trees and clear sufficient space in which to erect their cottage. Then ground was to be gotten ready for cultivation and hard work was necessary. They were frugal and industrious and have accumulated, partly by inheritance and partly by purchase, seventy-four and one-half acres of good land in this township. Their premises show care and thrift in their management and presents a neat, well kept appearance that promises well for the future of this practical and progressive young farmer. He has upon his farm only the best class of animals, his horses being well adapted to the work for which they are designed, while his Shropshire sheep and Poland China hogs are the very best breeds.

Mrs. Keever is a daughter of Levi and Keziah (Steele) Lightle, and was born July 14, 1867, in this vicinity, where she has also been brought up to womanhood. Her parents were natives of Ohio, coming to this county many years ago and taking an active part in the development of the country. Their family consisted of eleven children, all of whom are residents of the state at this time. Mrs. Keever is a woman whose superior endowment of head and heart have well fitted her to be the counselor and as-

sistant of her husband, and whose kind and genial disposition have won the strong friendship of all who know her. Her marriage with Mr. Keever has been blessed with one son, Bundy, who graduated with the class of 1900, receiving his diploma on March 17. Her home is a model of neatness, due to her personal care, and she is considered one of the best housekeepers in Grant county. She and her husband are members of the Friends church and are also attendants of the Sunday-school, of which he is treasurer. They contribute liberally to each organization, and are stanch advocates of the public-school system, believing in employing only the best teachers and in paying them liberal salaries. Indeed, they represent the best element that goes to make up a thriving, progressive community, and are respected by all classes. Especially are they valued in the social circles, and their latch string is always found outside their door. In politics Mr. Keever is a Republican, casting his first presidential vote for "The Plumed Knight," James G. Blaine, whose wise diplomacy did so much for his country.

DR. ORLANDO L. STOUT.

Dr. Orlando L. Stout, whose name introduces this biographical review, was born in Grant county, Indiana, December 6, 1853, and is a son of John and Catharine (Yount) Stout, whose full review is represented elsewhere in this book. His early life was spent upon his father's estate, and in the development of a forest home into one of the most valuable homes in the township of Monroe. His early educational training was obtained in the common schools which

was supplemented by a course of higher instruction in the Jonesboro school after which he entered the teachers' preparatory course at the Marion Normal, where he fully prepared for teaching, which he successfully followed for five terms in Monroe and Van Buren townships; but after the fourth term he began the study of medicine under Dr. J. D. Lacy and Dr. Cory, and in 1879 entered the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, Kentucky, in the spring of 1880, and there pursued the study of medicine and surgery, graduating therefrom June, 1881, in a class of 85.

The Doctor first located in Markle, Indiana, where he practiced but six months, but preferring to be among his old friends, he removed in 1882 to this place, where he has since been in active practice and has acquired for himself an enviable position in the hearts of all. He wedded Miss Frances M. Saxon, October 27, 1882, who was born in Richland township, Grant county, in 1856, and was a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Dusang) Saxon. She received her education in the common schools of her native county.

To Doctor and Mrs. Stout have been born three children, one of whom is living, Ellis Trent, a bright and interesting boy, who graduated from the Upland Grammar School in the class of 1899, and is now taking a course in the high school department. He is a boy of quick and vigorous intellect and takes especial pride in his work, and will acquit himself honorably and is a credit to his parents.

Mrs. Stout is of that kind and cordial disposition, which makes friends where ere she goes as well as making a lovable companion and indulgent mother. Socially she

is a member of the Rebecca Lodge, No. 342, at Upland, Indiana.

Doctor Stout in his political sense has chosen the Prohibition party as the one which appeals to his convictions, though the Doctor has never taken a radical stand in the political arena in the latter years of his life.

Socially he is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 482, at Upland, Indiana, in which he is Master of the Exchequer. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 252, in which he is the present P. G. He is also identified with a number of the leading medical societies, being a member of the Grant County Medical Society, The Indiana State Medical Society and The American Medical Association, in all of which he is an active and valuable member.

Doctor Stout is a gentleman who has aimed at all times to keep abreast of the times in his profession and his library contains many of the most able works on medicine and surgery. He is also interested in educational work, being vice-president of the board of trustees of the Taylor University and has served four years as school trustee.

He has been successful in life, not only from a professional but as financial standpoint as well, having in his name both city and country property.

Both the Doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Upland, where they have many friends and Mrs. Stout is an active worker in the social circles.

Doctor Stout is genial and companionable, and because kindly disposed toward all, he holds the respect of the community

in general. The esteem in which he is held in the community is inspired not alone by his professional success, but by his upright character and life and record as a good citizen.

George Stout, the grandfather of Dr. O. L. Stout, was a man of splendid physical development and strong endurance, a necessary requisite in one who was to brave the hardships of a new country. He was of English extraction but was a native of North Carolina, where he was born September 9, 1791. He came with his parents to Ohio two years after that state had been admitted into the Union, settling in Clinton county in 1804. The long, tiresome journey north was made by wagon, but there were no railroads in the state in those days and it was an unusual thing to fly over the ground at the rate of a mile a minute. He was quite a nimrod and many adventures fell to his share while on the chase. He was a good marksman and many the deer he brought down with his rifle. He was united in marriage with Miss Phoebe Lamb, by whom he had ten children, six of whom are yet living, honored and respected citizens of their respective homes, viz.: Naomi, a widow residing in Oswego, Kansas; Phoebe, a widow of Fort J——, California; John, father of our subject; Eliza, wife of Thomas Mills, a resident of Kansas; Sarah, a resident of Champaign, Illinois; and George, a carpenter and joiner of Constantine, Michigan. He had combined farming and coopering during his residence in Ohio, but in 1836 he loaded his family and household goods in wagons and came to Indiana, locating in this county. He entered one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government, his deed bearing the signature

of President Martin Van Buren. He was an interesting talker and recalled many incidents of the war of 1812 and other important events for the edification of his hearers. He was a Whig in his political convictions and both himself and wife were devout Quakers. He died November 13, 1876, in the ripeness of age and the consciousness of a well-spent life. His wife preceded him to her last resting place in 1854, when about fifty-six years old.

John Stout, the father of Doctor Stout, was born January 21, 1825, in Clinton county, Ohio, and was a lad of twelve years when his father located in this state. He is now a venerable gentleman of seventy-five years and has seen a wonderful growth and development in the county since his boyhood. There were no railroads in the county and Marion was then a struggling little hamlet with no thought of ever having her streets traversed by electric railway or lighted by arc light. Deer, bear and wolves infested the country and at night the latter would come around the dwellings in droves, making night hideous by their howls. The dwellings were constructed mostly of logs and the schools, where there were any, were of the same material. Probably in no particular has civilization taken a greater stride than in her schools. His first school was in a Quaker church, 20x30, made of logs, and the first school-house in the county was in Monroe township, made from round white oak logs with clapboard roof. A log was left out of each side in which a sash was fitted and panes of glass 8x10 inches were set in in a row to admit the light. The fire place occupied almost the entire end of the building and was made of clay and stones, and the chimney was

built of sticks and mud. The pupils were seated in a quadrangle, on seats made from splitt saplings hewed smooth, the legs being made of wooden pegs. The desks of the big boys and girls were large, wide slabs supported by wooden pins which were driven in an angle of the walls, and here the older scholars laboriously practiced their writing with quill pens. Steel pens were unknown in those days, the turkey and goose furnishing the quills from which the pens were made and kept in order by the master. The school-master of early times was more proficient in the use of the rod than in the art of pedagogy, believing that to spare the rod was to spoil the child, and he did his best to prevent the spoiling of the child. Monroe township was then unknown, and the first organization and election of the township was held in his father's log cabin, when the entire voting population was fifteen. However, the log cabin and school has turned out some smart men in their time, men of whom all Americans are proud; and the boys who are supplied with brawn and brain and plenty of pluck are bound to get on top by some means, be the path ever so rugged. Mr. Stout, it is needless to say, is a friend of the public school system and points with pride to the many modern structures that have sprung up all over the country as if specially inviting the young to come and gain knowledge. He was twenty-four years of age when he started for himself, and the industrious habits formed in early youth and the firm determination to win, were of far more value to him than money alone would have been.

About this time, on October 8, 1850, he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine

Yount, who was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1824, and to whose wifely care and assistance he owes much of his present prosperity. On August 7, 1894, she quietly dropped to sleep and was gathered in the arms of the Father, there to await the coming of her loved ones. Six children were born to them, six sons, all of whom are living and the pride of their fathers heart: Josiah is the eldest and is engaged in farming in Pinson, Tennessee, where he is married and has a family of five children. At Fairmount he was a teacher for several years in this county before locating in the south. He is a Republican, and both he and his wife are members of the United Brethren church; Dr. Orlando is the second son and his history will be found on another page; Andrew Y. is the subject of these memoirs; William E. is engaged in husbandry in this township. He is a member of the United Brethren church as is his wife, while fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias and a Knight of the Maccabees. A Republican in politics he is an ardent advocate of temperance and has latterly been identified with the Prohibitionists; George H. Stout, the fifth son, was born July 4, 1863, on the old homestead upon which he still resides. He is one of the progressive young farmers of the township whose energetic and modern methods are doing much to lift the agricultural element out of the old ruts into a more elevated and scientific sphere. He bears a strong physical resemblance to his grandfather, having the same strong, robust frame and large stature. He was the first graduate from District No. 6 in 1882 and later spent one term in the Marion Normal. As an up-to-date farmer he has no superiors

and his natural admiration of nice, well-kept stock is nourished by the flourishing condition of his own animals. An excellent grade of cattle are found on his premises while the large slick hogs are pedigreed stock.

October 17, 1885, he was united in matrimony with Miss Lucy J. Nelson. They have one child, Claude, who will receive every advantage of a good education. He is at present a student in the eighth grade at school and shows a marked aptitude for mathematics and language. Mrs. Stout is a daughter of Martin and Alivia (Coulter) Nelson and was born in this township January 10, 1865.

Mr. Stout is a stanch Republican and heartily endorses the present administration: John W. Stout, youngest son of John Stout, went with Company A, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment of Indiana, to Cuba during the Spanish-American war. He possesses unusual business ability and is at present residing in Washington, D. C., where he has an appointment in the census office.

John Stout and wife began on eighty acres of land which is still included in the homestead, and the little log cabin which was their home and the birthplace of all but the eldest son, is still standing on the premises. The acreage was increased from time to time until they owned a full quarter of a section of land. This ground was covered with a heavy growth of timber and much of it was swampy, rendering it unfit for tillage in that condition. Hard work was needed to clear off the upper portions and get it ready for cultivation and stout hearts and willing hands promptly took hold and accomplished the task. As the years

passed new improvements were added, the low lands tiled, and to-day it is one of the most beautiful and fertile farms in the county, every foot under high cultivation. When this had been accomplished a modern brick residence was built which is at once convenient, comfortable and tasty. Not content with advancing his own welfare and that of his family he has been ever found ready to aid any worthy cause and three churches received liberal contributions from him for their building fund. His first presidential vote was cast for the Free Soil candidate, Van Buren, and General John C. Fremont also received his support. He was a strong abolitionist and has supported every candidate nominated by the Republican party. He is a man of pure Christian character, a member of the United Brethren church and has a multitude of friends in this vicinity who speak of him with such warm affection and enthusiasm as to convince us that they regard his friendship among their valued possessions.

GEORGE WEISENBURGER.

George Weisenburger, a well-known citizen and a thriving farmer of Sims township, Grant county, Indiana, is a native of Germany and was born at a village known by the name of Newburg, October 6, 1833, where he received a common-school and academic education, finishing his studies at the age of fourteen years. When he quit school he found employment at farming, to which he devoted his attention until twenty years old, and during this period of six years became thoroughly versed and inti-

mate with the calling. He was possessed of the robust physical attributes and mental acumen for which the natives of Germany are universally credited, and ere he had reached his majority felt himself to be able to make his way through the world, and the sequel will show that he had not over estimated his mental and physical powers.

About 1853, then George Weisenburger came to America to seek his fortune and found his first employment on a canal boat at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and for two years pursued this occupation, saving his salary for the greater part, as his living expenses were comparatively trifling, his board and lodging being had on the boat. He next went to work as a farm hand by the month, for which calling his early experience had fully qualified him, and so continued until his marriage, February 12, 1857, when he found himself able to purchase for himself and bride a farm they could call their own. He lived in Howard county until 1883, since when Grant county has been his home.

To Mr. Weisenburger, by his first marriage, were born seven children, viz.: Henry, born August 11, 1858; Mary, March 2, 1861, and married to David Frick; Catherine, born September 9, 1863, and married to Garry Hillagoss; Anna, born July 31, 1866, and now the wife of Zenon Heigleroad; Barbara, born February 26, 1869, is the wife of Jesse Heigleroad; George V., born January 6, 1874; and John, born October 8, 1876. The mother of this family bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Hahn, was called from earth in 1880, and by a second marriage of Mr. Weisenburger to Mrs. Rebecca Seibert, daughter of Andrew and Nancy (Tucker) House, and widow of John Seibert, there have been born four children,

of whom two, John and George, are still living.

Mr. Weisenburger and family are members of the German Reformed church, to the support of which they contribute liberally of their means and to the teachings of which they strictly adhere. In politics Mr. Weisenburger is a Populist, and a very popular one at that, having been a member of the board of supervisors of Howard county four years.

L. B. OLIVER.

This work would be incomplete without a review of L. B. Oliver's history, as he is one of the leading citizens of Grant county, Indiana, and has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of Monroe township for many years. The Buckeye state claims him as one of her sons, his birth having occurred in Clinton county, that state, on April 14, 1850. His parents, Abi and Eliza (Sheffield) Oliver, were natives of North Carolina, whence they emigrated to Ohio. The father was born in April, 1818, and was reared to agricultural pursuits, following that occupation throughout his life. In 1857 he came to this county, purchasing eighty acres of land in Monroe township when the country was new and unbroken. He was inured to hard work and soon had his farm in tillable condition with all the necessary improvements for a comfortable home. He was a Democrat in politics and in religion a member of the United Brethren church. His demise took place March 13, 1893, at the ripe old age of seventy-five years. His wife died in May, 1886, and in her passing away the New

Light church lost one of its most devout members and earnest workers. Fourteen children blessed the home of this worthy couple, four of whom survive, viz.: Minnie, wife of W. Nelson, a resident of this township; Abraham; L. B.; and Sarah, wife of John R. Lugar, who resides near.

Mr. Oliver, the subject of this biography, was the sixth child of his father's family and obtained a good common-school education. Finishing the lower grades he entered the Fairmount schools and continued his studies. He then secured a certificate and entered the ranks of pedagogy in Grant and Blackford counties, where he conducted three terms of school. He has the natural instinct of a mechanic and learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, which he followed for some time. Up to his twenty-first year he had remained at home with his parents, giving to them his time and wages, but when that time had arrived he left the parental roof to carve out an independent career. The foundation with which he started to build was a very small capital, indeed, and the strictest economy and most patient industry were needed to increase this nucleus. Preferring the free and independent life of a farmer he first purchased forty acres of land in Monroe township and it was here he brought his young bride. This was his home for about ten years and was improved and cultivated until it became a remunerative piece of property when it was traded for the property they now occupy. This comprised one hundred acres of fine farm land, which yields an abundant harvest in return for the labor expended on it. Seventy-five additional acres have been added to this, making in all one hundred and seventy-five acres of as good land as you will find in the state.

The house and outbuildings are neat and commodious, while vines and trees furnish a variety of fruit, but the fact which affords the most perfect satisfaction is this, it is all clear of indebtedness—not a dollar standing against it to loom up at some future time a forbidding spectre.

The political views of Mr. Oliver are well known, as he has supported the Democratic ticket for many years and has been a candidate of his party on the local ticket. In 1882 he served as a delegate to the county convention, was elected assessor of his township and filled the office most acceptably four years. In 1890 he was complimented with the most important office in the township, that of trustee, and was one of the most efficient and able men ever elected to the office. He gave to the discharge of his duties his most disinterested and careful attention with the result that the township money was expended wisely and where it would accomplish the greatest good to the greatest number. School districts Nos. 2 and 4 were provided with neat, comfortable brick buildings, modern throughout and equipped with the necessary furniture and appliances for conducting an up-to-date school.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver are friends of advanced education and believe in recognizing the young man or woman who has taken the pains to conscientiously prepare himself for the duties of teaching. They realize that too often the would-be teacher takes little interest in his work, caring to pass his examination only in order to receive his certificate, and is willing to leave the field as soon as something better turns up. Their support and encouragement is given to the capable, competent teacher who is interested

in his work and follows the profession because of his liking for it and not merely as a means to an end. Some of the roads in the vicinity were in very bad condition and these, also, came in for a share of his attention, and permanent improvement was made in them, a number of strong iron bridges taking the place of the ford, or make-shift popularly termed a bridge.

On July 13, 1876, the nuptials of L. B. Oliver and Miss Maggie Jane Pierce were celebrated, and as the silver milestone of their happy wedded life approaches in the near future, they present a pleasing picture of domestic felicity, surrounded by family and friends. Three children have been added to their family circle, two of whom still brighten their hearthstone, viz: Warren Earl, an unusually bright boy, whose work in the seventh and eighth grades has won praise from his teachers and is worthy a place in these pages. At the ending of the school year his grade was as follows: orthography, 92; reading, 96; writing, 95; arithmetic, 100; geography, 94; language, 93; physiology, 97.5; United States history, 100. He shows talent along mechanical lines, but his choice is for a professional life; Doshie Ethel, the youngest of the family is in the third grade and is a bright, attractive child.

Mrs. Oliver was born in this county August 30, 1856, to Bynum and Sarah Olive (Maddux) Pierce. They reside in this township and their memoir will be found on another page of this biography. Reared and educated in the neighborhood, Miss Pierce had a wide circle of friends and the cheerful, sunny disposition which made her so great a favorite in her young womanhood has remained the same during her mar-

ried life. She dispenses hospitality in the most charming manner and in no place is she seen to greater advantage than at her own fireside.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver have traveled extensively, but have confined their journeyings to this continent as they think the scenery in the United States quite as wonderful as that to be seen beyond the seas. He has visited California twice and Mrs. Oliver has made the trip once, deriving much pleasure from it. They believe in enjoying life while they can as the chance may never come again, and consider the money expended in this way has been well spent. Mrs. Oliver is a member of the United Brethren church. Mr. Oliver erected the Methodist Protestant church in his township and through the influence of himself and wife a bell has been placed in it to call the people to worship. He is a member of Lodge No. 427, F. & A. M., and Lodge No. 352, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Upland. They are honored and respected by all who know them and merit the popularity accorded them.

JAMES B. STRANGE.

James B. Strange, ex-trustee of Monroe township, Grant county, Indiana, and the genial and accommodating postmaster of Arcana, is one of the largest land holders and most up-to-date agriculturists of this community. His parents, George and Lydia (Duckwall) Strange, were among the early settlers of this state and located in this county, where James B. Strange was born January 4, 1857. He is sixth in a family of four brothers and four sisters. After finishing the common school he took a course

in the Marion high school and devoted two terms to teaching in his native county. Teaching not being to his taste, he decided to become a husbandman and has since given his attention to farming and stock raising, in both branches of which he has been eminently successful. He has a pleasant home and three hundred acres of as fine farming land as can be found within the confines of the state. He raises large numbers of cattle, etc., thus keeping his land up to the highest state of fertility and enabling him to receive a much larger yield than his more conservative neighbor who impoverishes his land by taking the richness from the soil and giving it nothing in return. It is a pleasure to look over his broad acres and note the care and judgment that is everywhere evident in its management.

When little past his majority, in February, 1878, Mr. Strange was joined in marriage with Miss Elizabeth L., daughter of Martin and Elizabeth (Coulter) Nelson. They are among the oldest and most prominent families of this county, of which she is a native. The young couple settled down near the parents of both and among the friends of a lifetime and have continued to be among the leaders in their social world as he is in a business sense. Of the five children who were the fruit of this union, three are living, namely: George L., who received his diploma from the common school at the age of sixteen, took a course in the Marion high school, which was further supplemented by a course in bookkeeping. He is a practical agriculturist and an able assistant to his father on his large estate; Minnie, who also received her diploma at the age of sixteen and then spent three years in the Marion high school; and Com-

modore, who is a student of the eighth grade.

Mr. and Mrs. Strange are highly respected and esteemed by every one and contributed liberally toward the erection of two churches.

Mr. Strange is a member of Arcana Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 427. In politics he is an ardent Democrat and received his appointment as postmaster under the administration of President Cleveland. This office was badly needed by the farmers of that section and has been a source of satisfaction to them. So acceptably has the present incumbent performed the duties required of him that his term of office has been extended under the present Republican administration. His maiden vote was given to General W. S. Hancock. Since that time Mr. Strange has been more or less identified with the workings of his party and has represented it in county, state and congressional conventions, and is at present the representative to the congressional convention held at Huntington this year (1900). In 1883 he was elected trustee of the township and was unsparing in his efforts to discharge his duties in such a manner that the greatest good would result. This was done in so satisfactory a manner that he was returned to the office by the largest majority ever recorded in the township. He has been instrumental in securing higher salaries and better teachers than had been in vogue, although that meant increased taxes to him—already a heavy tax-payer. During his term of office a neat brick building was erected in both districts No. 1 and No. 7. His public life will admit of the closest scrutiny while in private life his sociality and hospitality are unsurpassed.

LEVI LIGHTLE.

Levi Lightle has been a resident of Monroe township, Grant county, Indiana, since 1860, and is one of the leading, progressive farmers of this section. He was born in Perry county, Ohio, July 20, 1832, but was reared in Hocking county, whither his parents moved when he was a child. He was the third child in the family of Thomas and Thener (Jadwin) Lightle. There were seven children born to them, but four of whom are living, namely: William, who was a soldier in the Civil war and is now engaged in agriculture in this county; Levi, whose name heads this article; Thomas, a farmer of Hocking county, Ohio; and Nancy, wife of James Sheren, a retired farmer of Sweetser, Indiana. Thomas Lightle was born in Ohio about 1804 and died in 1870 at the age of sixty-six years. His father fought in the war of 1812. Thomas Lightle spent his entire life in the state of Ohio, where he engaged in farming. He was a Jackson Democrat up to his death and a man of decided views. His wife was a native of Maryland and both were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Lightle received his primary training in the old log school and has a vivid recollection of those days. He remained with his parents until his majority, learning all the details of farm work. His marriage with Miss Kesiah Steele, May 3, 1855, resulted in the birth of eleven children, all of whom are living. Nine of them are married and are all residents of this state. William, the eldest, completed the common school, the academy at Jonesboro, and then finished the course at Marion Normal, re-

ceiving a teachers' certificate. It has been the aim of Mr. Lightle and his wife to give to their children good educations that they may grow into intelligent, wide awake citizens. They began their wedded life at the bottom of the ladder, renting the first land they farmed. He spent five years on this farm and then purchased eighty acres of land, going in debt for part of the amount. However much may be said against the advisability of young men incurring debt, he will find there is no greater incentive toward saving his money and husbanding his resources than a debt of this kind, where he is honestly striving to win a home. Few men have the ready money to invest in land, and many indeed would remain renters all their lives had they not sufficient faith in their own efforts to eventually save and pay off the necessary indebtedness. This farm has on it a small log house which was their home for the first few years while they were living in the most frugal manner and cultivating their land. Time passed and the little home was improved surely and rapidly, the hut giving place to the handsome residence which was all the more appreciated having been waited for. Barns and other outbuildings lent an added air of thrift and cosiness and spoke of prosperity. More land was added until one hundred and eighty acres, all in Monroe township, formed the estate, and the practical manager was not content until every acre of it was placed under cultivation. In order to reach this state of perfection hard work was to be done on it in the way of tilling and clearing off timber. Over four thousand rods of tile have been laid, the work being done by Mr. Lightle, who is justly proud of the result.

In politics Mr. Lightle is a Democrat, one who has the courage of his convictions and was elected supervisor of his township, an office he filled with credit to himself and improvement to the community. He was a willing promoter of the general good and aided in perfecting the pike road and many minor improvements are traced to his door. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are zealous workers in the cause. They are liberal towards any worthy cause and are ever ready to extend the hand of fellowship to suffering humanity.

ELIHU J. OREN.

Elihu J. Oren, a well-known agriculturist residing near Upland, in Monroe township, Grant county, Indiana, is one of the prominent and influential citizens of that vicinity. Although a native of Greene county, Ohio, where he was born February 20, 1835, he traces his genealogy back, through a long line of ancestors, to the founders of Orenburg, a province in the southern part of the Russian empire, near the Caucasian mountains, and still further to one of the tribes of Israel from which they originated. His immediate ancestors were Jesse and Elizabeth (Evans) Oren.

Jesse Oren was born in the state of Tennessee, December 11, 1806, and learned the vocation of a tanner. His school privileges were limited but he did considerable in the way of self education and was considered a remarkably bright man, one well read on all popular topics. He moved to Clinton county, Ohio, with his father from his native state when he was sixteen years

of age and was one of the early settlers of that section. The country was wild and unbroken and was plentifully provided with game in the wild animals that roamed at will over the land. Indians also were in abundance. He remained there until 1830, when he located in Greene county on the 12th of September, and worked at his trade for eleven years when he started for Grant county, reaching here November 12, 1841. Here he located on part of the farm now occupied by Elihu J., and their first dwelling was a rude log cabin. He now turned his time and attention to farming and purchased an additional eighty of David Wall, making in all one hundred and sixty acres. The first eighty purchased by Jesse Oren has been purchased by our subject and is now his home. He was at one time a Quaker in religious belief, but later became an advocate of the free thinkers. Like most men of his religious views, he was a strong abolitionist and a follower of William Lloyd Garrison, but gave his support to our martyred president, Abraham Lincoln, and did all in his power for the advancement of freedom. Of a benevolent disposition, he dispensed his charity with a lavish hand and was broad and liberal in his judgment of others. When convinced of his ground, he took a decided stand and his fellow citizens had no fears of any wavering on his part. His death occurred September 13, 1874, and was deeply deplored by a wide circle of friends.

Elihu J. Oren chose as his companion through life, Miss Elizabeth Evans, who bore him three sons and six daughters, four of whom survive—three sons, residents of Indiana and one daughter a resident of Douglass county, Kansas.

Elizabeth Evans was born in Daviess

county, this state, on June 17, 1808, and was a daughter of John Evans. Her grandfather, General R. M. Evans, platted and laid the foundation of the city of Evansville, Indiana, the third city in the state. He was a soldier and general in the war of 1812, and took a prominent part in the early history of the state. A son, Owen Evans, also fought in the war of 1812, and another son, John, was a soldier in the Mexican war. The family was composed of warrior material such as that which served to gain for us our national independence.

Elihu J. Oren was the third child born in his father's family and was but six years of age when they moved to this county, so the greater part of his life has been passed on his present farm. As one of the oldest of the family he was expected to assist in clearing and developing the farm and his aid was cheerfully given although it meant for him close application to hard work and but little hope for schooling. The facilities for learning in those days were meager and not to be compared with the present, and knowledge was gained but through hardship at best. Our subject did not even have the privilege enjoyed by most children of his time: the longest period of time that he was able to attend school was twenty-nine days, and it was a pleasure to him that the younger members were more fortunate and three of them fitted themselves as teachers. Determined not to grow up in ignorance, this plucky farmer boy improved his spare moments, picking up knowledge, here a little, there a little, until to-day he is one of the best informed men in the county. He remained with his parents until his twenty-first year and then went out in the world, empty-handed, to battle with Dame Fortune.

However his parents were not neglected and it was his privilege to care for his father during his last years, when that parent was an invalid. He had learned the trade of an engineer and secured a position on the steamboat "George Washington," plying up and down the Missouri river between St. Louis and Council Bluffs. Many improvements have taken place along that muddy stream since those days—probably none greater than the transformation of the little boat landing into the flourishing and prosperous city—Kansas City. His winters were spent in Michigan, as the river was frozen and not navigable. Mr. Oren later returned to farming, displaying the same energy and industry that has characterized all his business, and that has made him so successful. Modern methods were examined and tried where his judgment told him it would succeed and he was the first man in this county to change from the old horse-power to the engine in running his thresher, during the summer for some time and made it pay.

Mr. Oren is a natural mechanic and would have worked his way to the top if he had continued in that calling. The farm which he owns lies in the gas belt of Indiana, and indications are also observable which point strongly to oil beneath the surface. If this surmise should be correct, Mr. Oren will be the owner of one of the most valuable properties in the state—a fact little suspected when the family originally settled there.

He was wedded, March 16, 1871, to Miss Mary Townsend, daughter of James S. and Mary (Leffler) Townsend, and began their wedded life on the old homestead. She was born November 18, 1852, in Black-

ford county, where her parents now reside, her father being in his seventy-eighth year. He is of English descent. Of the seven children of this family, three are residents of Blackford county. Mrs. Oren is a bright, attractive lady whose cheery disposition scatters sunshine in her path and whose keen instinct and sound judgment makes her an invaluable helpmate to her husband. Nine sons and three daughters have been given them, two of whom have preceded them to the Celestial City. Those living are: Jason, of whom brief mention is made below; Otto, a resident of Carroll county, Missouri, where he is engaged in farming. He is married; Jasper, who is a fireman on the Chicago, Indiana & Eastern railroad, lives at home; Bertha, wife of J. Atkinson, a farmer of this township; James E. and Bruce C., students in the eighth grade at school; Fletcher, in the seventh grade; Warren, who is in the sixth grade; Estella, who is in the third; and Charles, the baby of the family.

It has been the earnest wish of this worthy couple to give each child the best education possible as they realize how much better equipped such a one is to meet the vicissitudes of life, and how many more avenues are open to the scholar. Their standing in the community is an enviable one, and the liberal religion they profess the Universalist shines forth in their everyday life compelling the respect and commendation of all.

Mr. Oren has been a Democrat since he cast his first vote for James Buchanan. He has repeatedly represented his party at their state, county, and congressional conventions, serving in the latter capacity August 8, 1900, just past, at Huntington. It would be difficult to find a man who enjoys the

confidence of the people in a greater degree, and that this confidence is not misplaced is shown in the manner in which he discharges the trusts imposed on him. As trustee of the township he has been a most efficient public servant and has been re-elected to the same position five different times, making his present tenure of office twelve years.

Mr. Oren is a large man in stature, with firm but kindly disposition and easily approached. His generosity is unquestioned, and seven churches, of as many denominations, bear tribute to the prodigal contributor. He is quite prominent in fraternal circles. He was made a Mason in 1861 at Jonesboro, this state, and was one of the charter members of Arcana Lodge, No. 427, F. & A. M., of Upland, of which he is worshipful master; he was raised to the chapter in Hartford Lodge, No. 111, of Hartford City, and has taken an active part in lodge work, representing it in the grand lodge a number of times. He also holds membership in Shidler Lodge, No. 352, I. O. O. F., of this city, has creditably filled all the chairs, and has represented this lodge in the grand lodge several times and has had presented to him by the sovereign grand lodge the veteran's jewel, of which he is very proud. He is also a member of the Encampment, No. 252, and has successfully filled all the offices in the deliberations of that body. In November, 1898, he represented Shidler Lodge of Upland in the grand encampment at Indianapolis.

Jason Oren, the eldest son of Elihu J., is a young man of exceptional ability, both in mechanical and literary lines. At the age of twelve he showed great aptitude for mechanics and mastered the intricacies of

his father's steam engine. In school he was equally precocious, finishing the common branches and taking up the higher ones far ahead of boys of his age.

Mr. Oren is a full-fledged Democrat, and gave his support to the silver tongued orator from the west who electrified the United States four years ago with his wit and logic—William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Oren has made a brilliant record in his lodge work and will no doubt become authority in the ritualistic work of the order. His petition was presented as soon as he had reached the requisite age. He was made a Mason in May; from December, same year, he served one year as senior warden, and next December was elected master, and the May following he was seated in the grand lodge as a representative of Arcana Lodge. He was then but twenty-three years of age, and so far as is known was the youngest Mason in this state ever sent as representative to grand lodge. He is genial and witty, and a prime favorite in society.

CHARLES E. CARTWRIGHT.

Charles E. Cartwright, president of the Co-operative Glass Factory, and one of the leading merchants of Upland, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Jay county, this state, November 22, 1855. He was one of a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters, born to James and Jane (Milligan) Cartwright, both of whom are deceased. He is of English lineage and his grandfather was first cousin to that grand old man, Peter Cartwright, whose name has been a household word among the older residents of Illinois, and whose courage and endurance enabled him to render untold aid

to the cause of Christianity and civilization as he traveled from station to station, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles E. Cartwright remained with his parents in Jay county during his earlier years, then moved with them to Randolph county, where his education was received. After leaving the Ridgewell Normal School he spent some six years in teaching, his vacations and spare time being employed as salesman. In 1879 he embarked in the mercantile business for himself, his first location being Powers, Jay county, where he opened a store of general merchandise. Misfortune awaited him here, as at the expiration of his first year his entire stock was swept away by fire and he was compelled to abandon the attempt. His next venture was as agent of the Pan Handle Railroad with which he remained two and one-half years, when he opened a dry-goods store at Bryant. He did a good business at this place for eight years, when failing health of wife and daughter caused him to dispose of his stock and remove to Chicago, where he accepted a position in the silk department of one of the largest department stores in the city—Siegel, Cooper & Company—with whom he remained two years. Returning to Indiana he came to Upland about 1895 and opened a general store, stocking it with a full and complete line of hats, caps, boots shoes, fancy and staple groceries, dry goods, and everything likely to be called for in his line. He is a superior salesman, his affable and accommodating disposition making it a pleasure to do business with him. He has prospered beyond his expectations, has property in Jay county, as well as the comfortable, commodious residence occupied by him in Upland. When the Co-operative Glass Fac-

tory was organized a short time ago, Mr. Cartwright was chosen president of the company and has filled the office to the entire satisfaction of the stockholders. This company has been very successful in its operation, having an output of a carload of lantern globes and fruit cans daily.

On May 13, 1880, Mr. Cartwright was united in wedlock with Miss Mary Coffman, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Hinkle) Coffman. She was born in Miami county, Ohio, November 13, 1857, and received her primary education in the public schools of Dayton. She then entered the high school of Portland, this state, from there making her debut as a teacher, at which occupation she was most successfully engaged for about three years. The duties of the school-room were abandoned for those of the home, and when a daughter, Mabel, was added to the family circle their happiness seemed complete. Miss Mabel is now a student in the high school of Upland, showing special aptitude in the languages. She is also gifted with musical talent and gives promise of an accomplished womanhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he holds the office of trustee. He has also taken a leading part in the Sunday-school for a number of years and is one of the most faithful teachers enrolled. He is an ardent Republican and has been since he cast his first presidential vote in 1880 for James A. Garfield.

JOHNSON EAKINS.

John Eakins, a prosperous and respected farmer of Green township, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Adams county, Ohio,

October 10, 1825, of Pennsylvania parentage, was reared on a farm and attended subscription school until eighteen years old, when his school days closed, and from that time forward his time has been devoted to the pursuit of agriculture.

In 1852 Johnson Eakins came to Green township, Grant county, Indiana, and purchased the tract of one hundred and sixty acres on which he still resides, and of which he has one hundred acres under a high state of cultivation and improved in all essential particulars, but for several years past has lived in retirement from active labor, as he is a sufferer from rheumatism.

In May, 1844, Johnson Eakins married Matilda A. Nesbit, daughter of William and Dorothy (Spurgeon) Nesbit, to which union have been born nine children, namely: William, Wesley, Hamilton (deceased), Cyrus, Elizabeth (deceased), Sarah Ann, (deceased), Catharine (deceased), and Julia Ann (Mrs. Millard Swan), of Grant county, Indiana. One died in infancy.

The ancestors of Mr. Eakins were all like himself, of military characteristics, and of patriotic tendencies. His maternal grandfather assisted in erecting the first fort built on the Ohio river during the early Indian wars, and his father, who was of Scotch-Irish parentage, served in the war of 1812.

Johnson Eakins himself enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and First I. V. I., at Normal, Grant county, and was mustered into the Union service at Indianapolis August 2, 1862, and served throughout the entire war. Among the famous battles in which he took part was that of Chickamauga, where he was wounded in the arm, and again while being transferred had a leg broken in a railroad collision. Mr. Eakins,



Johnson Perkins

however, was a brave and faithful soldier and took part in all the marches, skirmishes, sieges and engagements in which his regiment had a share, receiving an honorable discharge at the close of hostilities, when he returned to his home in Grant county, Indiana, where he now resides as one of the most honored of Green township's citizens. In politics Mr. Eakins formerly was a Democrat, but of late years votes with the People's party. Mr. Eakins is a member of New Light church, but of late years owing to ill health has been very inactive in the cause.

GEORGE HAINES.

George Haines was born April 15, 1850, on the Haines homestead in Monroe township, Grant county, Indiana, and is one of the influential farmers of that section. His ancestors were among the early settlers of the state, and, although he has barely reached the meridian of life, he has done his share toward the development of a country that was covered with thick forests and untrodden by the foot of the white man a few years before his birth. If the reader will glance out over the broad prairies of Indiana to-day he will see large cities and flourishing towns, and in place of the wigwam of the Indian amidst the trees he will see the fertile field and handsome residence of prosperous farmers. The councils of the red man have been replaced by the fairs and conventions of the white man where congregate the intelligent farmers with their splendid array of farm produce and stock, while church and school-house dot the country over, and proclaim to the world the im-

provement that is still going on within her borders. The iron horse has traversed the country from side to side over the network of rails that has been laid, carrying freight from point to point in an incredibly short time, but even that mode of travel is becoming too slow for the present age and the steam engine bids fair to be replaced by the electric motor. The tallow dip of pioneer days is only a memory, the electric and gas lights having turned darkness into daylight, while new machinery of all kinds have so lightened the load of the laborer that the methods of the workman have kept well abreast of the new modes of locomotion, and a surprising amount of work can be accomplished in a day by the industrious laborer.

James Haines, the father of George Haines, was born in the old Buckeye state in the year 1818, and was educated in the primitive schools of the early part of the century. He was a tiller of the soil, and in 1844 brought his family to this county, having previously made the trip on horseback and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land here under the hand and seal of President Van Buren. The family made the journey by wagon, and a slow, tedious journey it was, as they had to cut their way through the dense trees and brush that covered the entire country, no roads being made in the uninhabited land. The house was made of rough logs, heated by the inevitable, wide fireplace whose capacious mouth required a stick of cord wood for the back-log and whose ruddy blaze threw a cheerful light over the room, lighting it from corner to corner. Here the good housewife cooked her meals, as stoves were then unknown, and while the latter article

had done much to lighten the work of womankind, there certainly were never more savory meals prepared than those roasted dinners of Mrs. Haines whose skillful hands knew just the moment they were done to a turn. The chimney was built up of sticks and mud, the only material at hand. The forest was full of all kinds of game, deer and wild turkey forming a conspicuous part, while the wolves were also in evidence and would prowl around the little cabin.

Mr. Haines was a highly successful man, and at the time of his death, at the age of sixty-five years, ten months and eighteen days, he had accumulated one thousand acres of land in Grant and Blackford counties. He was an old line Whig and a strong abolitionist, who became identified with the Republican party when it was formed and remained true to its principles throughout his life. He chose as his wife, Miss Nancy W. Smith, who was a native of Ohio, born in 1819, and died in her eighty-first year. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and aided in the construction of the first church built in this county. Mrs. Haines was a woman of great strength of character and a kind, affectionate mother. She gave birth to eight children, six sons and two daughters, and is survived by six, namely: Susannah, wife of James A. Boller, a prosperous farmer of this township; Rebecca E., wife of William H. Kelly, a farmer of Blackford county; George, our subject; Samuel W., an agriculturist of Van Buren township, Alfred, who cultivates the old homestead, and Constantine, a successful fruit-grower and horticulturist of Verdugo Park, California.

George Haines was born in the log cabin which was the first home of the family in Indiana, and remembers vividly both the home and its surroundings, when the nearest market was Huntington, Wabash and Lagro, where the grain was hauled by wagon soon after the canal was built. His first school was the old log cabin, heated by one of the first stoves invented, and the split sapling seats, upheld by wooden legs, with the broad board desk supported by pegs driven into the walls, completed the furnishings. This schooling was supplemented by a course in the Marion Normal and a still wider knowledge has since been gained from the three years spent by him as a teacher and by systematic reading.

George Haines was married April 11, 1885, to Miss Margaret Benbows, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Elizabeth (Jenkins) Benbow, who are represented on another page of this history. She was born December 21, 1861, in this vicinity and here received her education and grew into lovely womanhood. She has been the able assistant of her husband in his efforts to secure a competency, and has been a wise and careful mother to the family entrusted to her care. Three of the five children are yet living, viz.: Lena J., a student in the eighth grade who is a bright scholar and good musician; Willis W., and Wilmont.

Mr. Haines and his bride began their married life on one hundred and twenty acres of land which had come to them by inheritance and was covered with a thick timber and in many places by swamps, necessitating a great deal of hard labor before it was ready for the cultivation of crops. The first residence was built of the logs which covered the farm. They set to work

in earnest and during the fifteen years of their married life have made rapid strides in the improvement of their property. A beautiful country residence, surrounded by commodious barns and other outbuildings, have been placed there during recent years, their comfort and convenience more than making amends for the early hardships. The original one hundred and twenty acres has always been their home, but as their prosperity increased they added additional land until they have now accumulated some three hundred and forty-five acres of fertile, highly cultivated and desirable land. The low lands have been tiled and are now as valuable for cultivation as any.

Mr. Haines is a Republican, casting his first vote for Ulyses S. Grant, the soldier president. He has been repeatedly chosen to represent his party in county, judicial and congressional conventions. Both he and his wife are consistent and zealous members of the Christian church in Center township, which they helped to build, as well as aiding in the erection of some half-dozen others within a radius of six or seven miles of their home. They are friends of education and do all in their power for the advancement of superior methods and the employment of superior teachers. They have lived upright, Christian lives and well merit the deep respect in which they are held.

FREDERICK STRAUSBURG.

Frederick Strausburg, a retired farmer of Sims township, Grant county, Indiana, and now residing in Swayzee, was born February 22, 1822, and is a son of Frederick and Magdaline (Gentis) Strausburg. Of

the maternal side of the house of Frederick Strausburg a brief history will be given, before tracing his paternal pedigree.

Daniel Gentis, the founder of the family in America, was born in Wurtenburg, Germany, in 1747, and when a young man came with a sister to this country and first located in Virginia, but later removed to Clarke county, Ohio, where for several years he taught school, but in his later years engaged in farming, a vocation he followed until his death in 1840. To his marriage with Eva Foglesog there were born the following named children: George; Isaac; Nancy, married to George Sours; Magdaline, married to Frederick Strausburg; Catherine, wife of John Wolf; Julia, married to John Harnour; Betsey, married to Peter Brough; Eva, married to J. Keeney; Lulu Sally, married to Mathias Staley; Barbara, married to Henry Wolf; Daniel, Jr., who married a cousin, Nancy Gentis, who has borne him three children; an infant, deceased, Susannah (Mrs. George Hardershire); and John.

Isaac Gentis, of the above family, married Sarah Watts, to which marriage were born eight children, viz.: Daniel, William, John, two that died in infancy, Catherine, Julia and Sarah Jane.

John Gentis, son of the Junior Daniel, above mentioned, was born in Clarke county, Ohio, April 24, 1808, married Catherine Zirkle, who has borne him thirteen children, four of whom died in infancy; those who reached adult years were Mary Ann, who was married to David Heller; Sarah, wife of J. Crephs; Eliza, wife of George Heller; Noah; Lutricia, now Mrs. John Slaughenhaus; George; Jacob; Amanda (Mrs. James Heller); and Frederick.

Frederick Strausburg, Sr., was born in Germany, in 1770, and with his brother John came to America in 1784 and located in the state of Maryland. He first married Catharine Fundergurg, who bore him five children—John, William, Solomon, Eli, and Daniel—and died about 1810, and for his second helpmate Frederick Strausburg married in 1815 Magdaline Gentis, a daughter of Daniel Gentis, of whom mention has been already made. To this union were born six children, viz: Jacob, born in 1816; David and Samuel (twins) in 1818; Frederick, February 22, 1822; Nancy, in 1824, and married to Jonas Michael; and Betsey, born in 1828, and married to Barney Zirkle.

Frederick Strausburg, Jr., was first married February 14, 1844, to Barbara Rust, a daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Baker) Rust, and to this union were born four children, namely: John, Abraham, Mary (Mrs. Eliza Galbreath), and Jane (Mrs. E. Moorhead). Mrs. Barbara Strausburg, who died December 1, 1882, and for his second wife Mr. Strausburg married Mrs. Amanda Zirkle, a widow and a daughter of John and Nancy (Dickerson) Zirkle.

John Strausburg, eldest child of Frederick Strausburg, Jr., and Rebecca (Rust) Strausburg, married Lucinda Whitneck, to which union four children have been born: Jane, Bertha, Lucy and Lizzie. Abraham, the second of Frederick's family, married Alice Grasshorn, who bore him six children, viz: Frank, Myrtle, William, May, Frederick, and Emma. Mary, the third of Frederick's children, is married to Elijah Galbreath, and is the mother of two children—Elmore and Frederick. Jane, the youngest of Frederick, Jr.'s, family, is the wife of E. Moorehead, and has two children—

Ersie and Callie. Jane, eldest daughter of John, and granddaughter of Frederick, Jr., is the wife of Arthur McGee; Bertha, John's second child, is the wife of Elmer Snyder, and has one child; Lucy is married to a Mr. Haines; Frank, eldest son of Abraham Strausburg, married Belle Fouts, who has borne him one child, and Myrtle, the eldest daughter of Abraham, is married to Otto Pennington.

JOHN W. KEEVER.

John W. Keever is one of the best-known farmers of Monroe township, Grant county, Indiana, this having been his birthplace and residence for the past fifty years. He first opened his eyes upon this mundane sphere of February 22, 1850, his being the fifth arrival in a family of nine children that were welcomed to the home of Daniel C. and Nancy J. R. (Asher) Keever.

Daniel C. Keever was a native of Preble county, Ohio, became a farmer, moved to this state in early manhood and was one of the pioneers who did much toward transforming the wilds of the new country into a civilized and prosperous state. He was born July 3, 1816, and when he had attained his twenty-fourth year located in section 35, Monroe township, Grant county, bringing with him his young wife, who was formerly Miss Nancy Asher, born January 17, 1817, in the state of Virginia. They had few conveniences and no luxuries, and even the necessities of life were not always easy to obtain, but these were minor considerations with the sturdy men and women who had located in the Indiana forest to carve out a fortune from its depths. They were indus-

trious and frugal and succeeded in accumulating two hundred and eighty acres of land, quite a fortune for those days.

Mr. Keever was at one time a Jackson Democrat, but later affiliated with the Republicans. He was a kindly, charitable man, and a member of the Friends' Society. His wife was a Methodist and a woman of excellent traits who instilled into the hearts of her children principles of truth and honesty that have had much to do in forming their characters. She was called to the better life on September 12, 1876, and on March 18, 1895, her husband also entered the heavenly kingdom. One daughter, deceased, and eight sons were born to them, viz.: Addison, Martin, George, John W., William, Franklin, Elmer E. and Walter, the last named an engineer, and the others are all engaged in agriculture. The two eldest boys were soldiers in the Civil war, serving all through those troublous times, the elder of the two, Addison, sacrificing his sight and suffering agony untold for his country's honor.

John W. Keever has always been known as a hard-working man whose character is above suspicion or reproach, and is regarded as one of the solid, substantial husbandmen of Monroe township. Little time was devoted to schooling, such as he received being obtained from the common schools, but he must not be regarded as a man of small caliber, as quite the contrary is true. Some of the smartest men of our nation had few advantages in this direction, as, for instance, Henry Clay, one of the most able and brilliant statesmen and orators America has produced, and, in later years, Lincoln. Mr. Keever is a shrewd, intelligent man of affairs, thoroughly posted on all of the im-

portant topics of the day and a pleasant conversationalist who has traveled considerable in this country and has picked up a valuable fund of knowledge, which he gives expression in clear and concise language. He remained at home until he was of age, giving his father such assistance as was in his power. He had an acquired as well as an inherited love for farming, the Keevers for generations having been engaged in that occupation, and when he started to do for himself it was to hire out as a farm hand by the month.

At about the age of twenty-two Mr. Keever went west, visiting Iowa and Kansas. He was also in Nebraska two years, and then took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres in Kansas, which he partially improved. Having an opportunity to sell, and desiring to return to his native soil, he disposed of the property and came back to Grant county, where he purchased eighty acres of timber land. As this was virgin soil and no improvements had been attempted on it, he rented until such time as he could clear it off and erect a frame house for his family. Here industry and economy have brought him the prosperity he so well deserves, and he has added to the original purchase a second eighty-acre tract, which adjoins the first, and now has a home suited to his wishes.

John W. Keever was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Kifer on November 14, 1878, and three years later located on his present property. She is an Iowa lady, having been born in Marion county December 2, 1869. She is an industrious, capable housekeeper and has kept the home cosy and attractive for husband and children, with always a cheerful welcome to those who seek

her hospitable roof, and it is to her encouragement and help in a great measure that the secret of their success is to be attributed. Three daughters have been born to them, one of whom is deceased. Rosanna Belle and Blanche M. are left to brighten the home. Mr. and Mrs. Keever are members of the Friends' Society and are consistent in their religion, aiding the needy and lending a helping hand to those in distress. They go to make up the better class of society and occupy a high place in their neighborhood. Mr. Keever is a Republican.

JOHN T. ANDERSON, M. D.

John T. Anderson, M. D., physician and surgeon of Swayzee, Grant county, Indiana, is a native of county Carlow, Ireland, was born September 13, 1842, and is a son of James and Mary (Timmons) Anderson. His boyhood education was acquired through an itinerant pedagogue, who went from house to house imparting such instruction as he possessed to the youth of the neighborhood, but his studies under this teacher closed at the age of nine years, when he came to America with his parents, who first located at New Haven, Huron county, Ohio, but shortly afterward removed to Pennville, Wayne county, Indiana, where young John T. attended school until 1861, when the family removed to Rush county, in the same state.

In 1862, in Rush county, John T. Anderson enlisted in Battery Twenty-second, Indiana Artillery, and after being detailed to duty in Kentucky had a dispute with an officer, left his corps and went to Illinois and

worked on a farm about two years; he next went to the city of Springfield, Illinois, where he clerked in a store until 1869, then returned to the home farm and worked two years for his father. His next occupation was in saw-milling and threshing, and in the latter branch operated three machines until 1873. March 17th, of that year, he went to Knightstown, where he read medicine under Kennedy & Crouse until 1874, when he attended a course of lectures at Indianapolis. His financial condition at this time being none of the best, he began the practice of medicine, which he has since successfully followed in Indiana at Eden, Hancock county, Mechanicsburg, Henry county, Sulphur Springs, Henry county, Honey Creek, in the same, and in 1890 came to Swayzee, and is now the most popular and oldest physician of the town.

Dr. Anderson married, in 1878, Miss Emma Reasoner, daughter of Dr. William K. and Catherine (Reasoner) Reasoner, and this union has been graced with one son, Charles W., born in February, 1879.

In his societary relations the Doctor is a Freemason and an Odd Fellow, being in the latter order a member of the Daughters of Rebekah branch. He is also a member of Lodge No. 41, Woodmen of the World, at Swayzee. In politics he is a Democrat, and for nine years has been a member of the board of health, in which position his great experience has been of vast importance to the residents of the town.

The Doctor has been very liberal in the treatment of the indigent, and he never fails, be the weather what it will, pleasant or inclement, to answer a sick call from any direction, regardless of the question of financial emolument. He is wrapped up in the

practice of his profession and the study of its mysteries and the best means of utilizing them for the benefit of suffering humanity; but on the other hand he is the favorite practitioner of the better class of the residents of his town and township and has secured an extended list of remunerative patrons.

SMILEY M. FARR.

Few men have exerted a wider or stronger influence in Grant county, Indiana, or have proved a more potent factor in its progress than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Born in North Carolina April 28, 1827, he came to this state in childhood and for sixty years has been identified with the farming interests of this county. He is the youngest of a family of nine children born to Samuel and Mahala (Wallace) Farr, but two of whom are living, William M., a resident of Van Buren township, and Smiley M., the subject. Grandfather Farr was a soldier of the Revolution. Samuel Farr was born in Virginia and died when Smiley M. was a child of five years, so that his memory of that parent is necessarily faint. The mother was a native of Georgia and lived to the good old age of seventy-eight years, bringing her children up to lives of honor and usefulness. Left a widow, she moved with her young brood to Richmond, Indiana, when Smiley was a lad of eight years, the journey being made in a carriage, while the household goods were conveyed in a four-horse wagon. She lived there several years and then moved in the same manner to Grant county, where the eldest son, Thompson H., entered one thou-

sand acres of land from the government. The deed bears the date of 1836. Their first residence was in section 1, Monroe township, and the roads in that vicinity were cut out by this family in order that they might get through the heavy timber and swamps. Bear, wolves and deer were plentiful, especially the latter, numbers of which Mr. Farr has killed, and the antlers which adorn his walls are souvenirs of those early days. The mother died in 1860.

Mr. Farr came to this county soon after it was organized and has been an honored citizen since 1841, doing his part in the development of its resources. He began with no capital, but industry and perseverance has blazed his way to prosperity and success. The old log school-house which he attended afforded but meager opportunity for an education, with its seats of split sapling, puncheon floor and writing desk made of a wide board supported by wooden pins driven into the walls. He has now in his possession his first spelling book—Webster's—which was bought for him by his father. His first property was one hundred and twenty acres of virgin soil, which he developed and cultivated, gradually adding to it from his hard-earned savings until he became the proprietor of four hundred and eighty acres of land, situated in Grant, Wells and Blackford counties, all improved by their present owner in a manner creditable to him. Among the improvements he has witnessed perhaps none have been more prominent than is shown in the thriving little city of Marion, with its twenty-two thousand population, then a struggling village from whose streets the stumps had not yet been grubbed, proud of the three small stores which were kept by James Sweetzer, James

Pence and George White. Brick dwellings had not appeared, nor, indeed, was there a railroad within the entire state. But emigration began pouring in and improvement once begun was carried on so rapidly that few tokens are left to remind one of the old pioneer days.

Mr. Farr has been twice married, his first wife was Mrs. Mary J. Camblin, by whom he had five children, four of whom are living, viz.: Tillie, widow of John Collette, resides with her parents; she completed the common school and Marion Normal and taught several terms in the city of New Orleans. She is a very efficient teacher; Jesse H. is a prosperous farmer of Van Buren township; Enoch E. is also a farmer of Van Buren township, locating there after teaching two years in the state of Nebraska; and Mary Jane, the wife of William Dillman, a carpenter and joiner of Upland. Mrs. Farr died March 24, 1861, and December 5, 1863. Mr. Farr placed at the head of his household Miss Sitsan C. Amos. This union resulted in the birth of six sons and seven daughters, ten of whom live to-day. Smiley E. is engaged in agricultural pursuits and lives in Van Buren township; Lizzie, who was a teacher in subscription and public schools, is the widow of David Whinery and resides in Wells county, Indiana; Gertrude was married in Michigan to John Lightfoot, and now lives in Van Buren township; Pearlle resides at home; Mina, a graduate of the public schools; Fred and Charlie are twins; Daisy is the wife of Charles Knight and resides in Landesville, this state; Ruby is at home; and so is Raleigh, the youngest. He is a bright scholar and finished the fourth grade with a general average of ninety-four per cent.

Mrs. Farr was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1841, and was educated in the common schools. She is an estimable woman, a loving wife and mother and occupies a warm place in the regard of the community.

Mr. Farr is an advocate of Democratic principles and has always voted with that party. He is an honored member of the Methodist Protestant church at Farrville and has lived a consistent Christian life, taking for his motto the Golden Rule. The Farr family have been highly esteemed citizens of this county and it is from them the village takes its name.

DAVID P. LONG.

David P. Long, a prominent attorney of Swayzee, was born in Sims township, Grant county, Indiana, February 25, 1850, and is a son of Adolphus R. and Mary (Pence) Long, of German descent. His mother's father was the first of the family to come from Germany and to locate in Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Ohio, where his daughter, Mary Pence, was born. Adolphus R. Long, father of David P., was born in Pennsylvania, but was married in Ohio and moved to Indiana, this county, in 1849, where he died in 1856, the father of nine children, viz.: Oliver M. (who was a soldier of the Civil war), Emily J. (Mrs. Joseph S. Boswell), Susan M. (Mrs. Evan Bell), Amanda (Mrs. Enoch Barngrover), Dicy (Mrs. John R. Grindle), David P. (the subject of this sketch), Benjamin F. (deceased), Jasper N. and Mary A. (both deceased). Mrs. Mary (Pence) Long was again married, accepting as her second husband William LaForge, to whom she bore two chil-

dren, Melissa (Mrs. Elijah Williams) and Alice R., who was first married to Ebenezer Williams and secondly to Joseph Dilks. The mother of these two families was called away in 1899.

David P. Long received his elementary education in the common schools of his native township, which he attended until sixteen years old, and then attended the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, for two terms, and was then employed in teaching in Grant county, Indiana. In 1875-76 he was principal of the school at Greentown, Howard county, and in 1877-78 taught in the Normal school at Kokomo, in the same county. About this time he commenced the study of law under the direction of James O'Bryan, of Kokomo, but continued to teach until 1895, having received his original teacher's certificate from T. D. Tharp. Outside the occasional hints and explanations received from Mr. O'Bryan, Mr. Long is wholly self-instructed in the law, and was admitted to the bar of Grant county, Indiana, in 1883, but did not follow the practice exclusively until 1895, since when he has been in active practice in the courts of Grant and surrounding counties, with his residence in Swayzee.

Fraternally, Mr. Long in 1874 became a member of Beacon Lodge, No. 320, I. O. O. F., at Converse, Miami county, and has passed all the chairs. He has represented his lodge twice in the grand lodge, in 1883 and 1892, and is a charter member of Columbian Encampment, No. 220, of Van Buren, Indiana. In 1887 he was made a Mason, at Greentown, Indiana, and was a member of that lodge about three years, when it surrendered its charter. He is also a charter member of Swayzee Lodge, No.

451, K. of P., and on the night of institution was elected one of four past chancellors as member of the grand lodge.

Mr. Long was first united in matrimony February 15, 1879, when he selected for his bride Miss Mary J. Fagan, daughter of Francis A. and Mary Fagan, and to this union were born five children, viz.: Ethel B., born November 3, 1880, and now teaching the Swayzee schools; Leah, born September 7, 1882, a graduate of Marion Business College; Wade Hampton, born July 1, 1884, graduated from the Swayzee schools at the age of fifteen years; Asher Blaine, born September 18, 1887; and Florence N., born October 2, 1892. Mrs. Mary J. (Fagan) Long died in Swayzee September 22, 1895, and July 4, 1897, Mr. Long married Mrs. Minnie L. Sheek, daughter of William and Mary McBee, natives of Indiana.

In politics Mr. Long has always been a Democrat, and in the latter part of Cleveland's second term as president of the United States Mr. Long was appointed postmaster of Swayzee as successor to William Fisher, deceased, and served through the remainder of the term and about one month under the administration of President McKinley.

In religion Mr. Long is a Free Thinker. As a professional man he has met with phenomenal success and is still gaining ground, while as a citizen he is respected wherever known.

GEORGE M. BANTER.

George M. Banter is an intelligent and highly respected agriculturist residing in Monroe township, Grant county, Indiana,

and is widely known as a progressive farmer and stock-raiser. He was born in Wells county, this state, September 16, 1862. He was left an orphan in his infancy and was taken by his uncle and grandmother and reared to an honorable manhood. His education was obtained in the common schools, his studious habits enabling him to grasp and retain facts and his application was rewarded by receiving a teacher's certificate. He was industrious and no stranger to toil from his youth up, and at the age of twenty-one started out with a capital of one hundred and fifty dollars. In 1884 he came to Monroe township and located upon sixty acres which he had inherited, and has since added sixty acres by purchase, improving and enriching the property until it is one of the most productive and attractive farms in the township. In the fall of 1899 he erected a large, commodious barn for the comfort of his stock and the storage of his produce, and the prosperity which he has achieved is but the outcome of his own perseverance and good management.

On October 27, 1883, he was joined in matrimony with Miss Mary E. Farr, who was born in this county May 3, 1863, and is a daughter of James W. and Nancy E. (Oxley) Farr. She received a common-school education and has been an inspiration to her husband in his daily work. Four children have blessed their marriage, all sons and all living, viz.: Karl, a student in the eighth grade of the common school; Virgil, who is making great headway in his studies; Arthur Neal; and an infant.

Mr. Banter has always stood by the Democratic party and has served as delegate to county, congressional and state conventions, also acting in that capacity at ju-

dicial conventions. He is a man of sterling character whose noble nature would disdain a petty or dishonorable action, and one whose honorable conduct in the daily affairs of life has won for him the esteem and friendship of all those who appreciate true worth. His friends are legion and entirely without solicitation on his part have they several times honored him by choosing him as their representative. No more able friend of education was ever found on the board than Mr. Banter, whose strong personality enabled him to accomplish untold good and whose efforts in that direction have reflected great credit both on himself and on the township.

JOHN H. LAWSON.

John H. Lawson, a well-known and prosperous tiller of the soil and a highly respected citizen of Sims township, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Rush county, this state, December 27, 1846. His parents, Theodore and Rebecca Ann (Pickeral) Lawson, were agricultural people, both being natives of the state of Kentucky. To Theodore and Rebecca Lawson were born four children, viz.: Edward Franklin, who served in the Civil war, from Richland township; Elizabeth Ann, John H. and Frances Jane; of these, Elizabeth Ann was married to David P. Draper and Frances Jane to Christian Schaffer.

John H. Lawson was but four years of age when his parents changed their residence from Rush county to Grant county, Indiana, and here passed the remainder of their lives. Here young John H. Lawson attended the district school in Richland township until,

fifteen years old, working, meanwhile during the season on his father's farm, thereby strengthening his brain and muscle and developing his physical system generally, as well as increasing his mental powers and intellectual faculties through the inhalation of the oxygen or ozone that permeated the pure country air of Grant county, and also adding daily to his knowledge of the vocation that was to be his in after life, the noble pursuit of agriculture. At the age above mentioned young Lawson finished his studies and went to work permanently on the farm, since when agriculture, to which he has added stock-raising, has occupied his sole attention from a business point of view.

June 17, 1872, Mr. Lawson was joined in wedlock with Miss Sarah Kennedy, the amiable daughter of William W. and Elmira (Cowan) Kennedy, and this felicitous union has been blessed with two daughters—Emma, born in February, 1875, and Ada, born in November, 1881—now accomplished young ladies and ornaments to the society in which they move, and of which they are the acknowledged leaders.

William W. and Elmira (Cowan) Kennedy, the parents of Mrs. Sarah Lawson, reared a family of six children, who were born in the following order: Milton H., now deceased; Nancy Ann, married to Calvin Gibson; Malinda Jane, the wife of Mr. Draper; Quincy A., a resident of Clinton county, Indiana; William P. and Mrs. Sarah Lawson, the latter the wife of John H. Lawson, whose name stands at the opening of this biographical review. William W. Kennedy was a very popular man and useful citizen in his day, and was honored by his fellow citizens by election to the office of township trustee and also that of township super-

visor. The two elder born sons of Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy did valiant service in the Union army during the Civil war. The maternal side of Mrs. Lawson's ancestors, the Cowans, were of French extraction.

EDWARD LEWIS RETZ.

Edward Lewis Retz, an enterprising and prosperous young agriculturist of Sims township, Grant county, was born in Howard county, Indiana, September 17, 1862, and may still be classed as a young man, as he has barely reached the prime of life. He is a son of Charles and Caroline (Heidran) Retz, both natives of Germany, and of these parents brief biographical sketches will be given before undertaking that of Edward Lewis, the subject proper of this review.

Charles Retz, the father, was a young man when he came to Amercia from Germany and he first located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he resided a short time only and then settled on a farm near Hagerstown, Wayne county, Indiana. Charles Retz was taught the baker's trade in his younger manhood, and from Wayne county removed to Howard county, Indiana, where he continued the production of the "staff of life" until 1864, when he came to Grant county and embarked in agricultural pursuits, a knowledge of which, to some extent, he had acquired in boyhood in Wayne county, and this vocation he has successfully followed in Grant county up to the present time.

Mrs. Caroline (Heidran) Retz was an infant of but two years of age when brought from Germany to America by her parents, who settled in Brookville, Franklin coun-

ty, Indiana, where she was reared to womanhood. To her marriage with Charles Retz she bore three children, in the following order: William, who reached mature years and was killed by a railway train in 1885; Clarinda, wife of Rudolph Retz, her cousin, and Edward Lewis, whose name stands at the head of this review. Mrs. Caroline Retz, the mother of these children, was called from earth July 24, 1896, and her loss was a most severe blow to her husband and two surviving children.

Edward Lewis Retz, the subject of this biographical notice, was but two years of age when brought to Grant county by his parents. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and was thoroughly instructed in the vocation of agriculture. He was afforded the advantages of the public schools until he had reached his majority, when he relinquished his educational course and engaged in farming on his own account. This pursuit he has found so congenial to his natural taste and early training, as well as so profitable in a pecuniary sense, that he has continued to follow it up to the present time, and is now classed among the most skillful agriculturists of Sims township.

July 22, 1893, Edward Lewis Retz was most happily joined in matrimony with Miss Martha Janette Burns, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Barton) Burns, and this union has been rendered the more happy by the birth of four children, of whom the eldest, Russell, was born June 2, 1894; Roscoe, the second child, was born March 20, 1896; the third child, Winona, was born March 29, 1898; and Ira, the youngest of the four, born July 29, 1900.

Mr. Retz was at one time a member of Converse Lodge, No. 320, I. O. O. F., and

also of the Daughters of Rebekah branch of that order, in which he held the office of left hand supporter, but at present is non-affiliating. In religion he and his wife are members of the Protestant Methodist church, and in politics Mr. Retz is a Republican.

JAMES BROOKS MARK (DECEASED).

James Brooks Mark was an experienced farmer of Mier, Grant county, Indiana, and one of its highly respected citizens and was born in Ross county, Ohio, December 20, 1824, a son of Jonathan and Susan (Plougher) Mark. He died January 27, 1901.

Jonathan Mark came from Ohio to Sugar Creek, Fayette county, Indiana, when his son James B. was but two years of age and was one of the first settlers of that county. He held a military land warrant, but lost the land he entered with this for some technical reason. He, however, bought another tract of one hundred and twenty acres, a little west of his first claim, and this purchase was situated on Rattlesnake creek, in Fayette county, a little west of Washington, in Wayne county. Here young James B. attended the old-time subscription school and also three months at the free school.

At the age of nineteen years James B. Mark was apprenticed by his father to the carpenter's trade, which he followed one year only, when he found the times to be so hard that he could not afford to live on an apprentice boy's wages, so he went into a sawmill, two miles southwest of Washington, where he worked about two years.

June 1, 1844, Mr. Mark married Miss Sarah Sharp, daughter of William and Eliz-

abeth (Leahy) Sharp, and born April 17, 1825. To this marriage were nine children, in the following order: John W., born March 16, 1846, died April 17, 1863, a soldier; William, born March 15, 1848; Mary C., born September 26, 1850, died November 1, 1878; Martha A., born February 6, 1852, was married to John Ryan and died in February, 1891; Moses, born October 18, 1853; Aaron, born December 31, 1857, died February 20, 1891; Loretta Jane, born February 23, 1861; Harrison, born May 15, 1863; and Sarah E., born May 10, 1865.

Mrs Sarah (Sharp) Mark was called from earth April 16, 1880, and for his second helpmate Mr. Mark selected Mrs. Ann Slover, widow of John Slover and daughter of David George and Sarah Barnes, and to this union have been born four children, namely: Nellie, April 27, 1883; Grover C., April 22, 1885; George W., November 5, 1886; and James, May 4, 1890.

The mother of Mrs. Anna Mark was reared in Wayne county, Indiana, was there married, and later went to South Carolina, of which state her father was a native, but returned to Indiana. She had an uncle, William Lacey, who served in the war of 1812, and three sons, Thomas, John and William, who did gallant acts in the late Civil war, in which the eldest of the three sacrificed his life.

James Brooks Mark may be truly classed as having been among the wealthiest and most influential of the agricultural population of Grant county. His farm comprises four hundred and eighty acres, and no better kept place is to be seen in a radius of fifty miles or more. His liberality and usefulness as a citizen were proverbial, as no measure or proposition for the improvement

or betterment of his township or county ever arose without receiving his hearty co-operation and financial aid.

Religiously, Mr. Mark was a Methodist Protestant, and in politics he was a Democrat and was trustee of Sims township two terms. Mr. Mark's remains lie buried in the I. O. O. F. cemetery in Sims township.

FRANK C. WOODS.

Frank C. Woods, a young and rapidly rising farmer of Sims township, Grant county, Indiana, had his nativity in Converse, Miami county, Indiana, December 2, 1874, and is a son of Albert A. and Jane (Rosbrough) Woods.

The paternal great-grandfather of Frank C. Woods came from Ireland to America and found a home in Ohio, where he prospered, reared a family and passed the remainder of his life. His son, Samuel Woods, was joined in matrimony with a Miss Bashford, to which union there were born four children, who were named, in order of birth, Wesley, Margaret, Albert A. and Sarah. Of the daughters, Margaret was married to Samuel Acres and Sarah became the wife of Adam Juday.

The Rosbrough family came from Scotland to America prior to the Revolutionary war and settled in Virginia, where the male members took part in the struggle which gave the United States their independence, and in fact have borne a conspicuous part in all the wars in which America has been engaged since then up to the present time, the family being in fact one of the oldest in the "Old Dominion."

Frank C. Woods received a very sound

education in the public schools of his native village, which he attended until fifteen years of age, when he began the battle of life on his own account by turning his industrious hands to any kind of labor that would earn him an honest dollar, whether that labor was of an agricultural or any other character.

November 29, 1893, Mr. Woods was joined in wedlock with Miss Cora Pence, the estimable daughter of Darius and Mary (Marine) Pence, and this union has been blessed with one child, Marine, born June 21, 1897. In religion Mr. Woods is a free-thinker, and is an upright straightforward gentleman and a useful and enterprising citizen. In politics he is a strong Republican, but has never been an office seeker, although there are many men less worthy than himself that hold positions of trust and honor. He conducts a fine farm of about one hundred acres and owns property in Converse, Miami county.

D. B. PIERCE.

D. B. Pierce, a prominent and influential agriculturist of Monroe township, Grant county, Indiana, and one of the oldest residents, is a native of Northampton county, North Carolina, where he was born September 1, 1832. He is the youngest and only surviving member of the family born to James and Nancy Ann (DeBerry) Pierce. The genealogical tree of the Pierce family is deep rooted in English soil, and from one of its numerous branches came Franklin Pierce, former president of the United States. At the age of thirteen the

subject removed with his parents to Green county, Ohio, a never to be forgotten trip, which was made in a cart. The family had but little means and came west in the hope of bettering their fortunes. They settled on a farm, and the hours not given to work were spent in study in the common schools. At the age of eighteen years he came west to Indiana and hired out in Grant county for the small remuneration of eleven dollars a month. Fortune has smiled on his efforts, however, and his continued industry and frugality have enabled him to accumulate a comfortable property.

An event in his life, and one which was productive of much good to him, was his union with Miss Sarah O. Maddux, on November 9, 1854. This marriage resulted in a family of eleven children, seven of whom are living, namely: Mrs. L. B. Oliver, who is represented on another page of this volume; James Thomas, a prosperous farmer, who is also made the subject of an article following this; Caddie, wife of Joseph Harkins, a mechanic; Aseneth, wife of William Reynard, a farmer of this township; Joseph and George W., both of whom have families and live in Hartford City, where they are engaged in the manufacture of brick; Duston, married and a farmer of Monroe township; Roy, engaged with his brothers in Hartford City in the manufacture of brick; and Charles, the youngest, who is still at home.

A woman of Mrs. Pierce's strong personality is deserving of more than passing notice, and a few facts gleaned from her busy life are here presented. Sarah O. Maddux was born in Fayette county, Ohio, February 23, 1838, and is a daughter of Thomas and Aseneth (Yeoman) Maddux.

Of the ten children born to this couple, six are now living. Her first school was in an old log school house in Fayette county, Ohio, and was kept three months each year. The room was heated by the wide, open fireplace, and the puncheon floor and seats were made of saplings split in two. The seats were held up by rude wooden pegs and were of one height. To admit sufficient light a log was taken from one end of the building and the opening thus made was fitted with a narrow sash just large enough to hold 8x10-inch glass. Sarah Maddux grew into a woman of kind and pleasing manners, and for forty-six years she has been the wise and loving helpmeet in all that name implies. The first land owned by them was forty acres in Blackford county, their first purchase in Grant being part of their present homestead. Their present holdings are two hundred acres, part of which have been obtained through their own industry and part inherited by Mrs. Pierce. The improvements have been placed by the present owners, and they have one of the most desirable farm properties in this community. All kinds of grain are raised on this land, which is in the gas and oil belt, and will increase in value as the years go by.

Mr. Pierce is a Republican, and believes in the single gold standard. Both he and his wife are members of the United Brethren church, and have given generously of time and money to assist in building Oak chapel and Kiter church, to the latter of which they belong. The Sunday-school also comes in for a share of their attention. Their generous support is freely given to all worthy causes, and many a kind deed has been traced to their door.

JAMES T. PIERCE.

James T. Pierce may well be ranked among the leading agriculturists of Grant county, his fertile, highly cultivated farm in Monroe township being well stocked with the best grade of horses, cattle and sheep, and every detail of the farm showing the careful, methodical manager. He was born August 27, 1858, to D. B. and Sarah O. (Maddux) Pierce, who were among the pioneers of the state of Indiana. Mr. Pierce remained with his parents until he reached his majority, giving them his earnings and performing the service of a filial son. His education had been a practical one and comprised a full course in the public school, supplemented by a course in the Marion Normal. He had been a painstaking student and was thoroughly equipped to take up the duties of life in an intelligent manner. He was a musician of more than ordinary ability, and, as a side issue, conducted singing schools in Grant and Blackford counties.

After his marriage Mr. Pierce's first business venture was the manufacture of tile, in which he was engaged for four years. This business was not very profitable and not at all congenial to his tastes, so he turned his attention to farming, going in debt for his first forty acres, which were in Monroe township. Industry and practical common sense here won the day, and Mr. Pierce had the satisfaction of seeing his crops flourish and gathering bountiful harvests. In a few years sixty acres more were added to the first forty, and this tract has formed the nucleus of his present pleasant farm. In 1886 he sold his first forty acres and the same year bought an-

other forty adjoining his sixty. In 1889 an additional tract of forty acres was added, making one hundred and forty acres, his present home, of as fine land as can be found in this section. It is most advantageously situated in Monroe township, with the pike extending on two sides of it, and is adapted to raising all kinds of grain and general farm products. Part of the product is fed to his stock, which, after fattening, he places on the market, affording him a much better price for the grain than it would if marketed in the natural state.

On April 21, 1883, James T. Pierce was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Bergher, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Smith) Bergher. She was born March 25, 1861, and was one of a family of six children. She was educated in the graded schools of Upland and grew into a lovable woman, whose amiable disposition and lofty character made her a general favorite. Fifteen years constant companionship but served to strengthen the bond uniting them, and the saddest moment ever experienced by the devoted husband was when the gentle spirit of the kind and loving wife answered the final summons and winged its flight to the great white throne. She was a conscientious Christian woman and a zealous worker in the United Brethren church, of which she was a member and in which her absence is deeply felt. March 30, 1898, she received the summons to come up higher, and the many who knew her joined with the family in their grief. Three bright children are left to perpetuate her memory: Zula, who has completed the fourth grade in the public schools and is devoting her young life to making a

home for her father and brothers; Bynum, who is a second grade scholar; and Olga Drew.

Mr. Pierce is a member of the United Brethren church, known as the Kiter church, in which he holds the office of trustee. He was one of the managers of construction when the new church building was erected in 1895, rendering efficient service and securing a neat, attractive building which is an ornament to the community. The church is in a flourishing condition, as is the Sunday-school. Mr. Pierce is a public-spirited citizen and freely gives his support to all movements tending to the upbuilding of the neighborhood and general public. Education has his hearty endorsement, and the good effects resulting from his influence are not to be estimated. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for our martyred president, James A. Garfield.

GERRARD P. RILEY.

Gerrard P. Riley, the subject of this sketch, was born at Bethel, Clermont county, Ohio, November 17, 1821. Soon after his birth his father moved on to a farm located three miles southwest of the village. Later on he sold the farm and purchased a mill property on Poplar creek, one mile west of Bethel, to which he removed his family. Gerrard was then fourteen years of age. Up to this time his advantages for an education had been very limited. In fact he could barely read in the New Testament which was then used as a text book in the schools. Soon after moving to the new home—while



Gerard P. Riley

splitting wood—he cut his foot severely, and was laid up for the entire winter. From this accident dates the turning point in his life so far as morals and education were concerned.

George Swing, his maternal grandfather, was one of the best and kindest of Christian gentlemen. He visited the injured boy often and brought him good books to read, and offered up many fervent prayers in his behalf; praying that he might grow up to be a good and useful man. These visits had such a melting and moulding influence upon his mind that there was developed a desire—above all else—to be a scholar and a Christian, and in obedience to these divine impulses he sought earnestly every opportunity to help himself and others to a better and a happier life. As soon as able he entered the common school, then an academy; but his thirst for knowledge was unquenched. He longed to go to college. This his father opposed. He thought that he “had learning enough,” and he would give no assistance in furthering his ambitions in this direction. But to college he went, determining to make his way, though how he knew not. Few young men of this generation can understand what it meant in those days to “work one’s way through college.” To him it meant many hardships and privations. A cold room over a cobbler’s shop; a broken stove, a rickety bedstead, a deal table and two wooden chairs comprised his furniture. There he studied latin and mathematics by the light of a tallow candle. Many a meal he eat without either bread or meat. Beans alone had been his bill of fare for almost a week when he was surprised by a visit from his father. Business had brought him to that section of the country, so the visit was

incidental. His father was a good-hearted man though somewhat stern and set in his way. He was a good provider for the home and he liked good living. When he saw the sore straits to which his son had come; when he learned of how he had worked at making brooms and mending shoes, and gardening, and at everything by which he could turn an honest penny; when he found out that he was one of the brightest of his class and had been chosen as valedictorian for the commencement day which was near at hand, his heart softened and filled with pride. He ordered him a fine suit and provided him with board and clothes until he was graduated from Granville College. Returning home he engaged in teaching school in which vocation he was eminently successful. In 1844 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Blair who was born and raised in Clermont county. It was time now for him to be settled in his convictions as to the many exciting questions of the day. His mind was made up without reference to what others thought about it, and when once convinced of what was right he seldom changed. In religion he was a Methodist; in politics (though raised a Whig) he was a Liberty party abolitionist; in reforms he was a teetotaler and anti-tobacco, and “anti” everything that was hurtful to man. To those who most influenced his life he is indebted for the unwavering purpose which followed his convictions. These were first, his mother, for religious devotion, and obedience to conscience; second, his grandfather, George Swing, for experimental piety, truthfulness and honesty; third, to James Buntin, a worthy neighbor, for the loan of books on the reforms of the day; and fourth, to the Honorable Thomas Morris

for the liberty-loving principals which moulded his politics. It was he (Morris) who made the first abolition speech ever made in the senate. It was a reply to Henry Clay on his compromise hobby. An account of it in the newspapers was headlined: "Bearding the Lion in His Den." Senator Morris availed himself of every opportunity to talk with him upon the issues of the day. Slavery being the subject that the most dwelt upon. He would say: "Young man, if you live to be of my age you will see this government all torn to pieces—an international war, perhaps; all on account of this great evil, slavery." And Riley did live to see it. And not only did he see the dividing line between the north and the south, but also one separating himself and those of near relationship. In the strength and majesty of his young manhood he met every question bravely, with a spirit that shrank not from duty no matter where that duty led him. A minister of the gospel, an educator of the young and a zealous patriot, the demand made upon him was great. The Wesleyan Methodist church was founded mainly on the one principal—opposition to slavery. The first society of this denomination was organized at Utica, New York. The paper advocating these principals was "The Zions' Watchman," published at Utica. Le Roy Sunderland was the publisher. The idea spread rapidly. The first church organized in Ohio was in Clermont county, and Gerrard P. Riley was one of the original thirteen members. Salmon P. Chase, E. E. Hale and all anti-slavery men were in sympathy with the movement, and it was a time of great agitation of the public mind. Riley had become thoroughly imbued with the sinfulness of holding human beings as

chattels and had already been acting as conductor on the underground railroad. He was known all over the country as an aggressive abolitionist. He lectured upon slavery, he preached it from the pulpit. Hon. Marcus Clark, of Kentucky, a cousin of Riley's who had grown rich, and had a fortune in slaves, came into Ohio and challenged any one to debate the question: "Does the Bible Justify American Slavery." Riley accepted the challenge and the debate lasted for two days and nights before an immense audience. It terminated when Riley asked him this question: "If the Bible justifies slavery, *who* is to be the slave in America?" The question was put three times before an answer could be obtained from him. He then replied: "No man under heaven can answer that question." The decision was at once given in Riley's favor. At twenty-three he became pastor of the only church of his denomination in Cincinnati.

So, when the war came he was ready for it. He was at that time at the head of an academy which he had established some years before. When the demand came for volunteers he took an active part in espousing the Union cause. At a mass meeting largely attended by his students he was asked would he go to the front, and he immediately assented to go. He said it was God's war, and he entered upon his duties as a soldier as if called of God. When the regimental organization was completed he was elected its chaplain. This was in the Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His duties were ever conscientiously performed. He organized a regimental church and Sunday-school and held services regularly. When the regiment went into winter quarters at Muldo's Hill, Kentucky, he had a very comfortable log

church built, with platform, seats, etc. It was admired by all who saw it. Here he held services regularly for three months with good results, as testified by the regimental officers. When the regiment broke camp and started out into active service they marched through Union county, and its people were what its name implied. Women and small children lined the roadside and cheered them as they passed by and hurrahd for Lincoln. Tears came into the women's eyes as the officers shook hands with them as they passed by. They said that every able-bodied man was in hiding, as the recruiting officer was abroad in the land gobbling up everything in sight for the Rebel army. For six weeks these men had not dared to return to their homes, but hid in caves and underbrush, their food being carried to them after midnight. They were all affected by the demonstration made by this suffering but loyal people. And this was not the last that they heard of them. Perryville could not have been far from Union county, for the next evening the regiment was there and engaged in one of the hardest-fought battles of the war. Here Riley proved of what metal heroes are made. He could not carry a musket, but he did carry canteens filled with water for the thirsty soldiers on the firing line. Here he gained the appellation of "the fighting chaplain." All day long he passed back and forth upon this errand of mercy, running the risk of his life many times. Once his horse escaped him and run into the Rebel lines, and a Rebel soldier seized it by the bridle, but no sooner had he done so than he was shot by a Union soldier. The horse rushed back into the Union lines and was secured until his master found him. An incident worth

recording is the fact that a cousin (Clark Riley) was serving in a similar capacity in General Bragg's army and was present at the battle of Perryville, although not until years afterward did either of the cousins know that they had faced each other that day as deadly enemies. The night after that battle was one never to be forgotten by the subject of this sketch. All night long he cared for the dying and wounded soldiers. The night was dark and drizzling rain. From all parts of the battle-field could be heard the pleading and pitiful cries of suffering men, calling for help, for water and doctors. As fast as possible the wounded were collected in a barn and sheds and a large meeting-house. A breakfast of soup and hardtack was served. About one o'clock in the afternoon they were surprised to see a long line of wagons and carts descending a hill about a mile away. With great suspense they watched them as they drew nearer and slowly ascended the hill leading to their improvised hospital grounds. To their great surprise they found them to be the women who gathered by the roadside and cheered the regiment as they marched through Union county. They had heard of the battle, of the great loss of life and of the suffering that must follow from lack of food, and they set up all night cooking food which they now brought as an offering of love and loyalty to "Lincoln's soldiers." Here were chicken pies and many dainties, but even the wounded boys liked best of all the corn dodgers, with the print of the fingers of the loyal women upon them—made as their mothers used to make them. The regiment participated in several other engagements and finally went into camp near Louisville, Kentucky.

During his service with the Fiftieth Regiment there were some things that greatly worried Chaplain Riley. One was the order for Union soldiers to guard the property of Kentucky Rebels because the state had not seceded. Another was that many slaves seeking protection of the regiment were turned over to their masters, many of the regiment being in sympathy with the fugitive slave law. His heart ached to see these poor slaves "betrayed in the house of their friends." He had with him a negro acting as his servant; this negro had sought his protection and he gave it to him by assigning him to this place. He was in constant fear that he would be kidnapped, as he was valuable in the market, being large and strong. These kidnappers followed the army and would nab any negro that they could get hold of, claiming them to be theirs, and would sell them back into slavery. One afternoon Chaplain Riley had gone to the village to make a few purchases, taking his servant Dave with him. He left him holding his horse while he stepped into a store. He returned in a few moments to find the horse loose in the street and Dave struggling in the clutch of two rough men who were dragging him toward the jail. The Chaplain soon overtook the rascals and in a stern voice said, "Release my servant at once." The men loosened their grip for a moment, and jerking Dave from them he placed himself in front of him and said, "If you take this man you will take him over my dead body." The men were ugly and persistent; they claimed that Dave was the slave of a man in Georgia and that their orders were to put him in jail until his master could come and claim him. They declared that they would go to the colonel of the regi-

ment and demand their lawful property. This they did and a trial was ordered. After a great deal of trouble the Chaplain won. But it was not safe for him to retain Dave longer, so he determined to send him to his home to work on the farm where he could be safe and earn wages. The General in command granted his request and gave him a pass for Dave. He hurried with him to the landing to put him on board a boat that was about to start. The kidnappers followed them. They had sworn that they would have him yet. The Chaplain showed the pass and got Dave on board and hurried forward to buy his ticket. While he was gone the kidnappers got Dave out on the wharf and had taken his pass from him. The Chaplain got him back on the boat again, this time putting him in the wheelhouse and setting some soldiers to watch the kidnappers, while he hurriedly wrote a letter to his wife and also full directions for Dave to find his home in Ohio. He had just placed the letter and ticket in his hand when the bell rang for the boat to start. He grasped the negro's hand and said, "You will soon be a free man now, Dave. Remember your promise to be faithful to my family. I will stay and help fight this war out, and then, thank God, there will be no more slavery." Noticing that Dave's cap was old and dirty he jerked it off and threw it in the river, and taking his own hat, of soft felt with a gold cord and tassel twisted around the crown, he clapped that on Dave's head, who, with tears streaming down his face, said, "God bless you, Massa Chaplain." The kidnappers turned and walked away, one of them saying, "He deserves to beat us: such grit as that is what will make the Yankees win in the end."

Dave arrived safely at his destination and was faithful to every trust. The Chaplain he fairly worshipped, and he would have died for him had it been necessary for him to do so. "He saved me from bondage and delivered me from the devil," he often said.

But the Chaplain longed for a more strenuous life. So when Abraham Lincoln decided to enlist the colored troops he was one of the first to make application for a position, and he got it. He received a commission as captain and was assigned to Company K, Sixth United States Colored Troops. He ranked as senior captain in the regiment, and was ordered to the front and landed at Yorktown, in old Virginia, and went into camp on the very same ground where George Washington and Cornwallis met to sign the papers which closed the war of the Revolution. The regiment remained here several months and General Butler, whose headquarters were at Fortress Monroe, often called upon the regiment for a detail of a hundred men to operate in the enemy's lines. When the first order came it was read while the regiment was on dress parade. The nature of the order was explained by the colonel, who detailed Captain Riley to head the expedition, which was understood to be a dangerous one, as the enemy was in full force on the opposite bank of the York river. Volunteers were called for and ten were chosen from each company, also a first and second lieutenant. They marched out of camp with instructions to board the ship that was in the harbor awaiting them. When aboard the ship Captain Riley was handed a sealed envelope containing his orders, which were to proceed to Maybric's Bay and land at "White's landing" at midnight and proceed to certain fam-

ilies therein named and bring them away." They were the families of union men who had fled into the Union lines and were now working on the fortifications. A guide was furnished to take them to these places and the orders instructed them to "proceed with great caution, get the families and back to the gun-boat with all possible speed." This was done, and in addition to the loyalists about thirty slaves were brought away. The meeting of these husbands and wives, fathers and children was very pathetic indeed. They had been separated for months. Some of the slaves told Captain Riley of the inhuman treatment endured by them from their masters. Mostly because they had rendered assistance to Union soldiers or were suspected of doing so. They spoke particularly of an old man named White, whom they said was the most cruel of them all. They told many weird stories about him; one of the most pitiful was of two children whom they said were starved and abused. The mother and aunt of these children had been accused of giving food to Union soldiers. They were fearfully beaten and the aunt died of her injuries, and the mother was sent away bound down in a cart. These stories of the slaves were confirmed by the white families and Captain Riley was sent soon afterward to mete out vengeance to this same White, who was now accused of killing a soldier. He was found to be a very old man, with hair as white as snow. He came near collapsing at the sight of the squad of soldiers who showed him the warrant for his arrest, with the privilege of hanging him. The stories of his cruelty was confirmed by his slaves and they spoke in awe of the mother of the two children who they believed had met with some fear-

ful fate. After severely frightening the old man and telling him that he would surely come back and hang him if he did not cease his cruelties to his slaves, Captain Riley demanded him to bring the two children, which he ordered done, and two bright looking children, a boy and a girl, aged about six and eight years, were brought to Captain Riley, who demanded, "Where is the mother of these children?" "I sold her," the trembling wretch answered. The children were ragged and dirty, and it was plainly to be seen that they had suffered abuse and neglect. The soldiers confiscated such of his property as they could make use of and taking the two children away with them left the old man, who was thankful to get off so easily. A Quaker lady who had a school for the contrabands at Yorktown heard of the incident and wanted the children sent to her, which was done. She sent them to Philadelphia to have them educated at the Orphans' Shelter. The mother was never found, although every effort was made to do so. Pictures of the children as they were found and as they were after being cared for by this kind lady, together with a history of their capture, was published and thousands of copies sold, and they were sent all over the states in hopes that the mother might be found. Soon after this incident the Rebels destroyed a light-house, and a steamship run aground, and it was said that the Rebels killed the crew—burning the captain alive. To punish the people of Matthews county, where these atrocious acts occurred, General Butler sent the soldiers to free all of their slaves. Captain Riley was in this expedition, as was his entire regiment, and this was to his liking. He had often advocated immediate eman-

cipation, but had never seen it put into practice before. His regiment camped on the Matthews county court-house grounds and detachments of soldiers were sent out over the county with orders to free all slaves that wished to go with them. Over three hundred were brought in and sent on the ship to Norfolk, where there was a contraband camp. While camped on the court-house grounds of Matthews county, which was the county where old man White lived, many contrabands asked after Captain Riley, who had taken those slave children away. They informed him that the mother of those children was in jail at this place for several months. A conscript officer was making up a company of fifty slaves to be taken to Richmond to work on the fortifications, and she was one to be taken. While standing on the platform to have the handcuffs put upon her wrists, she fell upon her knees and raising her manacled hands to heaven cried out, "O, God, send the Yankee soldiers to take my children away." This was considered a wonderful answer to prayer, "for," said the contrabands, "in just seven days from that time Captain Riley came with his soldiers and took the children." Years after the exciting scenes of war had passed Captain Riley visited these children at their home in Philadelphia. Educated and holding positions of trust, he was indeed gratified to meet them and to learn that they still held him in grateful remembrance. He has a number of letters from the boy whom he named Frederick Douglas White. If now living he is about forty-four years of age. After several other exciting experiences Captain Riley was in several important battles. He was at Petersburg at the time of the great explosion. He was

later sent to recruit a regiment at Wilmington and was appointed provost marshal of that city. He was stationed at Raleigh after Sherman's army arrived, and was retained in North Carolina after the final surrender of Johnson until the fall of 1865. He was named as an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau and was kept in constant service, attending to the wants of this newly freed and inexperienced race. Returning to his home after three years of arduous duty, he engaged in making articles out of turned wood. In connection with this he had a saw-mill and a large flouring-mill. His business assumed extensive proportions and he was congratulating himself upon still greater wealth, when lo! in one night it was all swept away by fire. As he stood watching the red flames consume the accumulations of years of toil in the past, as well as all prospects of gain in the future, one of his workmen said to him, "What will you do now, Mr. Riley?" "I will do what is right and trust in God," was his reply. From that hour he never planned to make money, but to do all the good that he could. He took his misfortune heroically and looked at it philosophically. "Perhaps it was all for the best," he said; "I may have been growing too worldly." The church over which he had presided before the war was no longer what it once had been. Opposition to slavery was the chief corner stone of that church. Now slavery was abolished, and those who had come out of their churches on that account naturally returned when slavery was no longer an issue. The academy over which he had also presided had gone down when the master deserted it for what he thought a higher mission. So he must look for a

new field of labor. Just at this time he had a call from a wealthy church in Bureau county, Illinois. So he accepted the position and moved there, staying four years. He was then elected evangelist for the Illinois conference, serving one year. He was then assigned to the Fairmount circuit. He had always been interested in children, and realizing that the ordinary church services failed to meet the needs of the boys and the girls, he had organized a children's society within the other society, and each Sunday held special service for them. This he kept up for about twenty-five years, his own interest and love for them being constantly augmented. While at Fairmount he commenced the publication of a child's paper, called the *Golden Voice*. This enterprise grew to quite large proportions, but he found the work too confining and he was compelled to give it up. In the meantime he had removed to Marion, Indiana. After a short rest he turned his attention more fully to the development of an idea which had held a prominent place in his mind for forty years. Something to help the boys. Some fifteen years ago this idea had been placed in definite shape by Drummond and Moody, who found that military drill had the effect of retaining the interest of the boys in the Sunday-school work. This matter was brought up at the Congress of Religion at the World's Fair in Chicago, and he there obtained more definite ideas as to detail, though years before he had been convinced of the need of effort along these lines. San Francisco was the only city that had a brigade at that time, but soon many places had them. Mr. Riley organized a brigade with about forty members. This was under the pastorate of the Rev. Driver of the

Methodist church of Marion, who gave it every encouragement possible. But Mr. Riley desired a church which they could have for their own, and he at once began the erection of a suitable building in which to hold their meetings. A lot was given him for this purpose by the Marion Land Company, and kind friends came forward with donations of money until the church was completed, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. Space precludes details as to his struggles to maintain the work; the obstacles to be overcome. Not all have been kindly disposed toward this work, but it has found some friends. One noble lady of Marion came to his aid at the very time when money was the most needed, when the church was being built. She saw to it that at the end of every week funds were available to pay the men who worked on the building. How many boys have been reclaimed and benefited by this work it would be impossible for any one to tell. Every encouragement is offered to boys to lead an upright life. Lessons in all the better elements of manhood are constantly inculcated. The spirit of being something is aroused and a higher and better citizenship and true living the object to be gained. The fatherly care and tender love borne by Father Riley for the boys placed in his care is sufficient reason to commend his efforts, and whether his work is appreciated as it should be or not he will feel the consciousness of having done what he could to have the world better for having lived in it. Father Riley, as he is familiarly called, is now in his eightieth year. His estimable wife is but one year younger. "Grandma Riley," as every one tenderly calls her, is no less active than her husband. She takes a lively interest in all that her

husband does for the boys and is a teacher in the Industrial School for Girls, which meets weekly in the little church of "The Boy's Brigade." This work of itself is a grand one of which we have not space to speak here. The long lives of this worthy couple have been full of good deeds, to enumerate them would be to fill volumes instead of pages. Their married life reaches over fifty years. They raised seven children, all of whom are living. They keep house, attending to their domestic duties and finding time to do for others. Their home life is ideal. Devoted to each other, they have demonstrated the fact that

Marriage rightly understood,
Gives to the tender and the good,
A Heaven here below.

The church and parsonage where they live is on West First street, No. 1710. Twenty-five feet from the door of the parsonage they step into the church that was built for children. There every Sabbath, so long as it stands, they hope that a non-sectarian gospel will be preached to them of whom Jesus said "suffer little children to come unto me." And they, in great humility, strive to imitate Him who went about doing good. The day will come when it will be said of them, "They builded better than they knew."

REV. J. B. FORD.

J. B. Ford, D. D., the genial pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Upland, Indiana, is a living example of what can be accomplished by untiring industry and perseverance. One of the most fluent and sympathetic speakers of the age, he has at-

tained his present enviable eminence by improving the moments in his boyhood and youth—an example well worthy the emulation of the young men of to-day. He was blessed with earnest Christian parents who early inculcated principles of truth and religion in his young mind, and the high ideal thus placed before him has never been forgotten, and to attain that ideal and help others to attain it has been one of the chief aims of his life. He was born July 31, 1835, in Wheeling, West Virginia, to Benjamin and Sarah Ann (Barlow) Ford.

Benjamin Ford was a native of Staffordshire, England, where he was born in 1810. While yet a young man he embarked on a sailing vessel for America, reaching Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, by canal. He was a skillful mechanic and it was not long until he was employed as engineer in one of the large iron works there. To a common-school education he had added a large fund of valuable information by reading and was well posted on current events. Add to this a character of firm decision and sterling worth, honest and upright, and you have the father of the subject. He was a man of splendid physique and commanding presence. He was an old-line Whig, but later became affiliated with the Republican party and supported it up to his death. In religion he followed the teachings of his forefathers and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Leaving Pittsburg, he located in Wheeling, West Virginia, where he remained until 1859, thence moved to Steubenville, Ohio, and later to Pittsburg, whence he was called home in 1897. Mrs. Sarah Ann Barlow, a native of Delaware county, New York, was born May 10, 1815, and was a woman of most exemplary character and

generous impulses. Her father was a native of Connecticut and inherited the fine Christian character of his Puritan ancestors. Her mother was of Mohawk-Dutch ancestry, but unfortunately the record of the past generations of the family are meager. Seven children were born to them, four sons and three daughters, Rev. J. B. being the eldest. The mother passed to her reward in 1888, while the family were residing in Steubenville, Ohio.

Rev. J. B. Ford attended the public schools in his youth, but at an early age learned the trade of a practical engineer in Wheeling, his native place, and accepted a position as such. Reluctant to leave school and unwilling to forgo the benefits of an education, he determined to acquire what learning he could, and to this end kept his books near and in front of him when at work on his engine. The facts thus gleaned were stored in a retentive mind and became a part of himself and the lesson learned was a double one—that from the printed page and one of equal value which taught him independence and self-reliance. His money was carefully saved until he had sufficient to enter Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, in 1857. Here he took a special course and devoted the year to hard study. He knew the value of time and improved it.

Leaving college, Mr. Ford again took up his trade of engineer, but the panic was now at its worst and he abandoned his cherished hopes of another year at college in order to assist his parents. After another year spent at his engine he entered the ministry, for which he had prepared himself and in which he has proven an efficient worker. While visiting at Piqua, Ohio, he met and courted Miss Josephine Horton, daughter of Col-

onel J. C. Horton, of that place. Their nuptials were celebrated in September, 1865. The fruits of this union were eight children, four of whom have been transplanted to the heavenly home and four have been left to bless the declining years of their parents as they travel toward the golden glow of sunset. These are Anna, wife of B. J. Harris, a dry-goods merchant of Topeka, Kansas, and a lady of rare graces and considerable vocal talent; John K., who makes his home with his parents and is employed as shipping clerk in the glass factory; Belle, also a musician of both instrumental and vocal, and the wife of C. E. Myers, of Osawatomie, Kansas; and Mary, wife of Grant Fogle, a miller residing in Topeka, Kansas. Mrs. Ford is a native of Miami county, Ohio, and was born May 10, 1844. Her primary education was received in the public schools and to this was added special teaching in a private establishment. She is an ideal minister's wife, giving cheerfully of her time and meeting the many demands made upon her with an enthusiasm that has never failed to win friends and has made her an able assistant to her husband in his chosen work. She is possessed of a charming personality that is felt alike in social circle and in the home.

Rev. Ford has supported the national Republican ticket since 1864. He is a prominent Mason, uniting with the blue lodge at Rushville, Illinois, where he was also made a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar.

It had been the earnest wish of Mr. Ford to consecrate his life to the service of the Master and his studies had been prosecuted with that object in view. In 1858 he entered the ministry under Presiding Elder Moses Titchnell in West Virginia, under appoint-

ment, in the West Virginia conference. He said to his elder, "Give me the hard end of the work, I will go where you may send me." The appointment given him was a most onerous one, where he preached every day of the week, with headquarters in the saddle. The question was asked what recompense of salary he received, to which he replied: "Fifty thousand and forty-seven dollars; fifty thousand in fresh air and pure water, and forty-seven in money paid in full." His studies were prosecuted on horseback or under the trees, and here he received the degree of A. M. from the East Tennessee Wesleyan University, known as the Grant Memorial University, and later received the degree of D. D. from the same institution. He was received into the conference in the city of Parkersburg, West Virginia, March 12, 1859, and was sent to Point Pleasant as junior pastor to Rev. Samuel Jones. He remained at that station until the spring of 1861, when he was sent to Malden Station, adjoining Charleston. Here the congregation consisted of one hundred white and two hundred colored members, and for once the slaves were on top, as they occupied the gallery, while the whites were seated on the main floor of the building. He remained here but a short time, as his strong abolition sentiments did not take well with his congregation, and he was fearless in speaking his views. When to his prayers for the guidance of the incoming president, Lincoln, he added the supplication that the Union might be spared as a grand whole and not separated, it was more than his hearers could stand and he was compelled to leave. Feeling was very bitter at that time against all sympathizers of the north and oftentimes their lives and property were

jeopardized. Accordingly, in March, 1862, Rev. Ford went to Parkersburg and had his connection with the West Virginia conference severed. He then went to his father's home in Ohio, locating at Steubenville. He was one of the first organizers of the Union League in Ohio and was elected a representative of that state in the National League.

In 1864 Mr. Ford entered the itinerancy of the Methodist church in the Cincinnati conference and was placed at Catawba, where he remained one year. His next charge was at Georgetown, the home of General Grant. At each location he won many friends among all denominations and although the rules of the conference has worked hardship in that it severed ties between pastor and people when it would have pleased both parties to have the relation extended, yet it has been the means of opening new fields and forming new and lasting attachments that have proved both lasting and beneficial. This rule has lately been changed, so that instead of the limited number of years allowed a minister in one place he may remain as long as it is the unanimous wish of his flock. At a meeting held in Cincinnati it was decided to send him to Knoxville, Tennessee, to organize the church in the south, as he seemed to have an aptitude for that work. There he found a field which called forth his best executive ability. There was no church, no members, no anything, but as one of the prominent citizens remarked "plenty of material." He found a number who were not only willing but anxious to establish a church and he called his first meeting in the old court house, where a membership of twenty-five was secured and the first church in Knoxville established. This was in 1866 and in seventeen months' time the member-

ship had increased to one hundred and twenty-five, while two thousand dollars had been expended for a church lot. The congregation numbered five hundred and the Sunday-school was in a most promising condition, with an enrollment of two hundred. The time spent there called for the hardest work of his life, but the result was gratifying in the extreme. Under his supervision a beautiful church edifice was erected with a seating capacity of one thousand, the property valued at twenty-two thousand dollars.

In October, 1867, Rev. Ford was transferred to the Illinois conference and sent first to Shelbyville and later to Springfield. His next charge was the First Methodist Episcopal church of Danville, Illinois, in which he was permitted to accomplish a great good. The work there was agreeable and he was pleasantly situated, but duty called him elsewhere, as his former church in Knoxville was in trouble and had sent a strong petition to conference to send him to its aid. This was done, and the broken thread of intercourse between pastor and people resumed. Two years were passed in a profitable and pleasant manner, when, much to the regret of the congregation, he left them to accept the trust with which he had been favored—the office of presiding elder of the Chatanooga district. He at once set about finishing the organization of this district which was one hundred and seventy-one miles in length—larger than the entire conference in which he is at present located. He traversed four thousand miles yearly, making the journeys on horseback, often being compelled to swim the swollen streams and rivers, to sleep in log cabins and to undergo many privations and dangers. Some recreation was furnished him oc-

casionally in hunting deer and bear, the latter of which he was fortunate in capturing. Those long, hazardous journeys tried the nerve and mettle of the man and found him not wanting, and if a history of those days spent amidst the wilds of the Alleghany mountains, as graphically recalled by Rev. Ford, could be recounted in this volume, it would prove most instructive and entertaining.

At a meeting of the General Conference held in 1876 it was the unanimous request of the southern delegates that he be recommended for the position of general agent of the Sunday-school Union of the southern states, and he was accordingly elected by the board to take charge of all Sunday-school work in the southern states from Virginia to Mexico. He served four years and was unanimously re-elected in 1880. His headquarters were supposed to be in New York, yet his working headquarters were at Atlanta, Georgia, where also he had his office and depository. The work was arduous but pleasant, yet he resigned in September, 1882, to take up his former vocation. He entered the Illinois Conference and was assigned to the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church of Quincy. His next church was at Rushville, whence he was transferred to Kansas, where he remained until 1893, when he came to the Northern Indiana Conference and took charge of the church at Fairmount. He remained there fifteen months and in 1895 North Manchester, Wabash county, was appointed his abiding place. The time here was profitable and a grand work accomplished. In 1897 he was transferred to his present charge in Upland, where he is esteemed and respected by all classes of citizens. He is a man of ripe experience, ex-

ceptional capacity, and has fearlessly discharged the duties required of him, shrinking from no danger and achieving repeated successes in his chosen field of labor. He was a fluent talker and his eloquence took the form of a moral mesmerism which converted his audience into an irresistible sympathy with him, and united their hearts in a common feeling of fellowship, and he will be known in future as an orator who adorned his pulpit.

ASA M. BALLINGER.

The gentleman whose brief biography is herewith presented is a native of Grant county, and has become widely and favorably known by reason of his personal contact with so many people in the discharge of his official duties.

Asa M. Ballinger, the present postmaster of Upland, was born in Jefferson township, Grant county, Indiana, November 2, 1852, and lived on a farm in Jefferson (Marine) Ballinger. The father was a native of Tennessee and the mother of Wayne county, Indiana, though her parents were formerly from North Carolina.

James K. and Julia A. (Marine) Ballinger were married in Grant county in 1853, and lived on a farm in Jefferson township until the time of her death. They were the parents of eight children, named in the order of birth as follows: Josiah, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Asa M., the subject of this sketch; Ella T., deceased; Daniel, deceased; William R., deceased; Jennie, deceased; and Charles C., who is at present employed in the postoffice in Marion, Indiana. The parents of this large

but interesting family were devoted members of the Newlight church, in which they were active workers and to which they were liberal contributors; they now lie in the Jefferson township cemetery, which is one and a half miles west of Upland. Mr. Ballinger, while he had but a limited education, was a thoroughly well-read man, always keeping abreast with the current topics and able to converse intelligently upon the issues of the day. He was a staunch Republican and an able supporter of the party. He was small of stature, but large of heart and mind.

Asa M. Ballinger obtained his preliminary education in the common schools. When but fifteen years of age he went to make his home with his uncle, Daniel Marine, assisting him on the farm in summer and attending school during the winter months, remaining here until twenty-one years of age, when he successfully passed the examination and taught his first term of school; but not being satisfied with his present education entered the normal in Valparaiso for one year. The following five years of his life were spent in teaching school during the winter and farming in summer, which he carried on quite successfully until appointed postmaster, under President Arthur, which office he filled for one and a half years, after which he resumed teaching until the spring of 1885, when he was appointed to the railway mail service on the Toledo & St. Louis route; he served the government for three months there, then was on the Clover Leaf, running from Toledo to Frankfort, Indiana, for three months, when the administration changed and Grover Cleveland was put at the head of our government. Mr. Ballin-

ger again became engaged in teaching for two years, when he engaged in the drug business in Upland in company with F. N. Haines, continuing in this business until the spring of 1889, when, under President Harrison, he received an appointment to the mail service on the Wabash Railroad, being transferred after three months from this road to the Pan-Handle, having as his route from Logansport, Indiana, to Columbus, Ohio, for four years. April 29, 1893, he again engaged in the drug business, buying out the firm of Richards & Dickerson, and carried on a nice business until April, 1897, when he was appointed under President McKinley as the postmaster of Upland. At that time it was classed as a fourth-class office, paying but six hundred dollars, while now it is paying fourteen hundred dollars.

Mr. Ballinger has been a successful business manager, and now owns real estate both in farms and residence property in Upland, and is also a stockholder in the Upland Water Works Company.

On May 20, 1882, Mr. Ballinger led to the altar as his bride Miss Rose Ballinger; while she bore the same name, they find no trace of relationship. Miss Rose Ballinger was born in Grant county December 5, 1862, the daughter of Huston and Electa (McCoy) Ballinger, both natives of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Ballinger are the proud parents of three children, viz.: Jessie F., who is now deputy postmaster; Alvin Charles and Julia Marie. This family as a whole attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

Politically Mr. Ballinger is a staunch Republican, ever ready to lend a "helping hand" to the betterment of his party. He

was also president of the school board for three years, during which time he rendered valuable service and has always been interested in the educational welfare of not only his own children, but the community at large. He also served as deputy township assessor for four years. Fraternally Mr. Ballinger is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the I. O. O. F.; also member of the Encampment and Rebeccas.

In Mr. Ballinger one finds a true, upright citizen, who is always spoken of in the highest terms by his many friends and associates, and has well earned the high esteem in which he is held by all. While in the postal service he passed the examination with only one error in the whole state and the last year was only charged with five errors, and this is a record Mr. Ballinger is proud of, and well he may be. He started in life without one cent, and all his clothes after he was fifteen he bought himself. From many of the hardships he has gone through, it is surprising Mr. Ballinger looks as young as he does.

JOHN M. ABBOTT.

John M. Abbott, a thriving farmer of Sims township, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Richland township, in the same county, March 11, 1853, and is a son of John M. and Viletta (Newman) Abbott, the former of whom was born in Brown county, Ohio, February 6, 1820, and the latter in the same county August 16, 1820, were married October 17, 1839, came from Brown county, Ohio, to Indiana in 1850, settled in Richland township, Grant county, and died respectively April 19, 1900,

and December 10, 1874, the parents of twelve children, viz.: Francis M., born August 24, 1841; Sarah Jane, born January 15, 1843, was married November 30, 1872, and died in Richland township November 7, 1877; Eliza Ann, born January 13, 1845, was married February 21, 1869; Greer N., born February 8, 1847, was married September 11, 1870; David S., born April 17, 1849, died January 27, 1875; Elvira E., born February 14, 1851, was married October 12, 1872; John M. is the subject of this sketch; Charles E. was born May 12, 1855; Amanda E., born March 3, 1858, died July 23, 1860; Abner T., born November 30, 1860, died January 6, 1861; Emerson D., born September 11, 1862, died August 2, 1881; and Hamer U. was born July 4, 1866. After making a record of the life career of John M. Abbott, the subject proper of this sketch, the genealogy of the family will be given from remote date.

John M. Abbott was educated in the district school of Richland township, which he attended until twenty-one years old, and then settled down to the pursuit of agriculture, the primeval and most ennobling labor of man.

February 5, 1876, Mr. Abbott married Miss Ruth Loveland, daughter of August B. and Sophia (Cumerine) Loveland, a highly respected family of the township, and to this union were born four children: Belle, on February 14, 1877, now the wife of Charles Freshwater and the mother of one child, Erma Lenore, born October 17, 1898. The three other children Mr. and Mrs. Abbott had the misfortune to lose in their infancy.

The father of Mrs. Abbott came from

Darke county, Ohio, and was of English descent, and her mother, from the same state, was of German extraction, and they settled in Indiana about 1840, the father having been born in 1826 and the mother in 1827. They were the parents of ten children, viz.: Mary, deceased wife of Aaron Aukerman; Barbara, deceased; John, deceased; Emily; Elizabeth, deceased; Ruth, now Mrs. Abbott; Arthelia and Oliver, deceased; William and Martha. The mother of this family died in May, 1877, and the father is still living, with his residence at Herbst, Grant county.

In 1895 John M. Abbott brought his family to Sims township, Grant county, where he purchased a farm of fifty-two acres, on which he still has his home and has under a perfect state of cultivation, being one of the most skillful and successful farmers in the township. He and his family are members of the Universalist church, and in politics he is a staunch Democrat. He is at present a member of the township board, to which he was appointed in 1898 by the judge of the county court of Grant, and the duties of which office he has performed to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

It is now necessary to revert to the genealogy of the Abbott family, as it was hinted would be done in the early part of this biographical review. The origin of the family in America is traced to three brothers who came from England to America at a date so remote that it has sunk into oblivion. One of these three settled in the north, one went south and one came west and settled in the territory of Ohio. From this last mentioned brother John M. Abbott is a lineal descendant.

Joseph Abbott, the great-great-grandfather of this subject, was born August 29, 1739, and his wife, Ester, September 17, 1746. Their children were Chloe, who was born February 10, 1769; John A., grandfather of our subject, was born November 22, 1770; Rebecca was born December 11, 1772; Rachel, November 22, 1774; Eunice, April 11, 1777; Silas, June 28, 1779; Jane, November 28, 1781; and Joseph, June 28, 1784.

Joseph Reynolds, maternal great-grandfather, was born July 9, 1749. Experience, his wife, was born April 9, 1751, and they reared a large family, among whom was Hannah, born September 1, 1787, who was married to John A. Abbott, grandfather of subject, March 4, 1804, and became the grandmother of John M. Abbott, the subject of this sketch. The eight children that resulted from the union of John A. and Hannah Abbott were born in the following order: Lewis, December 1, 1804; Amanda, May 2, 1806; Eliza, September 15, 1807; Charles, July 15, 1809; Esther, March 20, 1811; Roxy, June 9, 1813, died in September, 1839; George, August 30, 1815; and Elias, December 9, 1817.

RINALDO R. TAYLOR.

Rinaldo R. Taylor, a representative and progressive agriculturist and stock raiser of Richland township, Grant county, Indiana, was born here September 16, 1852, and is a son of George W. and Jane (Whittaker) Taylor, natives of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where George W. was reared a blacksmith, was married, and thence emigrated to Coshocton county, Ohio. In

1847 he came from the Buckeye state to Indiana and entered eighty acres of land in section No. 11, in Richland township, Grant county, which land is known as the Whitlock farm, and this he improved and cultivated, clearing off all superfluous timber, but still continuing to work at his trade of blacksmithing. On this farm Mrs. Jane (Whittaker) Taylor passed away in 1882, and George W. Taylor then came to the farm now occupied by his son, R. R. Taylor, where his death occurred in January, 1893. In politics he was an active Republican. To Mr. and Mrs. George W. Taylor were born ten children, viz.: Daniel W., who enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry in the Civil war, was promoted to a sergeant, and died in Topeka, Kansas, in 1867; Alfred B., second sergeant in the Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, died in Kansas City, Missouri; Zachariah was a physician and surgeon at Somerset; Levi; George W.; Joseph; Letitia; James; Puty; and Rinaldo R.

R. R. Taylor was reared and educated in district No. 1, Richland township, and settled on his present farm of two hundred and sixty acres in 1875. This farm he improved with a fine brick dwelling, a substantial barn and all other necessary out-buildings, and is now one of the most successful agriculturists and stock growers in Grant county.

In 1873 Mr. Taylor married, in Richland township, Miss Rosa Hudson, a native of the township and a daughter of Jacob Hudson, whose sketch will be found in full on another page of this work. One child, Alfred B., has blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, who is married and still resides on the home farm.

Mr. Taylor is in politics a Republican, is very popular with his party and is its present candidate for township trustee. His good management and industry and general moral conduct, as well as his public spirit, have made him popular not only with his party, but with the entire community, by every member of which he is held in the highest esteem.

MICHAEL MASON (DECEASED).

Michael Mason, deceased, was a pioneer of Grant county, and for many years one of its most honored and widely known citizens, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, near Dublin, on the 15th day of October, 1827, and passed his boyhood days under the parental roof, attending the common school during the winter months, although the educational advantages were limited at that time, as the schools, such as they were, were conducted in school-houses made of logs, and the terms consisted of from three to five months during the year; the remainder of the year he assisted his father, who was a cooper by trade.

In 1849 Michael Mason wedded Miss Anna Coleman, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Bates) Coleman, who was born July 1, 1827, in Bellmount county, Ohio.

Thomas Coleman, father of Mrs. Mason, was a native of Ohio, but hearing of the advantages of his neighbor state came to Indiana, driving through as far as Winchester by team, at which place he came down the river by boat, locating in Mill township, Grant county, in 1829, where he entered one hundred and forty-five acres of government



MICHAEL MASON—GROUP.

land, paying one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for same. He also entered two hundred acres of land, the present site of Roseburg. It was necessary at that time to go to Fort Wayne to make out his entry papers, which he did. Upon this farm of one hundred and forty-five acres he erected a log house, 16x18, on the banks of the Mississinewa river, using as a substitute for window glass greased paper, which gave but little light into the house and could not be seen through. For many years they resided on this farm, which was but a deep forest when they entered it, but which developed, by hard work, into a pleasant home, where they remained until called away. Mr. Coleman lived to the advanced age of seventy-four and his wife to fifty-four years of age. They were both consistent members of the M. E. church, in which they were both held in high esteem by all.

Soon after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Mason they came to Mill township, Grant county, where they rented a farm of Thomas Coleman, father of Mrs. Mason, where they lived until 1858, at which time they moved onto forty acres of land in the Indian Reserve, where they erected a log cabin of one room; here they lived from 1858 to 1879, when they returned to the farm of Mrs. Mason's father, where the subject died October 18, 1880. Mrs. Mason now owns the entire old homestead.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason were the proud parents of eight children, of whom John C. is a farmer, living in Mill township, Grant county; William Ellsworth is still living with the mother on the old homestead; Samantha is the wife of James Kirkpatrick; Ida D., wife of John Dieoff, residing in Ohio. Those deceased were Elizabeth, who

died when twenty-one years old; James F. died when twenty-four years old; Daniel was two years old when he died; Mahala C., born April 30, 1860, died April 7, 1862.

Mr. Mason was one of the best known citizens that ever lived in Grant county, and was a man of sterling quality, and as a citizen and pioneer he was universally respected, and his life was such as to render him deserving of the high regard in which he was held by all.

WILLIAM E. STOUT.

William E. Stout is one of the practical farmers of Jadden, Grant county, Indiana. Sprung from a race whose endurance and hardihood enabled them to withstand the trials and hardships of pioneer life and lay the foundation of our present civilization, he has inherited their sterling principles, and his strong force of character makes his a powerful factor for good in the community. Born and reared in Monroe township, he has contributed his full share to the development and growth of the county in its later years, while the strong underlying current of integrity and honor with which he is endowed has gained for him the well-merited respect and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact. He first opened his eyes to the light of day on August 4, 1857, in the home of his parents, John and Catherine (Yount) Stout, and grew to manhood in the place of his nativity.

John Stout is one of the oldest living pioneers of Grant county, and is too well known to need an introduction to the residents of this part of the state. He was

born January 21, 1825, in the Buckeye state, his father, George Stout, having moved from North Carolina and settled in Clinton county, Ohio. The wilds of an unbroken wilderness have given place to the vine and fig tree of advanced civilization, and the industry and foresight of his early life have enabled him to accumulate a competency which permits him to spend his declining years in the roseate glow of a serene but glorious sunset. The name of Stout is so closely related to the history of the county as to be indissoluble from an accurate record of past events, and it is a privilege to hear this history recounted by one whose graphic description of experiences in which he has participated; it brings it the more vividly before the mind's eye. He was married October 9, 1850, to Miss Catherine Yount, a native of Bedford county, Pennsylvania. She was born July 26, 1824, and was a woman of excellent qualities of head and heart. The children born to them are all living, viz.: Josiah, a farmer of Pinson, Tennessee; Orlando, a prominent physician whose memoirs appear elsewhere in these pages; Andrew Y., a real estate and insurance agent, who is represented in a separate article; William E., the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch; George H., one of the methodical farmers of this township; and John W., who enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana regiment, and went with it to Cuba during the late war, and is now a resident of Washington, District of Columbia, holding a position in the census bureau.

Mr. and Mrs. Stout began housekeeping on eighty acres of land which was heavily timbered and covered with swamps,

as was the additional eighty which was added to their possessions a little at a time. This was cleared, tiled and placed in a fine state of cultivation, and is graced by a handsome brick residence and other improvements in keeping. August 7, 1894, Mrs. Stout passed away, leaving behind the blessed memory of a well-spent life, and the seed sown by her hand shall continue to give forth blossom and fruit in the honorable and upright lives of future generations. A mother's influence is far-reaching, and who may fathom the depth of mother love. She and her husband were members of the United Brethren church, and were liberal and kind hearted. John Stout is a Republican.

The boyhood of William E. Stout was similar to that of other boys of his time. Completing the common schools, he entered the high school at Marion under the supervision of Professor Tharp, and was soon qualified to become a teacher. Seven years were devoted to teaching the young idea the way of knowledge when he decided it would be more profitable and certainly more pleasant to become a tiller of the soil and watch the development of growing crops rather than of youthful ideas. His estate comprises one hundred and seven acres of land, and the yield of wheat and corn has been equal to the best. Mr. Stout takes a justifiable pride in his stock and raises choice cattle and hogs. His residence and surroundings speak volumes of his thrift and management, and forms one of the many pleasing pictures which make this county so attractive.

William E. Stout was married on November 19, 1884, the lady of his choice being Miss Alice A. Smith, a native of

Grant county. Their only child is Victor L., a student in the fourth grade, and it is the aim of his parents to start him in life with an education that will be of practical importance. Mrs. Stout was born April 18, 1860, and is one of six children born to Charles and Beulah Smith, four of whom are living. Completing the common school course she entered the Normal at Ada, Ohio, and also spent several terms in the Marion Normal. She is a lady of rare ability as a teacher, as was demonstrated in Monroe and Jefferson townships, where she was employed in the capacity of instructor and where her work was marked by the rapid advancement of the pupils and the readiness with which she gained and held their esteem. They are members and contributors of Oak chapel, as the United Brethren church is called, and are earnest workers for the upbuilding and welfare of the community.

Mr. Stout is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Upland, and of the Knights of the Maccabees, Tent No. 22, of Marion. In early life he was a Republican, but as he grew older and realized the curse that intemperance was to our fair land and the misery and degradation it caused, not only among those who were the slaves of the drink habit, but through them to innocent parties, he became a Prohibitionist. He is not satisfied with giving this party his lukewarm, half-hearted support, but is consistent in his wishes to see the world reclaimed and votes as he talks. If all professing temperance men would do the same, it would not be long that the saloon would hold sway in America. He has represented the principles of his party

in county conventions. Socially Mr. and Mrs. Stout are among the most popular residents of this section.

JOSEPH C. HORNER.

Joseph C. Horner, a substantial and influential farmer of Jefferson township, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, November 29, 1832, and is a son of Andrew and Nancy (Walker) Horner, the former from Pennsylvania and the latter from Virginia.

Andrew Horner learned the trade of a miller and followed it in his native state until he was twenty-one, when he went to Virginia, married and in 1833 moved to Miami county, Ohio. Eleven years later they took up their residence in Darke county, that state, where they carried on farming until 1851. News of the fertile Indiana timber land reached them with accounts of the wonderful prosperity awaiting the early settler, and Mr. Horner set out on horseback to purchase land in the new territory. He bought forty acres of land in this township and in 1851 brought his family to his possessions. Their cabin was built from the trees which covered the land, and often times their homely fare was made more appetizing by the addition of a wild turkey or slice of venison. These were not the only animals found there, as the wildcat and wolves were also plentiful. They were members of the Presbyterian church and followed godly lives. The father died in 1867 and the mother in 1894. Four sons and four daughters were the offspring of their union, five of whom are living and all are honored and respected citizens of Grant county. They

are Joseph C.; David; Calvin; Mary; and Jane, the wife of Warren Fergus.

Joseph C. Horner was the eldest child of his parents and was not two years old when his parents moved to Miami county. He received a limited education and assisted his parents with the farm work, coming with them to this county. This was soon after gold was found in California, and when the "gold fever" was at its height Joseph C. decided to try his fortunes in the far west. Together with a few companions he started in the spring of 1853, going to New York, whence he took passage in a steamer, via the Isthmus of Panama, for San Francisco, arriving there twenty-seven days after leaving New York. He spent two years in the Sacramento valley, most of the time near the Yuba river. His search for gold was attended with success and at the expiration of two years he once more turned his face towards home. The return trip was also made by the isthmus, touching at New Orleans and Cuba. He tried farming a short time in St. Claire, Missouri, but soon started on a trip to the Rocky Mountains, his goal being Brush Creek Camp, located where the beautiful and flourishing city of Denver now stands. After spending one month there he went up in the mountains into the Gregory "diggings," where he remained until fall, when he returned to his old home in Indiana.

He was married October 1, 1861, to Miss Arminda Pugh, who has bore him eight children, one of whom is deceased. She was a native of this county, where she had a wide circle of friends. For almost thirty years she was her husband's wise counselor, encouraging him by her cheerful views and assisting him in many ways. She was an earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal

church and her death was the occasion of widespread sorrow. July 10, 1889, she gently sank to sleep to awaken in the eternal morning of heavenly life, and her remains were laid to rest under the waving willows in the Olive Branch cemetery, where a suitable marble stone marks the spot. Seven children are left to comfort the desolate father and perpetuate the memory of a devoted mother, viz.: Elzona, a prosperous hardware merchant of Marion; Inez, wife of John Slater, a well-known farmer of this township; Eva, wife of Samuel Conley, also a farmer of this township; Adona, a farmer of Jefferson; Libbie, who was educated for a teacher, in which work she engaged three terms, but has since given her time to looking after the comfort of her father and the younger children, and is a good housekeeper; Mary, wife of Fremont Wilson, who is a surveyor and one of the prominent men connected with the railroad which runs through Matthews, where he resides. He is a very prosperous man. Denver, the youngest, is a student in Taylor University, where he is taking a mathematical course, preparatory to fitting himself for the profession of a practical surveyor. He is a bright young man and promises to become a leader in whatever he undertakes. Mr. Horner has endeavored to give each of his children a substantial education, and has given to the world a family of intelligent men and women who are a credit to the community and will be long remembered as honorable and upright citizens.

The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Horner began in McDonough county, Illinois, where they resided two years. They returned to Grant county and purchased forty-seven acres of land in Jefferson township, which

they afterward sold, buying eighty acres which is included in the present estate. Only six acres of this was cleared when they took possession of the little cabin which formed the principal improvements, and they developed and cultivated the ground, adding more land until they had a farm of one hundred and eighty acres in this township. He at one time owned the land upon which Taylor University stands and sold it to the trustees that the college might be built there. Mr. Horner is a member of the Methodist church and gave material assistance in the building of the present edifice, which is a credit to the neighborhood. His own property shows thrift and care in its management and is notable for its neat, orderly appearance. He is an unyielding Democrat and believes the country is in danger unless a change is had in the administration—a view in which a great many people coincide. He has been a prominent factor in Grant county for many years and his sterling qualities have made him universally esteemed.

JOHN JAMISON LEFAVOUR.

One of the many truly representative men whose exertions have made wonderful progress in the advancement of Grant county during the last quarter of the nineteenth century is John J. Lefavour, whose valuable estate lies in the township of Van Buren, some nine miles to the northeast of Marion, and in a country where there are several fine farms, which have been made from the wilderness during the period mentioned.

This gentleman first saw the light in

Delaware county, Indiana, on the 5th of April, 1853. As indicated by the name, the family origin is traced to France, of which country Joseph, the grand father of John, was a native. John Lefavour and his father came to America with General Lafayette and fought under Washington for the independence of the colonies. The great-grandfather settled in Boston, Massachusetts, was there married and reared a family. The grandfather of subject came west and settled in Indianapolis, where, being a carpenter, he built the third cabin in the town. He later moved to Delaware county, where his death occurred at the age of seventy-six years. His children still reside in this state. His son, Clinton, became a blacksmith, at which trade he worked in Wheeling when his son John J. was a small child. His wife, the mother of John J., was Priscilla Jamison.

Some of the boyhood years of John were passed in the state of Texas. In 1861 he came to Huntington county, Indiana, and soon after the war his father settled finally in Van Buren, some six miles east of Marion, Grant county, where he operated a shop until 1877, when he removed to the state of Kansas, going later to the territory of Washington, and in the fall of 1900 returned to Grant county, Indiana, John had remained with his father until reaching the age of twenty-two, when he was married to Miss Amanda, daughter of Oliver and Elizabeth Smith. She was then a brilliant young lady of nineteen and had lived in Van Buren since about thirteen. Two years later, renting in the meantime, he secured his present tract of land, paying twenty-three hundred dollars for eighty acres and assuming an indebtedness of one

thousand dollars. There were but twenty acres cleared, so that he had ample opportunity to exercise not only his brawn but his brain as well. He has added to the original purchase until it contains one hundred and forty acres, of which one hundred and twenty-five acres are in cultivation. About thirty-two hundred rods of tile have been placed beneath the ground, this feature of improvement reclaiming many acres that were waste land until drained by this procedure. All of the tract was originally flat and wet, but the effort at drainage has brought it into a productive and profitable condition, the yield of crops being such as to compare favorably with any other estate in the vicinity. Commodious barns and other necessary buildings have been erected, the whole presenting an appearance that excites the favorable comment of all passers. Lying in the valuable oil field, five wells have already been sunk on this farm and are now in active operation, the yield adding materially to the general income of the proprietor. Starting with almost nothing, the progress was necessarily slow for many years, but by the constant exercise of the qualities of perseverance, industry and determination, that success has come to him that the conditions of the times might justify an honest man in expecting.

January 8, 1897, Mr. Lefavour was called upon to yield his claims upon his companion to that Higher Power whose demands none can gainsay. This lady was well qualified to fill the duties of a model wife and mother, and one whose influence and training of her six children was of the best. Jesse H., the eldest, was educated in the Fairmount Academy, and at the age of eighteen began to teach, being now employed

for the sixth time in the schools of his native township. Ariel Inez is the wife of Bert Harvey, of Van Buren; and Nora, Pearl, Lulu and Chester are at home.

January 19, 1898, Miss Nevada Roland became the wife of Mr. Lefavour, and is the mother of one child, Frank. Her parents were Joseph and Nancy (Van Meter) Roland, and she was born in Hancock county, coming to this community at the age of two years.

For ten years Mr. Lefavour has served the Church of the Disciples at Van Buren as deacon. He is a Democrat in political affiliation, believing in the principles upon which the party stands as recently advocated by the great leader, William Jennings Bryan.

THOMAS D. McVICKER.

Thomas D. McVicker is the worthy scion of a noble race and is classed among the representative men of Upland, Grant county, Indiana. He was born in Jefferson township, July 4, 1849, grew to manhood in the community and resides on his well kept farm about two miles from Upland and within a stone's throw of his birth-place.

David McVicker, deceased, the father of our subject, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, March 25, 1820, and at the age of fourteen accompanied his mother to this state and entered a tract of land in Jefferson township. May 28, 1846, he contracted marriage with Miss Anna Dean, whose biography appears elsewhere, and brought her to the home she still occupies. He was hard-working and honest, and accumulated

two hundred acres of land which he placed in a high state of improvement. He died July 10, 1883, leaving a widow and four children. Jennie, the youngest and only daughter makes her home with her mother and is a lady of excellent education and an enviable reputation as a teacher. The sons are all prominent farmers of this township: Dennis, who is elsewhere represented, Thomas, our subject, and Davis, who lives with his mother and takes charge of the homestead. The mother was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, February 23, 1822, and was about fifteen when her parents came to this county. Her father, Thomas Déan, was born in Virginia about 1795, and was a man of good education, who spent many years of his life in teaching school. Later he moved north and gave his attention to husbandry, accumulating a property valued at about twenty-five thousand dollars. Mrs. McVicker is now in her seventy-eight year and is hale and hearty.

Thomas D. McVicker absorbed probably more knowledge than the average youth of his time, during his attendance at the district school. He remained under the parental roof until he reached his majority when he started out single handed and alone to take up the battle of life. He was endowed with perseverance and energy which were his sole stock in trade. He first engaged in farming but found it was too much for his health so he entered into partnership with his brother, Dennis, in the mercantile business at Upland. This was continued about a year when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. McVicker spent some time in travel. During this trip he visited the old McVicker homestead in Virginia, viewing the scenes which had been familiar

to his parents in their childhood. Returning to Indiana he once more took up the pursuit of agriculture, and also engaged in buying and selling stock. In this venture he has been unusually successful and has accumulated one hundred and sixty acres of fine farm land which is ornamented with a good residence and all modern improvements.

He chose as his companion through life Miss Mary A. Merritt, to whom he was united September 9, 1880, and by whom he had four sons and three daughters. Six are living, namely: Ernest, who is associated in business with his father and is a student in Taylor University, being especially gifted in mathematics; Ethel, who completed the studies of the common school and entered Taylor University, taking the literary and scientific course, also the normal course. She is a practical stenographer and was shorthand teacher in the University until she relinquished her work to superintend the house-keeping for her father. She is also educated in both instrumental and vocal music. Earl graduates with the class of 1901; Everet; Anna; and Paul, who is the youngest of the family.

Mrs. McVicker was a native of Grant county and was born January 29, 1856. She was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Sage) Merritt, both of whom were natives of Ohio and of English origin. Finishing the course of common and high school she took up the profession of teaching, and for nine years was one of the most efficient instructors in this and Knox counties. She was a lady of intelligence and refinement with a strong personality which dominated those under her guidance to put forth their best efforts. On December 1, 1896, bade

farewell to earthly ties and entered into the life immortal. A monument of granite marks her resting place in Matthews cemetery. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. McVicker began on the homestead Mr. McVicker still occupies, and the improvements were added little by little until they had a comfortable home. In 1894 a calamity befell them in the loss, by fire, of house and other buildings. These were replaced with modern structures and to-day the McVicker home is one of the most desirable in the vicinity.

Mr. McVicker is a Democrat and cast his first vote for Horace Greeley, but does not stop to consider a candidate's politics in local elections and has not entered the field for political preferment. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife was also united, and is an upright, honorable citizen in every walk of life. He was a generous patron of Taylor University, which was but one of many recipients of his generosity.

ISAAC RICHARDS.

Isaac Richards, a well-known and influential farmer and stock-raiser of Jefferson township, Grant county, Indiana, is a man of prominence and is a scion of one of the old pioneer families of this township. His father, John Richards, was a native of Pennsylvania, born March 3, 1809, and reared to young manhood in his native state. He received but a limited schooling, but became a man of wide range of learning from the habit he acquired of omniverous reading and his ability to retain what he had read. When he was about eighteen his parents moved

to Ohio, locating in Guernsey county, which was his home for several years. He came by wagon to Grant county, Indiana, in 1835 locating in Jefferson township where he entered two hundred and forty acres of land from the government. Timber was everywhere and a little cabin for the family was built from the logs cut from the land. He was hard working and a good manager so that he accumulated some five hundred and sixty acres of land during his life. He was of a deeply religious nature and for upwards of forty years did duty as minister to the Baptist society in that township, making his journeys from point to point on horseback, long before the little chapel was erected among the trees. He died March 28, 1863, leaving a large family who have grown up under his precepts and teachings to honorable, useful citizens. He was married in Ohio to Miss Effie Roberts, a native of Guernsey county, born April 25, 1809, and died January 2, 1848. She was the mother of nine children, besides Isaac, seven of whom are living, viz.: Henry, a resident of Oklahoma; L. G., a farmer of this township; Abraham B., also a prominent farmer here; Daniel, a husbandman of Delaware county; Martha J., wife of Philip Miller, of Randolph county; Jacob, a practical farmer who is represented on another page of this work; Henry and Daniel Abraham were soldiers in the Rebellion, the former taking part in the border warfare of Kansas.

Isaac Richards is the youngest member of his father's family, was born May 11, 1845, in this county where he has grown to manhood and has won the respect of all. His early education was obtained in the little log school-house with its wide fireplace

and tiny panes of glass which were inserted in the opening made by leaving out one of the logs from the end of the building. The stiff, uncomfortable seats were made of slabs from the saw-mill, supported by wooden pegs, while the desk upon which they wrote was similar in construction, being a wide board resting on pins which were driven into the walls. The school term was of three months' duration only. He was reared to the work of the farm, employing his time during childhood in the occupations incidental to his environments and in later years made it the vocation of his life.

On June 11, 1871, Mr. Richards took as his life's partner Miss Rebecca A. Lyon, and their wedded life was begun on thirty-three acres of the old homestead. To-day they have one hundred and fifteen acres of fine land, well improved, but this has not been accomplished without labor on their part and also the usual share of ill fortune. To the business of general farming he has added that of stock-raising and has found it to be a source of considerable profit, to say nothing of the benefit it has been to his land. In 1886 they erected one of the largest and best bank barns in the county, but eight years later it was their misfortune to have this magnificent building struck by lightning and burned to the ground. They have a neat, comfortable home where they entertain their many friends in true hospitable manner. Three of the four children born to them are yet living and it has been their pleasure to provide them with liberal educations. The eldest child, Effie, is the wife of Harry Wright, of Matthews, and the mother of two bright children, Verde Leroy, and Opal D. Lewis Edmund Richards, the only son, is a young man of

superior attainments and is fitting himself for a professional life. Receiving his diploma from the common schools in 1893 he entered Fairmount Academy and at the end of two terms had received a teacher's certificate. Deeming the experience necessary or at least advantageous, he taught school three terms in his home township and showed marked ability for that line of work. As it was not his intention to devote his time to this work but to prepare for the profession, he entered Taylor University for two terms and then became a student in De Pauw University where he is taking a full classical and scientific course. Alma, the youngest daughter, is the wife of Charles Mullhollen, a prosperous farmer of this township. Mrs. Millhollen is the mother of one baby boy, deceased.

Mrs. Richards was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, January 23, 1845, and was one of ten children born to James and Nancy (Slater) Lyon. Six are living, viz.: Noah, a retired citizen of Matthews; Harriett J., the widow of Washington Wharton, resides in Hand county, Dakota; David T., is a farmer of Mulhall, Oklahoma; Luther is a farmer of Washington county, Kansas; Rebecca A., wife of our subject; and Mary, wife of E. Sexton. The Lyon family were among the pioneers of this township, as Mrs. Richards was but a child of four years when her parents located here. Here she grew to womanhood, attended the old log-cabin school and met Isaac Richards with whom she was united in marriage almost three decades ago. She is a woman of noble character and an earnest Christian, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, or as it is known, the Olive Branch church, at Cumberland. Mr. Richards is a member of

the Harmony Baptist church, in which he received his religious training in childhood and in which his father ministered for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Richards are estimable people and among the most respected and influential in the county. He is a Democrat.

OSCAR W. FERGUS.

Oscar W. Fergus is one of the wide-awake, hustling young men of Upland, Grant county, Indiana, who are fast forging their way to the front and among the most potent factors in the upbuilding of a community. It took the old frontiersman to begin the march of civilization when the country was wild and uninhabited by white men, their rugged strength and brave hearts were needed to endure the hardships and privations through which it was necessary to pass in order to gain a foothold in the new country, and nobly was their part performed. But now it needs new faculties and modern methods to push on the work thus begun and carry it on to completion. Men are in demand who are strong in upholding correct principles and fearless in discharging their duties. Such a man is he whose name heads this biography.

Born in Jefferson township, Grant county, Indiana, January 25, 1862, Oscar W. Fergus has grown up and is known as a man of industrious habits and sterling worth, and the many friends who have watched his progress from boyhood to youth and from youth to manhood are well pleased with his record. He is a son of Warren and Nancy (Hormer) Fergus and a grandson of Sawyer B. and Julia (McFad-

den) Fergus. His great-grandfather on the paternal side, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and traced his antecedents to Scotland. The family was founded in America by two brothers who came from the British Isles and settled in the early Colonial days.

Sawyer Fergus, the grandfather, received but a limited schooling, but he was a persistent reader and close observer and succeeded in gaining a degree of information on all general subjects that placed him far above the ordinary in matters of intelligence. He was born near Richmond, Virginia, in 1801, and lived to the age of sixty-two years, dying in 1863. He began the struggle with fortune when a lad and was but eleven years of age when the war of 1812 broke out, and he was compelled to haul loads even at that tender age. Men were scarce and boys had to supply the deficiency. He was a riverman for many years and worked on a flatboat on the Mississippi river. Later he settled down to agriculture, a life he enjoyed in the extreme. He left his native state on horseback and located in Montgomery county, Ohio, at a time when emigration was just pouring into that state. In 1832 he came to Indiana and secured a grant of forty acres of land from the government under Jackson. This was located in Jefferson township and was added to until the acreage was increased to one hundred and fifty. At that time Jefferson township was not laid out or named, and the only white men in the limits were Mr. Fergus, Joseph Reasoner and Jesse Adamson. There was no lack of red men, however and numbers of them used to camp on the adjoining land on the banks of the Mississinewa river, but caused no trouble to their

white neighbor. Deer, wild turkey and bear were common sights and one day Warren, the father of our subject, with his brother Edwin and two sisters, gave chase to a bear running it quite a distance. In the evening it was treed and killed on the land now owned by Frederick Slater. Excitement was not lacking in those days and it was of a nature that, if experienced by the present generation, would make their blood run cold.

Grandfather Fergus chose as his companion through life Miss Julia McFadden, and a large family of boys and girls grew up around them. Four have joined the angelic hosts and eight are located at different parts of the Union, viz: Clinton, who is a farmer of Bussey, Marion county, Iowa; Warren, the father of subject; Harriet, the wife of Isaac Sleith, a blacksmith of Hartford City, Indiana; Rachel, wife of M. Reasoner, a retired farmer of the same city; Sarah J., a resident of Montgomery county; Ohio; Margaret, also a resident of Montgomery county; Ambrose, a farmer of the same locality; and James, a farmer of Delaware county, this state. Sawyer Fergus was an old line Whig until the advent of the Republican party, when he joined forces with them and was a strong abolitionist. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and passed away on the farm they had converted into a home.

Warren Fergus was born in the log house erected by his father in the township, his introduction to the world taking place on September 21, 1837. This has been his home for upwards of sixty-three years and today he has a strong, robust frame and vigorous constitution that would shame many a man of forty years. His early education

was obtained in the old log school-house with its puncheon floor, slab seats, clapboard roof and mud and stick chimney. The fireplace below extended across one end of the room and was built of boulders and clay, while the necessary light was admitted through greased paper pasted on rude frames placed in the aperture made by leaving a log from one end of the building. A man was always to be found in the schoolroom as master and it was supposed to be necessary to have strength and dexterity in wielding the birch in order to quell any unruliness on the part of the obstreperous youth. It was the custom among the big boys in this school to make the teacher stand treat even if he stayed out a week.

Mr. Fergus learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner and then became a skilled workman in cabinet making at which he spent many years. He has traveled over a great part of the Union and is satisfied that no place can compare with Indiana. He was in Iowa at the breaking out of the Rebellion and enlisted in Company F., Twenty-third Iowa Volunteers at Clarinda, Page county, on August 9, 1862. They were under Captain Charles D. George and Colonel Dewey and were sent from Des Moines, by way of Keokuk, thence to St. Louis under General Davidson, and later in the trans-Mississippi and Gulf Division. On May 1, 1863, the battle of Port Gibson, Mississippi, was fought and here he had a narrow escape from the rebel bullet. While the battle was fiercest in the afternoon a charge from the enemy's sharpshooter passed so close to his head that he could feel the breeze occasioned by its hasty passage. He was singularly fortunate in that he was never wounded or an inmate of the hospital. His

was the first regiment to cross the Mississippi thirty-five miles below Grand Gulf and the bombardment which lasted the whole forenoon made a lasting impression on his mind. He was at the siege of Vicksburg and for forty-seven days those brave soldiers stuck to their post while the shot and shell of the enemy was falling around them and their lives in constant jeopardy. Mr. Fergus was within five rods of the enemy's lines and distinctly remembers the oak tree beneath which General Grant stood when the rebel general, Pemberton, delivered over his sword and capitulated. He was under the command of General Banks at New Orleans, crossed the Gulf of Mexico to Matagorda Bay, Texas, and engaged in the siege of the fort. They then recrossed the Gulf and ascended the Red River during the Banks expedition and broke the blockade which was placed above and below them. Their next move was to head off General Price at the head of White river, but no engagement followed. Down the Mississippi to New Orleans they crossed over and occupied Spanish Fort, thence to Fort Blakely which also surrendered, and it was here they heard of the surrender of General Lee. They were then sent to Mobile Point, to Galveston, Texas, to Columbus and were finally mustered out July 28, 1865. The return home was made on box cars and transports and it was with extreme satisfaction that he donned the garb of the civilian.

One of the many events which came under Mr. Fergus' observation during the war was the death of one of his comrades named Cummings. He was standing within two or three steps of Mr. Fergus when he was struck by three balls, any one of which would have been sufficient to kill him.

He married Miss Nancy Horner on September 20, 1860, and five sons and three daughters, all of whom are living, have been a blessing to their home. Ida, the eldest, is the wife of George E. Hale, a farmer of Delaware county, this state; Oscar is the subject of this biography; Elnora and Emery, twins, the former the wife of W. R. Richards, the later a resident of Santa Barbara, California, where he is a skillful cabinet maker; Lois Alta, is the wife of Lemmon Richards, of Delaware county; Orville, residing in Santa Barbara, a carpenter and joiner; Edwin L., also a carpenter and joiner who lives at home; Clyde H., who is a farmer. Mrs. Fergus is a native of Darke county, Ohio, having been born in that state in 1837. She was a teacher in Grant county before her marriage and is a woman of lovely character.

Together for forty years Mr. and Mrs. Fergus have traveled the pathway of life, meeting discouragements with perseverance and pluck, and accumulating a competence which will enable them to enjoy in comfort and plenty the purple shadows as they lengthen in the west. They have a pleasant home of one hundred and sixty-eight acres, all under cultivation and well improved. They are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and enjoy the confidence and esteem of the many who know them. Mr. Fergus is a Republican and has represented his party in the county conventions. He is a member of B. R. Dunn Post, No. 440, G. A. R., — Lodge, No. 383, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the — Encampment No. 125 at Cumberland, Indiana, and has passed through all the chairs with credit to himself and pleasure to the order.

Oscar W. Fergus is a mechanic by nature and by occupation, although he owns and cultivates a fine farm of eighty acres in Jefferson township which he purchased soon after his marriage. The first year he rented land and then bought his present home. His reputation as a mechanic is such that he is kept busy with work and has an extended and remunerative patronage. He was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Leota Marine on March 16, 1886. Two sons and two daughters have been added to their family circle, namely: Nevada A., a bright young girl just budding into lovely womanhood. She is a student of the public school and will graduate with the class of 1901. She has talent as a musician as well, and has been given the advantage of musical instruction; Floyd E., a student of the third grade; and Elsie F. and Grant W., the baby six months old. Mrs. Fergus is a daughter of Jonathan Marine and was born in the township in which she now resides, August 9, 1866, and as Miss Marine was known far and wide. He is of a pleasant, agreeable nature that wins friends among the classes of people, and what is more important, retains them. She and Mr. Fergus are friends of education and will do anything in reason to advance the public school system. He is a Republican and has supported the national ticket since he gave his first vote to Benjamin Harrison. He was made a Mason in Arcana Lodge, No. 427 of Upland, and takes an active interest in the deliberations of that body.

DAVID SHANNON PENCE.

The subject of this review is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Grant county, Indiana. He was born in

Sims township May 3, 1858. His parents, David and Anna (Smith) Pence, settled here among the early pioneers of the county, and ended their lives in Sims township.

David Shannon Pence was educated in the public schools of his native township and at the age of seventeen began his life as a tiller of the soil. For many years he followed the plow, and progressed in the accumulation of property until he is now the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and seventy-seven acres in a high state of cultivation, with good buildings and modern improvements.

In 1898 Mr. Pence decided to discontinue active work on the farm and moved to Swayzee, with a view to living a retired life. But so many years spent in active labor rendered his idleness irksome, and he purchased a corn threshing machine and clover huller which he operates in season, spending the balance of the time in superintending his estate. Mr. Pence has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and has been recognized as a local leader in the councils of Democracy. From 1888 to 1896 he served as justice of the peace in Sims township. In religious views he is independent, a "Free Thinker," to be more explicit. Perhaps no man in the township is better known and certainly none more highly respected.

Mr. Pence was united in marriage September 23, 1882, with Mrs. Susan E., daughter of George W. and Mary (Green) Miller. She was born November 27, 1863. These were the parents of six children, of whom Mrs. Pence was the fourth in order of birth. The names are as follows: James H., who died at the age of two years; Giles J.; Benjamin S. died in infancy; Susan E., Ruth R.

and William H. Ruth is the wife of Chester Myers. Mother Miller died July 16, 1900; the father is still living. George W. Miller was a native of Kentucky, and his wife was born in Ohio. The Miller family is descended from German stock, established in Pennsylvania by the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Pence. Later he removed to Kentucky. He married Susan Pollard. Mr. and Mrs. Pence have two daughters, Misses Frances S. and Florence E., the former was born September 12, 1886, and the latter on the 23rd of May, 1888.

This estimable family occupies high social standing in the community where they have spent their entire lives. Their united efforts have been crowned with success, and their comfortable possessions are the results of industry and frugality during their productive years in life's struggles for financial supremacy. A biographical record of Grant county would certainly be incomplete without a record of so worthy a subject as Mr. David S. Pence.

JAMES BABB.

James Babb, a prominent citizen of Herbst, Indiana, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, July 22, 1849. When a babe of seven weeks old, his parents came to Grant county and located on a farm in Franklin township, where they lived for many years, but finally removed to Herbst, in Sims township, where they died. For full genealogy see sketch of Enoch Babb in this volume.

James Babb was educated in the public schools of Herbst. He began active labors

on his own account at the age of sixteen years, being first employed in running a stationary engine. He has always taken an interest in mechanics and machinery. At the age of twenty-one he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a locomotive fireman, in which capacity four years were spent. While in direct line of promotion and daily expecting his appointment as an engineer, the great railroad strike of 1874 paralyzed business and resulted in the discharge of many employes of the company. Mr. Babb was one of the unfortunates, and he returned to his home town and there engaged in the manufacture of drainage tile, a business he followed successfully for four years. Recently he has not been engaged in any regular business but is living a semi-retired life, owning a farm of one hundred acres in Sims township. He has been prominent and active in political affairs and is a recognized leader in the councils of the local Democracy. Though not an office-seeker (in fact he is averse to holding public positions), yet he consented to allow his name to go before the people as a candidate for township trustee, an office to which he was elected.

On the 14th of May, 1882, Mr. Babb was united in marriage with Miss Amanda Morgan, daughter of Willis and Elizabeth (Hill) Morgan.

Three children have been born to this union, two of whom are now living. Minnie was born April 1, 1883, Marion was born August 14, 1888, and died December 16, 1891, and Raymond was born January 24, 1890.

Mr. Babb is independent in his religious views and has never connected himself with any religious organization.

ROLLIN J. CAREINS.

Rollin J. Careins is the descendant of a family who has played a conspicuous part in the early history of Jefferson township and Grant county, and is, himself, a citizen of integrity, who occupies an enviable position in this community, where he was born and reared. He was introduced to this mundane sphere on June 11, 1872, and is the second of four children born to Robert J. and Elzina (Dunn) Careins. The eldest, a daughter, is deceased. Rollin J. was next in order. George is engaged in the hardware business in Matthews. Harman is the youngest and lives with his mother and brother on the homestead which is situated just south of Cumberland. He completed his schooling with a term at Fairmount Academy.

Robert J. Careins, the father, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, March 30, 1837, and departed this life July 3, 1884. He came with his parents to Grant county when he was but five or six years old and here received a liberal education. His father purchased two hundred and sixty acres of wild land where they made their home amid the wild beasts which roamed through the forests. Grandfather Careins was a Whig and took an active part in the campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Robert Careins was also a Whig, but at the birth of the Republican party became identified with that organization. He and his wife were prime factors in establishing the Presbyterian church in Cumberland, and were found ready to aid in all worthy charities. He was a very successful man and had engaged in various business, at one time being extensively engaged in stock-raising and

farming, and at another he was the leading contractor of this township. His taking off, in the very prime of life was a blow to the community among whom he held a high place.

Harman and Mary (Minnich) Dunn, the maternal grandparents of Rollin J., were among the early settlers of Jefferson township, and their family bore a prominent part in the development of the county. Their children were five in number and all living but one. These are Elzina, mother of Rollin J.; Amanda, wife of Thomas Lucas, a merchant of Fairmount; Loretta, widow of Harry Shoemaker and a resident of Fairmount; Sarah E., wife of Joseph Littler, of this township. Elzina Careins was born in this county, January 24, 1851, and was educated in the public schools. She makes her home with her two sons on the old homestead and is a woman of great strength of character and occupies a warm corner in the affections of her friends.

Rollin J. Careins is one of the rising young men of this county and has already established a reputation as a practical agriculturist and dairyman. His primary education was received in the common schools, after which he entered Fairmount Academy and took a literary course. He accepted a position in the Farmers State Bank at Eaton, this state, where he remained one year, when he returned to the farm as a more agreeable life and one better suited to his requirements. He is wide-awake and up-to-date in his methods of farming, bringing common sense to bear in the solution of all knotty problems with which he has to contend, and his success is but the reflection of the energy and push he has imparted to his work.

He was married, November 15, 1894,

with Miss Nellie Spence, who was born in Delaware county, April 30, 1877, and educated in the schools of that vicinity. She is a devout member of the Presbyterian church and a most estimable lady. Mr. Careins is a member of Lodge No. 383, Independent Order of Odd Fellows at New Cumberland, and his wife is a member of the Daughters of Rebecca. They are among the best people in the county and have a high standing in social circles. In politics he is a Republican and a firm believer in the McKinley administration.

GEORGE STRANGE.

George Strange is a prominent farmer of Monroe township, Grant county, Indiana, and is one of those men whose sterling worth and physical endurance enabled them to withstand the privations and dangers of pioneer life and lay the foundation of those principles which make Grant county the prosperous community she is to-day. It is impossible for the present generation to realize the great hardships and suffering which attended the opening of the new country. Coming from homes, oft times, of comfort and luxury, the privations were sometimes well nigh unbearable, while the hard work and exposure necessary to clearing the land and getting it ready for cultivation called for industrious perseverance.

George Strange is a native of Highland county, Ohio, and was born November 12, 1819. He was the eldest of eight children born to Absolom and Margaret (Tedrick) Strange. Absolom Strange was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, in 1797, and died in 1873. He learned the trade of a stone-mason and followed it many years and

also engaged in farming. He came to Ohio in young manhood at a time when the state was almost a wilderness and but little attempt had been made to inhabit it. One of his brothers, William, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was the second person on the spot when the old Indian chieftain, Tecumseh, was killed. Absolom Strange remained in Ohio until his death, and had accumulated one hundred and thirty acres of land in Highland county. He was a Jackson Democrat and upheld the principles of that party during his entire life. Margaret Strange was born and reared in Randolph county, Virginia. Her birth occurred in 1801 and she was a maiden of twelve years when her parents moved north. Her marriage with Mr. Strange resulted in the birth of three sons and five daughters, four of whom are yet living, namely: George, the subject of this sketch; Margaret, wife of Allen Pence, a resident of Highland county, Ohio; Stephen, a citizen of Marion, Indiana; and Sallie, wife of William Stockwell, who resides in Kansas. The mother died in 1845 at the age of forty-four years. Both parents were Christians whose lives were patterned after the Divine example, and the world was the better for their presence. The Strange family were of English origin and trace their ancestry to three brothers who left their native shores, took passage in a sailing vessel and landed on American soil. Here they separated, one locating in Virginia, one in North Carolina and one in South Carolina. Stephen, the grandfather of George, settled in Culpeper Court House, Virginia. The grandmother had been an inmate of Daniel Boone's fort on the Cumberland river at the age of eleven years.

George Strange spent his boyhood in his



GEORGE STRANGE. LYDIA STRANGE

native county and obtained his education in the schools of his day which were maintained partly by tax and partly by subscription. The building was such as was common to that time, a log structure with clapboard roof, puncheon floor, slab seats sustained by wooden pegs for legs, and a fireplace some seven feet across which was constructed of mud and sticks. Light was admitted through greased paper pasted over holes which had been cut in the sides of the building, while the writing desk was a wide board resting upon pins which were driven into the wall. Steel pens were unknown so the pupil was well satisfied with his goose or turkey quill pen and did not dream it could be improved upon. George Strange was an industrious youth and showed an early preference for the independent life of a farmer, shirking no duty and bravely taking up any work that came to his hand to be done. His first plow was the old wooden mold-board, when a boy with his parents in Ohio, and many the acres of mellow earth he has turned for the planting of crops. Plowing among the stumps was not accomplished with the ease attending the cultivation of the same land to-day, and few of the men who make up the present farming element of the state would make the success they do if compelled to work with the rude implements used by their ancestors, to say nothing of the many impediments that existed to otherwise prevent progress. Mr. Strange was an expert in the use of the sickle, the implement with which all the grain was cut in those days, and has worked from early morning until night for the munificent wage of fifty cents per day. He became a wage-earner while in his teens and was married when about twenty. His father came to this state in the fall of 1836 and took out patents

on four pieces of land of eighty acres each. Each eighty has a patent deed, executed under the hand and seal of Martin Van Buren under date of August 20, 1838. The choice of these four pieces of land was given by the father to his son, George, a lad of seventeen years, and another piece of eighty acres became the home of George upon his marriage.

The return to Ohio was made on foot, his way laying through dense forests and across swollen streams which he was obliged to wade, and was attended with danger. It was to this property he took his young bride, making the journey by wagon, their first meal being eaten on the banks of the Little Miami river. They arrived at their destination on October 18, 1841, and in two weeks they had built and located in their cabin. To be sure the house was without a door, but boards were set up to keep out the storms and marauding animals, but the younger couple made the best of everything and later a door was put in place, the lock being a wooden pin. This eighty is part of their present home which has grown in dimensions until to-day it comprises six hundred acres of land situated in Monroe township, all good tillable land. The land was not always in tillable condition by any means, being both swampy and covered by dense growth of timber and underbrush, and it required years of persevering toil of the hardest kind to bring it to its present condition. Mr. Strange did the first blind ditching in the township and has generally taken the lead in progressive farming, and to-day his land is all thoroughly tiled and productive.

February 13, 1840, was solemnized the marriage of George Strange and Miss Lydia Duckwall, and it has been their blessed privi-

lege to journey together the path of life for upwards of three score years. Sunshine and shadow have fallen across their pathway and they have learned that what was ill on yesterday works to their good to-morrow, as the clouds are tinted by the sunlight into a glorious coloring, so the sorrow in our lives are the means of purifying our natures and awakening our best thoughts and actions. Nine children, four sons and five daughters, formed the home circle. Four have preceded them to the golden dawn of an eternal life, and five are left to bring comfort to their parents in the evening of their life. Margaret, the widow of George Roush, lives with her parents; Joshua, one of the leading agriculturists, is represented elsewhere in this work; Catherine, wife of Isaiah Wall, is also represented; John, a successful attorney at law, resides at Marion; and James B. is a practical farmer of this township, which he served for many years as trustee. His biography appears on another page. Mrs. Strange was born September 18, 1819, in Highland county, Ohio, where she was married. She is a daughter of George Frederick and Catherine (Ellis) Duckwall, and was one of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters: Susie, (deceased), resided in Monroe township and was the widow of Jefferson Hults; Mrs. Strange is next oldest; Betsey also lives in this township and is the widow of Abraham Roods; Charlotte is the wife of John Barker and resides on a farm in Highland county, Ohio; Abraham L. is a resident of the same county and youngest living of the family.

George Frederick Duckwall came from the Virginia Dutch stock, whose thrift and industrious frugality have placed the state of Virginia among the foremost of the Union,

although he was a native of Virginia, where he was born about 1816. Some of his relatives fought in the war of 1812, and Abram Ellis, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Strange fought for seven years for liberty in the Revolutionary war. He had an acquaintance with the famous George Washington and participated in the same battles. The lives of Mr. and Mrs. Strange have been characterized by strict integrity and honesty and the benevolent, kindly dispositions which have proffered the helping hand and spoken the cheering word to those in need. Every opportunity was grasped to prosecute the common welfare and promote the best interest of the community. Politically Mr. Strange is a Democrat. He remembers "Old Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," and has sat in the same room with the former. Mr. Strange served eleven years as township trustee and declined a re-election. He has used every effort, both as private citizen and in official capacity to raise the standard of public schools and to improve the condition of the township. He was one of the principal promoters of the pike road and of ditching the low lands, and is always found on the right side of all important questions that have to do with the public good.

Almost sixty years have passed since this worthy couple located in the wilds of Indiana, and the changes which they have witnessed in those years are almost beyond belief. Many and many a log-rolling and cabin-raising was attended when these were the social events of the time, quiltings being the social recreation of the women and in later days, carpet-rag sewing. The forests and swamps have given place to rolling fields, whose golden grain wave in the breeze like vast seas, and the country once barren

of improvement is threaded by railroad and steam engine in every nook and corner, while electricity lights the way and carries our thoughts over miles of space almost before we can utter them in words. Villages and cities have sprung up and the once sparsely populated country is now teeming with life and activity. Modern invention has placed in the hands of her children implements of utility which are almost magical in their practical results, and has promised them even greater wonders for the morrow.

Some of the relics of pioneer days have been preserved by Mr. Strange and now form a valuable collection, many of which have no duplicates. He holds three parchment deeds, patents of the land entered by his father in 1836, each bearing the autograph of President Van Buren. The fourth deed was presented to his son, Joshua. An old beaver trap which was plowed up on his estate and preserved by him must have been used by trappers in Beaver Lake, when the French inhabited this country over a century ago. Beaver Lake was situated on his land. But the greatest objects of curiosity are four blocks of wood about fifteen inches in diameter, taken from a white oak tree which had been felled with the intention of using it for staves. This tree also grew on his premises and was fully one hundred and fifty years old when cut down. They represent drawings made by the Indians with their tomahawks, and are fac similes of scenery, ducks; and one is a perfect fish in which the fins, tail, etc., show plainly. The fourth piece shows where a sharp instrument had been used to extract a bullet which had been imbedded in the tree, its impression being clearly discernible, and the entire marks, hatchet marks and bullet hole, being in the center of the wood

and enclosed by subsequent layers of wood as the tree gained in age. Mrs. Strange has two bed covers made of wool and cotton which she made herself when a girl, spinning the yarn in her father's barn. She also has two quilts made by herself when a girl and the sewing indicates that our gentle ancestors were more proficient with the needle than are the offspring. An heirloom which is among their cherished treasures is the old eight-day clock which belonged to Mr. Strange's father and is over sixty-five years old. Many interesting reminiscences are called to mind by this worthy couple which would form most instructive reading did space permit, and many valuable lessons could be gleaned from their lives which have been rich with experience. The following beautiful lines are quite applicable to their lives:

It was just sixty years ago, while yet the earth was
white with snow,
Nor even the robin's daring strain told that the
Spring had come again;
Two human hearts forgot the cold, forgot the ice on
stream and wold,
And full of sunny Summer weather, tried building a
new world together.

In calm and storm this happy pair who built Love's
world so bright and fair,
Have kept its sunshine and its stars, its fragrant flow-
ers and rainbow bars.
They are standing now amid the sheen of golden
light which falls between
The ruddy morning's opening glow and splendors
which the sunsets know.

L. G. RICHARDS.

The name of Richards is an honored one in Grant county, Indiana, and is synonymous with sterling worth and Christian integrity of character. The family who bore it were

among the early settlers of Grant county and did much towards the early growth and development of the community, one of them being the gentleman whose name appears above. He was born in Jefferson township October 25, 1834, and is a son of John and Effie (Roberts) Richards. He is probably the oldest native resident of Grant county living there to-day.

John Richards was born in the Keystone state March 3, 1809, where he grew up and received his education. He was a man of shrewd judgment and keen perception, and by improving his opportunities managed to acquire a valuable fund of knowledge which proved of great use to him in his later years. He married Effie Roberts who was born in Guernsey county Ohio, whither he had moved with his father, April 25, 1809. She died January 2, 1848, and he on March 28, 1863. Seven sons and two daughters blessed their union, two of whom, a son and a daughter, have been re-united with them in the choir invisible. Seven are now living honorable, useful lives, namely: Henry, who fought in the Civil war and is at present a resident of Oklahoma; L. G., who is here represented; Abraham B. a well-to-do farmer of this township; Daniel, who also fought in the Rebellion and is now living on his farm in Delaware county; Martha J., now Mrs. Philip Miller, of Randolph county; Jacob and Isaac, both substantial farmers of this township.

Father Richards was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian type and a man of noble Christian character. He it was who was a prime factor in establishing the Baptist society in the township, and for many years before a church could be built he preached to the people, the meetings being held in the homes

of the members. These trips were made on horseback and were continued until the little frame church was erected, when services were held in that, Mr. Richards serving as pastor for upwards of forty years. He had moved to Indiana soon after his marriage and entered two hundred and forty acres of land in what was afterwards Jefferson township, later adding to this purchase until he owned five hundred and sixty acres, much of which is now in the possession of his descendants.

L. G. Richards was born in the log house first occupied as the residence of the family in the wilderness of Indiana. In a similar building he received such educational advantages as fell to the lot of the average farmer boy, the weighted clapboard roof, rude desk resting against the side of the building on which the more ambitious student industriously labored with his goose quill pen to trace the copy set by the master, the slab seats with their five wooden legs and the huge fireplace usually completed the furnishing. The wood used in the school was usually cut by the boys and the immense backlog was carried in by the larger pupils with hand spikes. The school was kept up by subscription and usually lasted three months. Wolves, deer and wild turkey were plentiful at that time and neighbors were few and far between. The contrast between that time and the present is a most remarkable one. Now may be seen large cities and flourishing villages; land then covered with forests, wild and untrodden, now covered with splendid farms and dwellings; extensive navigation of rivers and a network of railroads crossing the country from corner to corner; on every hand are school houses and churches to spread the light of knowl-

edge throughout the length and breadth of our land; while at the annual conventions and fairs held throughout the country we find intelligent farmers with a large and varied assortment of produce derived from the soil they till, while merchants without number flock to the mart which offers the best opportunity of disposing of their stock. Something of all this has come under the observation of Mr. Richards during his sojourn here. Upland, Jonesboro and Gas City he has seen begin with the first building and grow to their present proportions.

L. G. Richards remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-three years old, his father, in the meantime, having given him eighty acres of land on his twenty-first anniversary. This property was situated in the forest and was innocent of roads of all description. Here he labored, clearing off timber, cultivating the land, making roads and the thousand and one things necessary for the proper development of the land, and his industry has been crowned with the most flattering success. At one time he owned seven hundred acres and has been able to assist his children in a handsome manner. This wealth is the outcome of hard toil and is the more enjoyable for the reason that it represents his own honest labor. One thing which is rather unusual in the accumulation of so much land is the fact that he has never given a mortgage on any of it, each accession being added as he had the means to purchase, and not in anticipation of obtaining the price at some future period.

Mr. Richards has been twice married. The wife of his youth was Miss Mary E. Craw, who bore him five children ere she passed into the light of the eternal morning

on May 27, 1892. Her spotless life was the exemplification of her religious faith and the outgrowth of her pure, loving nature. Four children survive her, viz.: Lucinda, who married Rufus Nottingham, a farmer of this township and has an interesting family; John W., who is a prosperous agriculturist of Delaware county and a licensed minister in the Baptist church; David L., who resides in the southwest corner of this township on the old homestead; and Sarah S., who married John Himelick, a prosperous and highly respected citizen of Fairmount, who has been one of the most efficient instructors in the county for a number of years. They gave their children the advantage of good schools and the example of upright, honorable, God-fearing lives, and had the pleasure of seeing them develop into intelligent, Christian men and women, whose sturdy principles have been a bulwark against evil.

The present Mrs. Richards, *nec* Maria Martin, was born in Fayette county, this state, February 18, 1837, and became his wife September 4, 1896. She is a daughter of Russel and Ida (Sutphen) Martin, and one of seven children. Five are living, and with the exception of Mrs. Richards and her brother Maxwell, who is a prosperous resident of Colorado, they all live in Muncie. Her mother is in her ninety-third year and has retained her mental faculties in a wonderful degree, being as vivacious as a person of fifty years. Mrs. Richards was educated in the common schools and is a lady of intelligence and refinement whose genialty and kindly disposition inspire good feeling in the breasts of others and has tightly bound the golden cord of friendship around those with whom she has been associated.

Mr. Richards is one of the leading members of the Harmony Baptist church and is a liberal contributor towards the support of that body. He is a Democrat in politics, having been affiliated with that party since casting his maiden vote for James Buchanan. He is generous to a fault and the worthy and deserving never appeal to him in vain. They live in the vicinity of Matthews in a neat, comfortable home, surrounded by peace and plenty as the purple shadows lengthen and the sun of life creeps slowly along toward the golden-hued cloud-land of the western horizon.

WILLIAM L. WHARTON, M. D.

Among the practicing physicians of Grant county, Indiana, none occupy a more prominent place than Dr. Wm. L. Wharton, a successful physician and surgeon of Matthews, whose skill and application have gained for him a reputation second to none. Being a native of Grant county, he needs no introduction to the residents, but these memoirs would fail of their object was his name not included among the representative men of the county. He is a son of one of the oldest and most respected residents, William Wharton, of Marion, and Rachel (Graham) Wharton, deceased. His appearance was made June 10, 1851, when he was one of a family of eleven children, six of whom survive and are honored citizens of Grant county, viz.: Helen, wife of William Walters; Mary Jane, wife of Jonathan Huey; Martha Ellen, wife of R. B. Fountain; Dr. William L.; Rosetta M., wife of William S. Lytle; and George G., a prominent lawyer of Marion. William Wharton, the father, was

born in Guernsey county, Ohio, February 1, 1816, and moved to Indiana when he was fourteen, there to engage in teaching and in farming. He worked hard and accumulated five hundred acres of land, retiring from active business life in 1873, and building a substantial residence in Marion which has since been his home. March 30, 1894, the kind and loving wife and mother passed to her reward, since which time Mr. Wharton has lived with his daughter, Mrs. Fountain. He is widely known throughout the entire county where his sterling worth and upright dealing won him universal honor and good will. A more extended review appears on another page of this work.

Doctor Wharton received his primary education in the common schools and the Marion high school, after which he entered De Pauw University in the fall of 1871, taking a classical course and graduating in the class of '77. He determined to devote his life to the practice of medicine. He engaged in teaching school as a stepping-stone that was to lead to his medical studies. He met with an unusual degree of success in his work, being employed as principal of the Upland school during the year 1877-8, and of the Jonesboro schools in 1879-80. In the meantime, in 1878, he began to study medicine under Dr. Lewis Williams, of Marion, a well-known and prominent physician, who has since retired from practice. This reading was prosecuted with diligence for two years, and in the fall of 1880 young Wharton entered the Indiana Medical University, at Indianapolis, applying himself so assiduously to his work that he had completed the full course and graduated with the class of 1882. His next step was to choose a suitable location in which to open an office and

begin his practice. Unlike many other young professional men, he concluded to begin his career in his home locality, and chose New Cumberland, now Matthews, as his place of residence. With the promptness which has characterized all his dealings, he came at once to Matthews from the college and lost no time in establishing himself in his profession. At first time was more plentiful than patients, and he improved it by further study along the lines of his chosen work, but after a time there were calls for the young doctor, and so careful and painstaking was he in the care of disease that he soon had a growing practice. As time passed the practice increased until it was both extended and lucrative and he is regarded as authority on knotty medical points. His practice includes both general practice in medicine and surgery and his skill along these lines has been phenomenal. He has not been content to become a back number in his profession, but has kept well abreast all the new methods by a careful study, and has been quick to see and take advantage of modern ideas that would benefit his practice. Conscientious and careful, he has given his whole heart to his work, and it is the kind, sympathizing friend as well as the skillful physician who visits the bedside of the invalid to alleviate his suffering.

June 26, 1877, Dr. Wharton and Miss Alice A. Chaney were made one. The lady is a native of Fort Wayne, Allen county, this state, and was born April 21, 1854, to Henry and Mary Jane (Hilburn) Chaney. Completing the common schools and those in Marion, she entered the State Normal School at Terre Haute, after which she engaged in teaching. She was employed in the Marion schools where she was an able

assistant for four years. Five children have been the fruit of their marriage, namely: Lelia, has completed the common schools and is now a student of the Marion Normal. She is an artist of decided ability and devotes her time to her art, many of her oil and pastel paintings ornamenting the walls of her home show great merit; Ada graduated in the class of '98 from the Matthews school and is now a student in the Marion Normal School. She intends to prepare herself for teaching; Inez is the musician of the family and is called upon to play in church and at social gatherings. She has given some lessons, although she is yet a student, having graduated from the common school in the class of 1900 and now being entered at the high school at Matthews; William and Wendell are twins. Dr. Wharton and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are active workers in both church and Sunday-school. The Doctor is superintendent of the latter and has held the office for twelve years. His wife is one of the teachers, and is president of the Epworth League. They stand high socially and are always ready to help advance the spiritual or moral standing of the community. He is a Republican. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 486, at Matthews. Lodge No. 383, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and they are both members of the Daughters of Rebekah. He is an honored member of the Grant County Medical Society, organized in 1848, and belonged to the fraternal and literary societies of his college. He owns the pleasant residence in which he lives in Matthews, and is also interested in other real estate and is a man of considerable means.

WILLIAM WHARTON.

Among the notable residents of Grant county, Indiana, none are more deserving of especial mention than the venerable gentleman whose name appears above. He can claim a longer residence here than any other citizen can recall the time when almost this entire county was inhabited only by Indians, very little of it having been entered by the white settler. He has noted the clearing away of the forest, the laying out of townships and establishment of villages, and, as the tide of immigration continued to pour in, the steady and rapid advancement along other lines, until the present day leaves little to wish for. He has seen Marion, Upland, Matthews, Hartford City, Gas City, Jonesboro and a host of other towns and cities spring into existence with a few scattering houses and grow into populous villages. Churches, school-houses and court-houses have been thickly sprinkled over the state to train the moral and mental faculties of the communities and see that justice has dominion. Steam or electricity transport the traveler from point to point in an incredibly short space of time, leaving the ox cart with its fifteen miles a day far in the rear just as the gas and electric light does the tallow dip. Looking back over the seventy years of his residence in the county, the panorama spread out to view is both interesting and instructive. He was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, February 1, 1816, and is now in his eighty-sixth year, unusually hale and hearty for an octogenarian. His well preserved body and vigorous intellect would easily enable him to pass for a much younger man. He is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Gray) Wharton, and was one of four children who

grew to maturity. Three of his uncles, Samuel, Robert and Andrew, were in the war of 1812, the later holding the rank of captain. His greatuncle, Andrew Farley, was a captain in the Revolutionary war in which his grandfather Gray also participated.

William Wharton remained in Ohio until he was fourteen, when his parents moved to this state and located in Delaware county. They left Ohio on February 16, 1830, in a two-horse wagon, and upon arriving in Grant county our subject purchased eighty-seven acres of land from a previous settler and entered an additional forty of the government. At that time Indians were more numerous than the white man, and an old Indian by the name of John Buckwheat used to be a frequent visitor at the Wharton home, taking his seat at the fireside in perfect content. Deer, wolves and other wild animals were plentiful and the township of Jefferson was not organized until some three years later. The meeting called for that purpose was held in May, 1833, at the home of one Joseph Reasener, and among those present were Joseph B. Allen, Joseph Reasener and John Graham. Mr. Graham (later the father-in-law of Mr. Wharton) suggested the name Jefferson and the votes were cast in a hat in lieu of a ballot box.

Mr. Wharton was united in marriage with Miss Rachael Graham on July 2, 1835, at the home of John Graham, by Joseph B. Allen, on the Lorenzo Watson property, and theirs was the first wedding solemnized in the township. He was not yet in his twentieth year but had long been accustomed to do a man's work and rely on himself. When he brought his bride to the land previously purchased by him there was no other land

entered between them and Fort Wayne excepting two farms just across the river. Trading was done at Muncie and was something of an undertaking. Eleven children blessed their cabin home and seven grew to adult years, namely: Helen, wife of William Walters, a farmer of Grant county; Mary Jane, wife of Jonathan Huey, a resident of Marion and soldier in the Civil war; Sarah Ann, deceased wife of H. M. Deeren; Martha Ellen, wife of R. B. Fountain, of Marion; Dr. William L., a prominent physician and surgeon of Matthews, whose biography appears on another page; Rosetta M., wife of William S. Lytle, a painter of Marion; and George C., a student of De Pauw University and successful attorney at law located in Marion. Mrs. Wharton was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, on the 18th of January, 1817, and was a kind-hearted, earnest, Christian woman and a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She was an affectionate wife and mother whose teachings will live in the hearts of her children and influence the lives of future generations. July 2, 1885, they celebrated the golden anniversary of their marriage amid the well wishes of friends, children and grandchildren, and the event is one that will long be remembered by all who participated in the joyful occasion. She was a woman of noble qualities, stanch and unyielding in her adherence to truth, and a firm friend when once her sympathies were enlisted. For almost sixty years did this estimable couple share the vicissitudes of life, and on the 30th of March, 1894, she crossed the river of time and entered into the eternal life, there to await the loved ones who are to follow after. Loved and admired by all who knew her, she has left to

her children the heritage of a noble life and Christian character more valuable than silver and gold.

In his boyhood Mr. Wharton had attended the country school, and his English blood showed in the perseverance with which he stuck at a given task until it was mastered. He soon acquired a sufficient education to enable him to become a teacher in this and Delaware county. The first school he attended was of the primitive sort, built from rough logs in which light was admitted through greased paper and the room was heated from the bright log fire which blazed in the open hearth. Quill pens were considered good enough for anyone, and when steel pens were introduced they were looked at askance. He received some three hundred and fifty dollars from his father to begin life and by industry and perseverance accumulated at one time five hundred acres of land in this and Delaware counties. In 1873, he retired from active life and built a substantial home in Marion where he has since resided, and which is presided over by his daughter, Mrs. Fountain, although much of his time is passed in visiting children and grandchildren, among whom he is sure of a hearty welcome, as grandfather Wharton is a prime favorite. He is a strong Republican, although reared to Democracy, and has a vivid remembrance of the "wild-cat" currency and the "red dog money," when a dollar one day often would not be worth a farthing the next, and he has no desire to see a return of those fluctuating times. He also recalls the campaign of 1840 when "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," was the cry which led them on to victory. He served as county commissioner for three years, giving efficient service and general satisfaction in the

discharge of his duties. He has always been an ardent advocate of temperance and believes in educating the masses to a higher plane of moral and physical life. He is a typical gentleman of the old school, courteous and gentle, and his silver locks are venerated by old and young alike.

JOHN SANDERS.

John Sanders, ex-official of Grant county, Indiana, and leading farmer, was born March 13, 1345, in the vicinity of his present home. William Sanders, his father, was born in Ohio, September 19, 1809, and was a mechanic by trade, engaging also in agriculture. While he was yet a child his parents moved to Fayette county, Indiana, where they remained until 1826, when they located in Delaware county and entered government land. This was their home until in 1832 during the Blackhawk troubles, when they came to Grant county and entered one hundred and eighty-eight acres of government land. The original deed to this land, bearing date of September 2, 1834, under the seal of Andrew Jackson, is still in a good state of preservation and held by our subject. When they settled here the country was wild and very sparsely settled, the forests abounding in wild animals, and the still more savage red man. The nearest neighbors were at Muncie, and the village of New Cumberland was platted and laid out by Robert Sanders, the grandfather of John Sanders, in 1833.

The family were of English descent and were all trained to hard work. William Sanders lived a life of great activity and was

a man of firm principles and steadfastness of character. He was a Whig and took an active part in the campaign of Harrison and Tyler. He married Rachel Wharton, by whom he had five children, two daughters and John, the subject, being the only survivors. Nancy J. is the widow of David Collins and resides in this township on the old homestead. Sarah married a farmer and stock-raiser of Delaware county, James H. Wills.

Mrs. Sanders was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1812, and was a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Gray) Wharton, natives of Maryland and New York, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders were devout Christians, members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and reared their children in the same faith, the daughters being zealous workers in the same denomination. They attended a log church which occupied the site on which the Olive Branch cemetery now stands, and contributed liberally to the erection of the new edifice. Both parents have passed away, the father on February 17, 1879, and the mother in January, 1893.

John Sanders is the only son and youngest child in his father's family and has passed over half a century of life in our midst, where he is held in esteem as an enterprising, public-spirited citizen. His early life, among the undeveloped surroundings of Grant county, resulted in forming in him a strong, self-reliance and independence of others that have opened for him a career of usefulness that has resulted in inestimable good to the community. He has watched the evolution from uncultivated forest, peopled with red men, to fertile and cultivated fields, dotted with thriving towns and vil-

lages, throbbing with life and teeming with activity. His early education was such as could be obtained from the public schools of his district, but being a great reader this stock of knowledge has been increased by general information on all topics of importance.

In August, 1862, John Sanders enlisted as a member of Company B, Eighty-fourth Indiana Regiment, at Muncie, and went into camp at Richmond, this state, under Captain John H. Ellis and Colonel Nelson Trusler. The regiment was finally assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, under General Rosecrans, and participated in much active service. One of the fiercest and most hotly contested battles in which he took part was fought at Chickamauga and both regiment and company lost heavily. A comrade, Benjamin R. Dunn, was shot by the side of Mr. Sanders, who caught the stricken man in his arms, and with the assistance of another comrade helped him off the field, but he expired some weeks later. The Grand Army post at New Cumberland was named in honor of this fallen comrade. The regiment was engaged in fighting and skirmishing for three days, and after the battle at Chattanooga the brave boys were stationed across the Cumberland river at Moccasin Point and were under fire from the Johnnies who were located at Lookout Mountain. He took part in the engagements at Buzzard's Roost and Rocky Face, and here he received a wound which incapacitated him from further service. A minie ball passed through his left foot and he was taken to the field hospital at Tunnel Hill. From there he was taken in succession to Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville and Evansville, where he was considered suffi-

ciently convalescent to return home, and was given his discharge May 29, 1865.

Returning home he took up his interrupted work and on October 14, 1866, was joined in marriage with Miss Mary J. Reasener, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Dunn) Reasener. She was born in Delaware county, this state, October 27, 1849, and has four brothers and sisters living, of whom the popular Banker Reasener, of Marion, is one. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sanders. Those living are Geneva, who is classed among the most efficient and capable instructors of the county and is a lady of superior intelligence and great force of character. She graduated from the public school in 1889, successfully passed the teachers' examination, received her certificate and taught one term of school. Entering the Marion high school she was a student there two terms and then matriculated in Fairmount Academy, from which she graduated in the class of 1896. Since then she has been employed in the public schools in this county.

She was united in marriage December 27, 1900, to Walter L. Jay, and at present resides in Indianapolis. William F., the only son, graduated from the common school in 1895 and Fairmount Academy two years later. His determination to engage in agricultural work has been very gratifying to his father, as he is a young man of practical ideas who will be of great assistance to his father in managing the farm, and is bound to succeed in what he undertakes; Bernice R., the youngest, who completed the common school in 1899 and is a student in the Fairmount high school, is also taking instruction in music and promises to excel her sister in this branch.

After his marriage Mr. Sanders moved on his father's farm and resided there twenty-four years, when he was elected sheriff in 1890. He next moved to Marion and resided there two years. When his term of office expired he moved to Fairmount and resided there until the spring of 1894, when he moved to his present home on the Fairmount pike, which consists of eighty acres. The house is of modern make and with the other improvements presents a very attractive appearance. Mr. Sanders also owns one hundred and twenty-five acres of the old original homestead.

The family belongs to the Presbyterian church and take a prominent part in the work of that organization. They assisted in erecting the present church edifice at Matthews, where they hold membership.

Mr. Sanders is a staunch Republican and has been closely connected with public life for many years. He has represented his party in county, congressional and state conventions, aiming to secure good men for nomination to office, and in 1886 he was elected trustee of Jefferson township. He was re-elected in 1888 and served until 1890, when he was chosen by election as sheriff of the county. He then removed to Marion, where he resided during his term of office. He has been one of the most capable and faithful sheriffs the county has ever known and discharged the duties devolving upon him in so energetic and diplomatic a manner as to bring him the sanction and approval of both parties. Fearless of personal danger, he has proved himself worthy the confidence reposed in him by rigidly carrying out the laws of the state. As township trustee he has never been excelled. The work at the time of his election was far

more responsible than at this time, as the advisory board has since been created to confer with the trustees and share the responsibility. During his incumbency he caused to be erected five brick school buildings, pushed the good-roads work and favored public improvement by all honorable means in his power. He is a member of New Cumberland Lodge, No. 383, Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Cumberland, and passed through all the chairs. He belongs to Wheeler Encampment, No. 125, and Olive Lodge, No. 447, Daughters of Rebekah, of which his wife and elder daughter are also members. The son William is also an Odd Fellow and member of the Rebekahs. Mr. Sanders is an honored member of Benjamin R. Dunn Post, No. 440, G. A. R., of which he was charter member and commander. With his wife and daughter he attended the Thirty-fourth National Encampment of that body in Chicago during the past summer (1900), and witnessed one of the most successful and enjoyable meetings they ever held.

SAMUEL WISE.

Samuel Wise is one of the most skilled mechanics in Grant county, Indiana, and is a reputable citizen of Upland. He is a son of Jacob and grandson of Daniel Wise, the latter of whom will be remembered by many as a man of genial disposition and dignified demeanor whose early life was given to industry, and whose habits of thrift and economy were powerful aids in bringing about the present prosperous status of the county. Daniel Wise was born in Pennsyl-

vania August 30, 1805, and in his younger days combined farming with the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he had learned. When a man of middle age he came to this state and settled in Jefferson township, where he purchased a quarter-section of timber, there being no prairie. This land was cleared and in time became one of the most attractive farms in the locality. Before leaving his native state he had married Catherine Bickel and two of their children are left to perpetuate their memory: Jacob, the father of Samuel, the subject; and Henry a substantial farmer of Mills township. Both grandparents reached an exceeding old age, the grandfather being in his ninetieth and the grandmother in her eighty-eighth year when overtaken by death. Their lives have marked an era of prosperity and development in the state that is almost incredible. They held membership in the German Lutheran church and were people who stood high in the community and were held in veneration.

Jacob Wise, the father of Samuel, was born February 15, 1833, and was educated in the common schools. He was reared to habits of industry and has always followed farming. He is to-day regarded as one of the most practical farmers of the age and has accumulated a competency which will enable him to spend his remaining days in comfort and ease. The partner of his life who has assisted in this success was Miss Elizabeth Marine. She was born in Wayne county, Indiana, January 15, 1836, and is a daughter of Asa and Lydia (Huff) Marine, both respected residents of this township. There was a large family of them but only four are now living, namely: Jonathan, Mrs. Wise, Daniel and Sallie. The latter is liv-

ing in Anderson, this state, the wife of H. Kizer, and the brothers are both farmers near here. She is a woman of broad experience and pleasant manners, whose generous heart has prompted many a kindly deed and whose children idolize her. Both parents have exerted a powerful influence for good in the lives of their children and have the satisfaction of seeing them occupy places of respect in the estimation of the public. They have contributed to all worthy objects and have been untiring in their efforts to advance the general good of their community. Of the nine children which composed their household eight are living and all have followed in the footsteps of their parents in that they are farmers or wives of farmers, except the youngest daughter who is yet a student. They are: Samuel, whose name heads this article; Mary Jane, wife of Jesse Stanley; Solomon; Daniel; Frank, who is unmarried and lives with his parents; Lydia, the wife of George Himelich; Elmer; and Alice.

Samuel Wise is a native of Jefferson township and was born December 8, 1856. He was educated in the public schools and assisted in the work of the farm. Being the oldest of the family he was a valuable assistant in improving the little farm, which is more fully described in the father's biography on another page of this work. He appeared to have a genius for mechanics and took up that work when a boy. He remained with his father until his marriage then moved on a farm of his own which he still occupies. Here his machine shop is situated and it is supplied with lathe, forge and all the appurtenances of a first-class machine shop. He is a practical boilermaker and receives most of the work from Upland and

surrounding country, his patronage being extended and profitable. About twenty years ago he became possessed of eighty acres of land by inheritance with a mortgage of two thousand dollars resting against it. This land was but partially improved and Mr. Wise and his good wife have made it one of the most charming spots in the township, while the indebtedness has been lifted and to-day it stands free from all incumbrance.

Mrs. Wise, formerly Miss Sarah E. Bole, was born in this county November 10, 1852, and attended the public schools in her girlhood. Her parents, George and Mary Ann (McKing) Bole, came from Ohio and settled in this state. Mr. and Mrs. Wise are members of the Christian church and aided materially in its erection. They have always taken a deep interest in the church and also in the cemetery and to the Wise family is to be attributed the neat appearance of both. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations. They are among the leading families of the township and their affable, pleasing address makes them welcome in any circle.

SULLIVAN T. WAITE.

Sullivan T. Waite was born in Miami county, Indiana, August 14, 1850, and is well and favorably known in that and Grant county, in the latter of which he now resides on his farm in Jefferson township. The name of Waite has been a prominent one in the state since its earliest days, the ancestors having taken an active part in the development and first settlement of Indiana Terri-

tory. A second cousin of our subject, Chief Justice Waite, gained a national reputation as a member of the supreme court, while the gentleman whose name heads this article has been one of the foremost educators in this and his native counties. He traces his genealogy to England, some of his ancestors settling in Scotland, from which country his great-grandfather was driven by the religious persecutors who controlled the country at that time.

Sullivan Waite, the father, was born near the city of Rochester, in the state of New York, during the year 1806, and lived only to middle age, dying in the prime of life, April 29, 1850. He was a practical stock raiser and farmer and came west to Champain county, Ohio, where he married Miss Margaret A. Woods. She is a native of that county, and was born December 14, 1819. She is now in her eighty-first year, in the possession of all her faculties and of sweet, lovable disposition. She makes her home with her son, Sullivan. In 1838 soon after their marriage, they came to this state and located in Miami county, where he purchased some seven hundred acres of land before his death. They were ardent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and aided in erecting several houses of worship, one at Gilead and one at Pleasant Hill. The father was an abolitionist and abhorred the institution of slavery. Six children were born to them, namely: Joseph H., who served four years and five months in the Civil war as a member of Company A, Twenty-sixth Regiment, and took part in the siege of Vicksburg, which lasted twenty-two days. He is an extensive landowner of Miami county, and resides in Gilead where he conducts a mercantile establishment; Abner C. resides

in Peru, Indiana, where he is a successful clerk. He also served two and one-half years in the same company with his brother during the war. Both of these brothers were teachers; Charles was a martyr to his country. He died from starvation and his body rests in an unmarked grave in Salisbury, North Carolina. He was a member of Company E, Eleventh Indiana; Mary E. is the wife of W. W. Lockwood, editor and proprietor of the Peru Republican, the leading paper of Miami county. Their son, George B., is private secretary to Honorable George W. Steele. Mrs. Lockwood was educated in the high school at Peru and taught in the county several years. Sullivan is the youngest member of the family, a daughter who is deceased, completing the number.

Sullivan T. Waite was born, educated and reared to manhood in Miami county, remaining there until 1888. His common school education had been so augmented by his own personal efforts that he was able to secure a teachers' certificate without trouble and for several years devoted his time to instructing the "young idea how to shoot." Twelve years were spent in his native county, seven in the home district, showing the popularity he enjoyed among his acquaintances, who are the most critical and difficult to please. The last six years his record was such that he received a two years' certificate, the highest honor the state confers on her teachers. His success was unquestioned. Added to a quick perception he had the ability of making his statements lucid and clear so that they were easily understood by the most backward, while the strict discipline exercised combined to make his school noted for the rapid advancement of the students and the good order maintained.

His later life has been given to farming and stock raising, in which he has been successful.

September 28, 1876, he was joined in marriage with Miss Maria Baker, daughter of Timothy and Susan (Messinger) Baker. She was born February 28, 1855, in Miami county, where she grew to womanhood and was married. Her primary education was obtained in the common and select schools, supplemented by a course in the Wabash Seminary. She was a lady of high literary accomplishments and a pleasing personality which was strongly felt throughout the orbit in which she moved. Orderly and precise in all her habits, she was an ideal home keeper, and the purity of her surroundings was but the reflection of her own sweet nature which scattered sunshine on all about her. Her life was filled with Christian impulses and good deeds and the world was better for her brief presence in it, and when her sun had set and she had entered up into the light of the eternal morning, her example remained, inspiring us to greater deeds and nobler lives. Three sons and three daughters were born, five of whom are living, one having joined the mother in the mansion on high. Lillian M., the eldest child, is a vocalist of ability and was a student in Taylor University, where she took a musical and classical course. The responsibility of the household rests on her as she has endeavored to take the reigns of government that dropped from the hands of the loving and self-forgetful mother; Timothy B. is a student in the high school at Matthews, having just graduated from the common schools; Deborah E. is also a student in the high school at Matthews; Charles A. is a student, as is George Merrill.

Since locating in Grant county in 1889, Mr. Waite has made many friends and is honored and esteemed for his many manly, noble qualities. He has been an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a member, and has been an important factor in the Sunday-school. He served for years as superintendant and the flourishing condition of the school is mainly due to his efforts. He is always ready to assist in any good work, counting nothing a trouble that will promote the general good or tend to upbuild the morals and stability of the community. Consistent in all his actions, he has the courage of his convictions and expresses his mind in no uncertain voice for the advancement of humanity. His support is always given to the Republican party.

HENRY WISE.

The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch and who is numbered among the best known and most highly respected citizens of Sims township, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, near Madisonburg, March 25, 1838, and is a son of Daniel and Catharine (Beekle) Wise. To this union were born five children, four sons and one daughter, of whom there are two still living.

Daniel Wise, the father of our subject, was progressive and energetic, and feeling there was a better opportunity offered him in the then new country equipped a wagon with the necessary articles for comfort, if comfort it be, for overland traveling, and with his family started west, settling in Grant county on the Isaac Roush place in

Mill township, but remained there for only a few months, giving himself an opportunity for finding a permanent location, which he did by purchasing a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Jefferson township, same county. The improvements on this farm consisted of a log cabin nestled in among large forest trees; though humble, it was home, and many happy years were spent here in improving this farm. Daniel Wise was truly one of the "old pioneers," living to the advanced age of ninety-one.

Henry Wise was but ten years of age when he came with his parents to Grant county, and here he remained, assisting in the farm work and attending the district schools, which were at that time conducted in a log school-house, not equipped with the modern conveniences of to-day, but with benches for seats and puncheon boards for writing desks.

After attaining his majority Henry Wise, like the birds of spring, thought best to find a mate and begin a "nest" of his own; so January 16, 1881, he considered himself one of the fortunate in selecting for "his mate" the genial and lovable companion Miss Margaret Simmons, they beginning life's journey on the farm which is their present home. This union has been blessed with five children to gladden their hearts, three of whom are still living, viz.: Lilly, Chestie and Gladys; the other two died in infancy.

Success has crowned the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Wise and they own two hundred and fifty acres of the best farming land in the county, located in section 2, which is all under a high state of cultivation. In connection with farming Mr. Wise is interested in stock-raising and is engaged largely in



HENRY WISE—GROUP.

buying and shipping stock, having shipped as high as twelve thousand hogs in one winter. He has the distinction of owning one of the finest farms in the county, which is well tiled and ditched and has a large barn, 82x42, which was built in 1888. There is also located on this farm five gas wells.

Politically, Mr. Wise is a Democrat, and while he has the interest of his party at heart his time and attention are occupied by his home and business affairs. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. No residents of Mill township are held in more respect than they, hosts of warm personal friends attesting to the many excellencies of head and heart that distinguish them.

LEVI MOORMAN.

Levi Moorman, a leading farmer of Jefferson township, Grant county, Indiana, was born May 16, 1838, his father having been a resident of the state since the early part of the century. He was one of ten children born to Lewis and Sarah (Thomas) Moorman, and one of four surviving, of whom Jane, the widow of Ira Howell, resides in Iowa; Levi is next in order; Zachariah, a farmer and citizen of Burr Oaks, Kansas, was a soldier of the Civil war, was six times wounded and once knocked down by a shell; Theresa, the youngest, is the wife of John W. Jones and a resident of Jefferson township.

Lewis Moorman was born in South Carolina some time during the year 1805, and lived to the good old age of eighty-four years. When he was a child of six years his parents moved to the southern part of

Indiana, the mother buying land in Orange county. At the age of twelve years he was bound out to a blacksmith to learn the trade and remained with him until he was of age, when he came to Wayne county. Here he met and married Sarah Thomas, who was a native of North Carolina, and was born about 1807, and died in 1869. They were members of the Quaker Society and were people of Christian character. In middle life the father united with the United Brethren church. He was a Whig in early life and later a Republican. In 1833 he moved to Grant county to what was then known as Union township, before it had been christened Fairmount, where he lived a number of years, and then went to Iowa, where he died. He had been a resident of Indiana five years before it was admitted into the Union as a state, and their first home was made of round logs, heated by the open fireplace at which the meals were prepared. Deer and wild turkey often made up part of their bill of fare, and the Indian was a frequent visitor. Wolves were also plentiful and used to run the dogs into the house for protection, the house being easy of access, as a quilt answered in lieu of a door.

The Moormans trace their ancestry to Wales, whence some of the members came to this country and established the particular branch from which Levi has sprung. He was reared a farmer and stock raiser, all his early life being devoted to that work, except about three months each year during which he attended school. The school house, some 16x24, was made of round logs and heated by the fireplace with its dirt jamb and hearth of finely pounded mortar. The chimney, which was on the outside of the building, was made of mud and sticks, and

the roof of clapboards held in place by weights, as nails were then one of the luxuries. The pupils laboriously worked, with their goose quill pens, at the writing lesson, after a copy set by the master on a broad board which was held in place by pins driven into the side of the wall, and their seats, like those of the smaller pupils, were of split saplings supported by wooden pegs for legs, all of one height. The school was kept up by subscription and the teacher boarded round among its patrons. Marion was in her infancy as a village and Jonesboro could not boast of half a dozen houses, while Fairmount was just struggling into existence. The magic wand of civilization has been waved over the county, and behold the change! Pretty brick and frame structures thickly dot the landscape where in former years a few straggling log churches and schools existed. Flourishing villages and cities have sprung up all around. The dense forests have disappeared and from the ground beneath is dug the material to furnish heat and light. Comfort and luxury are seen on every hand and the intelligent and still industrious sons of toil give evidence to the wonderful progress that has been made on every hand.

Levi Moorman remained with his father until he was twenty-one, and then started out as a wage earner for himself. He worked by the month or on shares until he was twenty-six, when he was married. His father had given him a horse, saddle and bridle when he left home and this was sold and converted into one hundred and twenty-six acres of Kansas land. This again was disposed of and fifty-two and a half acres of improved land in Grant county, Indiana,

was bought, although the sum he possessed was not sufficient to pay for the whole and he had to go in debt for part of it. The first few years of married life he was a renter and then took possession of this property, making their home in the little cabin which stood upon it. Years passed in hard work and frugal living and they not only lifted the debt from their home but added to the number of acres, buying small tracts of land as they could afford it, until they had about one hundred and thirty-seven acres which it had been their pleasure to improve in the most commendable manner, fencing and tiling the fields and building comfortable residences and barns, until they now have an ideal home free from all incumbrance, in which to pass the evening of their lives.

Mr. Moorman was married, November 12, 1863, the lady of his choice being Miss Lovina S. Lucas, daughter of Thomas M. and Mary M. (Shoemaker) Lucas. She was born in this county, August 22, 1841, and was educated in the common schools and the Marion school. She is an omnivorous reader, a charming conversationalist and a model housewife. Her uncle, William Lucas, served through the entire Mexican war. Her father was born in Pennsylvania about 1820 and died in 1880. He was of the Pennsylvania Dutch stock that has made the state famous for its thrift and enterprise. He was but a child when his parents moved to Kentucky, and thence to Highland county, Ohio, where the greater part of his life was spent. He was a tiller of the soil and an active, busy man. He came to this county and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government—the Dan Wise farm—and added to this until

he had two hundred acres, all in Jefferson township. He was a Democrat in political views and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Lucas was born in 1819 in the state of New Jersey, near the city of Philadelphia, and died in 1888. There were six children in the family, all of whom are residents of this county, except one brother, Albert, who lives in Birmingham, Alabama. He was a soldier in the Civil war for three years and was taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Mrs. Moorman is a member of the Protestant Methodist church. Mr. Moorman is a Democrat and cast his first vote for James Buchanan. He has frequently been chosen as his party's delegate to county conventions and is deeply interested in the upbuilding of the best interests of the community. He was made a Mason at Jonesboro in Lodge No. 109, and is generous to a fault. They have been exemplary citizens and enjoy the high esteem of those who have met them.

Albert A. Moorman, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Moorman, is one of the promising young men of his native county, and one in whom his parents take a justifiable pride. Like his father, he espoused the cause of Democracy and cast his first vote for Grover Cleveland. He married Miss Rachel Dorton and has an interesting family of two sons and one daughter. Beatrice, the eldest child, will graduate in the class of 1901 and is also remarkably apt in her music; Clyde and Ralph are both in school and are bright, wide-awake boys. Mr. and Mrs. Moorman are members of the Protestant Methodist church and represent the younger class of citizens who will be a credit to our county and state.

L. G. W. RICHARDS.

L. G. W. Richards, of Trask, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Jefferson township, September 30, 1856, and is a son of the oldest and most respected residents of the county, Jacob and Susan (Gillespie) Richards, also of Trask. Jacob Richards was a son of Henry and Elizabeth Richards and was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, January 16, 1824. Henry Richards was from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and of German parentage. He was a tiller of the soil and as the tide of emigration moved west he moved first to Ohio and later to Indiana, where he entered land in this township. He was a most conscientious and honorable man, and both he and his wife were regarded as among the most worthy pioneers.

Jacob Richards has passed almost his entire life in this locality, as he was but nine years old when his parents came here. He began as a wage earner at the age of sixteen and has shown a remarkable business ability ever since his youth. Wages in the early days were small and while the cost of living was light, it was necessary to practice rigid economy in order to save enough for a start. He was married March 23, 1848, to Susan Gillespie and together they struggled and saved until their industry and perseverance was rewarded by the accumulation of three hundred and forty acres of land, and they are able to take the remaining days in ease and comfort. Mrs. Richards was born in Fairfield, Ohio, January 25, 1827, and was ten years of age when her parents moved to this county. Five children are living, namely: James H., L. G. W., Hester S. Leach, Isabel Harrison, and

Lucy Ann Patterson, all residents of the county. They have given to each of the children a tract of land as a start in life, retaining one hundred and forty acres as their home. Although past three score years and ten, they are both in good health and hearty and might well be mistaken for much younger. The passing years have set lightly on their brow and they are as active and energetic to-day as many people who have not yet reached the prime of life. They are members of the Baptist church, in which Mr. Richards has served as pastor for over twenty-seven years. The same earnestness which has characterized his business life is noticeable in his preaching, and his elucidation of the scriptures has been fraught with great good. He is a forcible and eloquent speaker and inspires in the hearts of his hearers a desire for a better and purer life.

L. G. W. Richards attended the public schools during his boyhood and remained with his parents until he was twenty-one. He has been brought up to regard honest work as something of which to be proud and as a road leading to honorable independence. Reared a farmer he has made that his life work and is regarded as one of the most practical and progressive agriculturists of the county. On September 18, 1879, he was married to Miss Clara M. McCormack, by whom he has three sons, Harvey, Frank and Mark. The elder children have shown a partiality for farming and are a valuable aid to their father in his work, although they are still in school. Mrs. Richards was born October 8, 1858, and is a daughter of Newton and Mary Jane (Carey) McCormack of the adjoining county—Delaware. The young couple began housekeeping on the estate of the elder

Richards, remaining there two years, when they moved about one-quarter of a mile north on eighty-one acres of land, situated on the Jonesville and Muncie pike. All the improvements on this farm have been placed there by the industry of the subject and his amiable wife, the large barn and modest residence having been erected some ten years ago. This land is very productive, being a clay sub-soil and is well adapted to the raising of cereals and stock-raising, in which Mr. Richards is engaged. He keeps only the best grade of stock and his farm is the model farm of the community and the neatest. Besides this land they have eighty acres of valuable land in this township, about two and one-half miles from Matthews, which was received by Mrs. Richards from her father. They are members of the Baptist church, an organization composed of the best citizens of the township and presided over by the elder Richards. Mr. Richards is an active Democrat and has frequently been selected in county and congressional conventions to look after his party's interests. He occupies an enviable place in the county, not only on account of his antecedents, but for his own honorable, upright life.

REV. JACOB RICHARDS.

Rev. Jacob Richards needs no introduction to the residents of Grant county, Indiana, as he has been a citizen of Trask for almost three score years and ten and is known and respected far and wide. He is an agriculturist and his example has been most salubrious in inciting others to renewed industry in their business and in his

upright, Christian life. He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, January 16, 1824, and is the youngest and only surviving child of Henry and Elizabeth (Fan) Richards.

Henry Richards was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he embarked in the agricultural business. His parents came from Germany and settled in the Keystone state. In 1815 he emigrated to the state of Ohio and entered land from the government while that country was yet in its infancy. In 1833 he entered four tracts of land in Jefferson township, receiving his patent therefor under the hand and seal of President Van Buren, and some of these old parchment deeds are now in the hands of our subject. The Indians passed by their little log home but offered no harm to its inmates. Deer abounded in the vicinity and so did the wolves whose howls made the night hideous at times. Henry Richards was a Whig and a man of exemplary character. His wife was from the same state as himself and a woman of strong Christian character who was a member of the Methodist church and a faithful observer of its teachings. Both parents departed this life in Jefferson township and passed on to the better world, leaving behind them a record of upright, honorable conduct that has caused them to be enrolled among Grant county's most worthy and honored citizens.

Jacob Richards was but nine years old when he came to this locality and his life since has been passed in this community. The school house which he attended was a log one, 18x20 feet in size. The fireplace was four and one-half feet in length, a huge log being rolled into its capacious opening for a back log, while the clapboard roof was held in place by heavy poles. It is a question

whether such a covering would have kept its place during some of our recent winds, but the heavy forests probably acted as a "windbreak" to a great extent. The only light was admitted through greased paper pasted over the opening where a log had been removed, and that produced by the blazing logs. Instead of the modern school desk and seat, seats only were provided and they were made of slabs, with wooden pins driven in each end to answer for legs. Broad boards were fastened to the walls in a similar manner and answered for a desk upon which to write with the goose-quill pen. School lasted about three months each year and was kept up by subscription.

At the age of sixteen Jacob began to work for wages. His first work was a contract for grubbing three acres of land near the Mississinewa river. Although he was a diligent worker the wages received were small and he had been able to save but little at the time of his marriage. The young couple began life on their present estate when it was in its primitive state and the outlook was not bright, but they had started in to win and hard work and self-denial had no terrors for them. Years of toil and persevering labor at last was rewarded, and from their humble start they have accumulated little by little until at one time they owned three hundred and forty acres of land. Excepting the homestead of one hundred and eighty acres, they have given the balance of the property to their children for homes.

The lady who has been so faithful a helper of Mr. Richards all these years was Miss Susan Gillespie, to whom he was united by the silken bond of matrimony on March 23, 1848. She was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, January 25, 1827, and came

with her parents to Grant county when she was about ten years of age. She attended the same school in which her husband was educated. Five of the eight children born to them are still living, namely: James H., a mechanic. He is married and has one child; Catherine, wife of John F. Jones, an agriculturist, is also the mother of one child; L. G. W., is a farmer of this township; Hester S., wife of John Leach, a farmer of Fairmount township; Isabel, deceased, married Luther Harrison; and Lucy Ann, wife of John W. Patterson. She resides on the homestead and has two bright little boys, Harry and Lloyd Charles. She is a member of the Primitive Baptist church. Mr. Patterson is a native of Howard county, this state, and is a Democrat in politics. Mr. Richards is also a Democrat and his first vote was given to Franklin Pierce. In 1868 he was elected trustee of the township and was continued in the office for seven years and one-half. He was a capable official and one who had the best interest of his township at heart. On March 23, 1898, Mr. and Mrs. Richards celebrated their golden wedding in their pleasant and commodious home, and many friends embraced the opportunity to offer their felicitations to the amiable couple who had reached the golden milestone in their journey together, and who had been thrice blessed by scattering kind deeds and cheerful words in the pathway of others less fortunate than they. They are a hale, hearty couple, who are remarkably well preserved, and to see Mr. Richards one would not take him to be over fifty-five or sixty years of age at most.

Mr. Richards is known as a God-fearing man and one who has labored for many years in the Master's vineyard and has

wrought an incalculable amount of good. He became associated with the Baptist denomination, although his parents and many of his brothers and sisters were members of the Methodist church. The society to which he belongs was organized in 1834 or 1835, and among the leading spirits were John Richards and William McCormick. For a number of years they had no church and held their meetings at the homes of various members. About the year 1850 they built their first meeting house—a frame building—and in 1887 the present brick structure was built. Its size is 42x62 feet and it is entirely free from debt, a state of affairs quite as commendable in a church organization as in a private individual. For the past twenty-seven years it has been the privilege of Mr. Richards to minister to the spiritual wants of the flock. The membership is about eighty-six and is in a flourishing condition. The Baptist Association holds its annual meeting each year in August, meeting in the present year, 1900, in Trask, where much good attended their deliberations. Mr. Richards is a forceful speaker and never fails to impress his audience with his logic as he lets fall gems of truth culled from the Divine book which has been an inspiration in all time and in all ages. His style is simple and eloquent, tending rather to convince his hearers by their reason rather than through their emotions, so that the more dispassioned thought bestowed on the subject the more sure and rational their conversation.

JACOB RICHARDS.

Jacob Richards, a substantial and prominent member of the agricultural element of Grant county, Indiana, is too well known

to the residents of this community to need an introduction to them and is entitled an eminent place among the representative men of the county. He was born January 8, 1843, on the old homestead upon which he still resides, and is a son of John and Effie (Roberts) Richards, who will be remembered by the older residents as a most worthy couple who were among the early settlers of Jefferson township and whose Christian influence exerted a mighty power for good among their neighbors.

John Richards, whose memoirs will be found more completely written up in the sketch of A. B. Richards, was born in the state of Pennsylvania, March 3, 1809, came west to Guernsey county, Ohio, where he was united in marriage with Miss Effie Roberts, who was born in that locality April 25, 1809. He came to this state in 1835 and entered two hundred and thirty-three acres of land from the government, the old parchment deeds which he received being among the valued possessions of our subject. They are four in number and bear the dates, one September 2, 1834, two of November 7, 1835, under the signature of President Andrew Jackson and the fourth is dated September 20, 1839, and is in the autograph of President Martin Van Buren. He was one of the organizers of the Baptist society and for years was the beloved pastor of the flock. He was very successful in his business and owned five hundred and sixty acres of land at the time of his death. His wife died January 2, 1848, and he some fifteen years later, on March 28, 1863. Seven children survive them and two are with them in the better world. Those living are Henry, L. G., Abraham B., Daniel, Martha J. (Mrs. Phillip Miller), Jacob and Isaac.

Jacob Richards has been a life-long resident of the locality in which he still makes his home and few men have gained the confidence and respect of their neighbors in a greater degree than has he. With honesty and industry for his motto he has devoted his time and attention to the pursuits of husbandry and has achieved the success he so well merits. He received a common-school education in the log school-house, the term of school lasting about three months in winter and being kept up at public expense. The house was a small one-14x18 feet in dimensions, but plenty large enough to accommodate all the children who wished to take advantage of the opportunity to secure an education. Luxury, or even the comforts of life were unknown in those days, and the children felt it no hardship to be compelled to sit on slab seats which were minus backs, and upheld by wooden pegs in lieu of legs. The writing lessons were practiced with goose-quill pens on a rude desk which was made by a wide board which rested on wooden pins driven into the wall. The roof was of clapboard, but the fireplace had given way to the stove, which was quite an innovation.

There was much timber during the early years of Mr. Richards, and he well remembers when the deer stalked unconcernedly through the fields. He has borne his share of the toil incident to clearing and developing this land, and at the age of twenty-one had very little capital with which to start in life. He inherited about thirty-two acres of the old homestead to which he took his bride, Miss Maggie C. Lay, to whom he was united January 5, 1865. She was a daughter of John Lay and was born in Grant county, January 29, 1848, dying September

20, 1893. Six children were born to them, five of whom survive her, namely: John W., a prosperous farmer who married Miss Ora Fergus, and resides in this township; Charles W., a rising young attorney of Indianapolis. He was a student one term in the State Normal at Terre Haute, and the two following terms were spent in teaching in his home district, when he entered De Pauw University and took the literary course. He then read law and later entered the Indianapolis Law School in 1898, graduating from that institution in 1900, when he formed a partnership with Lewis Newberger of that city for the prosecution of his chosen profession; Thomas L., who is associated with his father in farming and stock raising is one of the practical young men who are progressive and so successful in their undertakings. He is a stanch Democrat and cast his first vote in support of William Jennings Bryan. He is a member of Lodge No. 383, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also of the Daughters of Rebekah Lodge, No. 447. December 8, 1894, he was united in matrimony with Miss Anna Secrest. Sarah S. Richard has received a common-school education and been instructed in music, resides with her parents. She is a member of the Rebekahs; and Oscar, who is a student.

Mr. Richards' present wife was formerly Miss Allie Beuoy, to whom he was married December 20, 1896. She was born in Delaware county, November 26, 1859, and is a daughter of Rand and Eliza (McVickers) Beuoy. Their family is composed of one son and two daughters and they have been so fortunate as not to have been visited by the grim destroyer death. Mrs. Richards received a common-school education and is

the only member of the family residing in Jefferson township, her parents still residing in Delaware county, of which locality her father is a native. The name is of French origin.

Mr. Richards has been a hard working man and has accumulated a neat property of one hundred and fifteen acres, which he has improved and has converted into a comfortable home. He has always been a Democrat. In religion Mr. and Mrs. Richards are members of the Harmony Baptist church and contributed in a liberal manner to the erection of the present church edifice. They are always ready to extend a helping hand to those in distress and well sustain the reputation of the honorable name they bear.

ABRAHAM B. RICHARDS.

Just one hundred years ago the territorial government of Indiana was formed and sixteen years later she was admitted into the Union as a state. Since that time her progress has been so rapid that it has been hard to keep pace with the improvements that have placed her among the foremost states which go to make up one grand whole; but as history is the link which binds us to our ancestors we will take a brief glance at some of the existing conditions in Indiana during the second quarter of the present century as compared with the present.

The country was a wilderness, by far the greater portion of it covered by a thick forest, only one-eighth of the entire surface being a rolling prairie. A few hardy pioneers had colonized at a very few points within its borders but the wild beast and still more savage red men roamed unmo-

lested across its broad acres, and it required an iron will and undaunted heart to brave its depths and plant a home within its solitude. Hardships and privations were the price of citizenship, and how dearly those sturdy ancestors paid for the beautiful country which is ours to-day, the present generation will never be able to realize; only those who have felt and suffered the wants and trials of those early days can conceive. Among those who sought a home among the wilds was the immediate progenitors of Abraham B. Richards, namely: John and Effie (Roberts) Richards, who came to Grant county in 1836, where in the following year, on November 11, Abraham B. was born.

John Richards was born in Pennsylvania, March 3, 1809, and at the age of eighteen came west with his parents to Guernsey county, Ohio, where he resided several years. In this state he met and led to the marriage altar Miss Effie Roberts, who was born in Guernsey county, April 25, 1809, and was a woman of noble Christian character. In the fall of 1835, with his little family, he started in a wagon for Grant county, Indiana, across marshes and swales and through forest and brush, many times having to stop and cut his way through. Arriving in what is now Jefferson township, he entered two hundred and forty acres of land from the government, the parchment deed, under the signature of President Van Buren, being still in the possession of the Richards family. Their first home was 18x20 feet, made of round logs, the clapboard roof held in place by weight poles, while a fireplace made of mud and sticks furnished heat for warmth and cooking. All kinds of ferocious animals peculiar to that section roamed at will

around the little cabin, among them wolves, black bear and panther, while deer and wild turkey also abounded and oftentimes furnished a tempting meal. John Richards was a farmer by occupation and instinct and was a very successful man, and also one of intelligence, having added to a meager schooling a varied fund of useful knowledge gained by observation and years of comprehensive reading. At the time of his death he had accumulated five hundred and sixty acres of land and was among the most prominent men of this section. He was one of the leading factors in the organization of the Baptist church in this township and compiled the constitution of the society, which was composed at that time of such men as John Richards, William McCormack, John Dunn, Thomas Bueoy, William Leach, and Benjamin Furnish. The society was organized about 1843, and the first church was a frame structure, the lumber for which was sawed on the Richards farm in the old mill or Hoosier creek. The creek was so named by the Indians and the mill was the first one built in Jefferson township. This edifice was erected in 1849, but for many years meetings had been held at the homes of the different members, John Richards ministering to the spiritual wants of the community and making his trips on horseback for a period of thirty years. In 1887, a neat brick building replaced the little frame church and the congregation, numbering some eighty-six souls, is said to be the most flourishing in Grant county.

Mr. Richards was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and was respected and esteemed alike by rich and poor. His life was filled with kind deeds, and when, on March 28, 1863, he passed into the great beyond, a pall of

gloom settled over the community which was to know him no more forever. His wife had made the journey to the better land on January 2, 1848, and he was laid to rest beside her in Harmony cemetery where budding trees and a newly awakened earth proclaimed to the world a glorious resurrection. Seven sons and two daughters were born of them, seven of whom are living, namely: Henry, who was engaged in the border warfare in Kansas during the Civil war is now a resident of Oklahoma; L. G., a prominent agriculturist of this township, to whom is devoted a separate article; Abraham B.; Daniel, a farmer of Delaware county, who fought in the Rebellion; Martha J., wife of Phillip Miller, a farmer of Randolph county; Jacob, an influential farmer of this township, who is elsewhere represented in this work; and Isaac, also a farmer of this township, whose biography it is our privilege to give.

Abraham B. Richards was born and reared in Grant county, and assisted in the later development of the land. He was accustomed to the use of the sickle and cut his forty bundles per day and also swung the old cradle from early dawn until the close of day, verily earning his bread by the sweat of his brow. The schools of his childhood were primitive in character and his education was necessarily limited. Both he and his wife attended the log school house whose dimension of 16x20 would look very tiny for a school of to-day. The chimney of mud and sticks with the wide fireplace furnished the heat for the children who were seated on slab benches, supported on wooden pins and without any rest for the backs. The desk for the older scholars was a wide board which rested on pins driven

into the side of the building and here the writing lessons were laboriously gone through with, the goose quill pens being made and kept in order by the school master. Mr. Richards grew up on the farm and has always given his attention to farming and stock-raising. When he started out for himself it was on eighty acres which is included in his present home. It was necessary to go in debt to get this land and but fifteen acres of it had been cleared of its dense timber, while the only available material with which to erect the first home was the logs which grew on the land. Economy and frugality with unceasing industry formed the rule adopted and carried out by Mr. and Mrs. Richards and it was not long ere they could see the results in increasing crops and larger savings. This was invested in more land until they now have one hundred and sixty acres, all in good cultivation and well improved with comfortable house and suitable barns and other outbuildings which go to mark the first class farmer. The timber has given place to highly cultivated lands or waving meadows while the marshy places have been reclaimed by something like thirty-five hundred rods of tile until they are as productive as the best and all are enclosed in good strong fences which speak of thrift and care. He is one of the largest stock raisers in this vicinity and always has a large drove of stock to show his superior methods in feeding, etc.

Mr. Richards was married August 16, 1858, to Miss Martha A. Bueoy, by whom he has had ten children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Angie, wife of Sylvester Dunn, a farmer of Delaware county. She supplemented a common-school education with a course in Fairmount Academy; George W.

married Miss Mollie Dickerson and resides with his parents. He is a farmer who has considerable mechanical genius; J. P. received his primary education in the public schools, took two terms in the Danville Normal, then two terms in the State Normal at Terre Haute, finishing with a scientific course in Taylor University. He then engaged in teaching and has established a splendid record in that profession, being now the principal of the Upland schools; Henry is a resident of Menona county, Iowa; Anna, wife of A. J. Nelson, a sawyer of Upland; Laura, wife of Charles Kirk, a salesman of Marion; Olive, who is a good scholar and also a musician; and Dora, the youngest of the family, who is a student.

Mrs. Richards was born June 2, 1842, and is a daughter of John and Sarah A. (Lee) Bueoy. There were three sons and three daughters in the family, four of whom are yet living, the brothers being residents of Iowa.

John Bueoy was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1812, while his father was fighting in the war. He was a pioneer of Delaware county, where he entered government land, walking clear to Fort Wayne for that purpose. His death occurred in 1865.

Mr. Richards is a Democrat and has always advocated the principles of that party. He and Mrs. Richards are zealous members of Harmony Baptist church, in which he holds the office of trustee, and they are among the leading citizens of Grant county.

REV. FRANCIS SMITH.

Rev. Francis Smith enjoys the distinction of being the oldest living pioneer of Sims township, Grant county, Indiana. Since

August, 1847, he has been a continuous resident of the township, and though others were before him, they have passed away or removed.

Mr. Smith was born in Clinton county, Ohio, December 19, 1821. He is a son of Francis and Massie (Jones) Smith. On the 20th of October, 1842, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Kennedy, daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Seggs) Kennedy. She was born February 28, 1826. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are descended from Revolutionary ancestors. Shorten Smith, paternal grandfather of Rev. Francis, came from England with his parents, who located in Virginia temporarily, afterward removed to Clinton county, Ohio, but again returned to Virginia. Shorten Smith served all through the Revolutionary war in the Continental army. The maternal grandfather of Rev. Francis, David Jones, was a Revolutionary hero, and served from the beginning to the end of the struggle. He was also an Englishman by birth, and located in Virginia, where he died. Mrs. Smith's paternal great-grandfather, Richard Scrugg, was a Frenchman by birth. He located near Augusta, Georgia, and entered the patriot army during the struggle for national independence. He married a Scotch-Irish girl who was shipped to America with a ship load of other females who became wives of the bachelor colonists. History states that these young women were sold for the cost of their transportation across the ocean, but it is not known whether Scrugg obtained his wife in this way or by the ordinary process of courtship. It is true, however, that she became isolated from her people and never heard of them after her marriage. Mrs. Smith's father was a sol-

dier in the war of 1812, and was at Detroit at the surrender of that important stronghold. His brother, Samuel Smith, was also a soldier in that war.

Mr. Smith's mother's brother, Levaon Jones, was a soldier in the second war with England, and on receiving his discharge remained in the south where he married a French woman and eventually became estranged from his people, who have not heard of either him or his posterity in many years. Both of these venerable pioneers represent large families who have for generations past been thoroughly identified with American history and institutions.

The identity of the numerous "Smith" family has become a by-play and a source of much innocent pleasantry, and one need only consult the directory of any populous town to learn that the accusations are well founded, but for the bit of traditional history, this family would be no exception, since the intermediate record is vague and indefinite. Still enough is certainly known to place them in line with the heroes of the Revolution and the early colonization period of the country. Assuredly they could have no greater distinction, or more honorable connection.

In a general way the early lives of Mr. and Mrs. Smith were similar. They were reared in the pioneer days, and educated in the log school-house of the early part of the last century. In their day the schools were supported by subscription of those who profited by their existence. The school was "kept" three months during the winter, when the large boys and girls could best be spared from the incessant labors on the frontier farm. The school curriculum included the elements of the three R's, but it was be-

neath the dignity of the boys to study grammar. Only girls needed a knowledge of their "mother tongue." But "readin', 'ritin', and 'rithmetic" were essential to the well being of all.

The school-houses were constructed in accordance with the prevailing customs of the country. Usually they were built of round logs with clap-board roof and puncheon floors. A huge fire-place across one end with a roaring fire within, roasted these near it, but those seated farthest away complained in a different direction. The "master" usually "boarded around" and on the occasion of his coming, the "spare bed" was put in readiness, and the household was put on its good behavior, for the "master" was coming. The cabins of these days were lighted with candles or the rich pine knot, and many a pioneer scholar has mastered the intricacies of the "Double Rule of Three" by the light of the hearth fire.

But to the old pioneer these were the happiest days of his existence. And why not? The memory of his boyhood days when father, mother, brothers and sisters were congregated around the family altar in happy contentment, is surely a sweet and holy remembrance. The lives of the people were simple and their wants few. The farm and the forest supplied their temporal needs, for the provident mothers were schooled in the art of self-reliance and ready expedient. Most of them could take the wool from the sheep's back, card, spin and weave it into cloth and manufacture the family clothing, without the aid of dress makers or sewing machines. They could plant a patch of flax and when it had matured pull it, "hackle" it, spin and weave it into goods from which they made the "fam-

ily linen." Yes, and if necessity required, they could shoulder the family rifle and go into the forest and return with a wild turkey or other game with which to replenish the family larder, and then prepare a meal fit for a king. They could, and often did, stand by their husbands, and bravely defend their homes and loved ones against the attacks of hostile Indians, in which they showed themselves the "bravest of the brave."

Rev. Francis Smith has been identified with agricultural interests all his life. He has been quite an extensive dealer in Sims township lands, buying and selling, and at present owns a valuable farm near the town of Swayzee. But of late years he has retired from active business and spends his time in well-earned rest, and in a general superintendence of his affairs. For forty years he was a local minister of the Christian church and has always been a zealous worker in the cause of religion, his efforts being seconded by a devout and earnest Christian wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith had a family of twelve children born to them, two of whom have passed over the river. Of these the first born, whose name was Sarah Jane, died at the age of seven years. She was born September 15, 1843, and she was the first interred in the Thraillkill cemetery, in Sims township; Jane was born December 25, 1844. She has been thrice married, first to Louis Harter, second to Darius Pence, and she is now Mrs. Alkania Edwards; Andrew J. was born October 24, 1846; James W. was born July 23, 1848. He is now a resident of Butler county, Missouri; Mary M., born March 4, 1851, is the wife of John Rich; Martha A., who was born September

15, 1852, is at home with her parents; Richard W., born March 4, 1853, died August 13, 1882; Lydia A., born May 28, 1855, is now Mrs. John Carroll, of South Marion, Indiana; John R., born December 7, 1856; Rebecca L., born May 10, 1859, is the wife of James Galbraith, of Swayzee; Emily E., born November 30, 1861, now Mrs. James Ward, of Blackford county, Indiana; William F., the youngest of the family, was born November 30, 1863, is now in business at Bippus, in Huntington county, Indiana. The children all received the advantage of the excellent public schools of Sims township and some had special opportunities for higher education. They are all worthy and exemplary citizens who are well situated in life, and are not ashamed to emphasize the Scriptural injunction to "Honor thy father and mother."

Mr. and Mrs. Smith each have a right to exultant pride in their ancestry. The instances are very rare, indeed, when a man and his wife are each eligible to membership in the distinguished organization known as "Sons and Daughters of the Revolution." This renowned ancestry demonstrates that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and that they engaged in laying deep and strong the foundations of an imperishable civilization of education, religion and law that has conferred upon the Nation the "good name" which brightens as the years go by.

WILMER EVERETT PLACKARD.

Wilmer E. Plackard, cashier of the Farmers' Banking Company, Limited, of Swayzee, Indiana, and eldest son of Marion and

Demaris (Smith) Plackard, was born near Point Pleasant, Ohio, February 22, 1859. He was educated primarily in the public schools, taking higher training at the National Normal College at Lebanon, Ohio, and at the Central Normal School of Danville, Indiana, the latter a teachers' and commercial course. From 1876 to 1890 he taught school in the public schools of Madison county and in Elwood. In the year last named, he accepted a position in the Diamond Plate Glass Works, of Elwood, Indiana, remaining there about eighteen months. He was then with the DePauw Glass Works, of Alexandria, Indiana, for nearly two years. In 1894 he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the First National Bank at Elwood, remaining there until he resigned to accept a place in the Farmers' Banking Association at Swayzee, which was established in 1896. Mr. Plackard became the assistant cashier, and in 1899 he was appointed to the position of cashier, where we now find him. His extensive business experience, together with his careful and systematic preparation eminently qualify him for the duties of this responsible position.

Mr. Plackard was married August 28, 1887, the lady of his choice being Miss Tessa Clifford, a daughter of James and Jennie (Edson) Clifford. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Plackard is little Miss Marguerite, who was born September 4, 1893.

Mr. Plackard is a member of Quincy Lodge, No. 200, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Elwood. He has passed the principal official stations in his lodge, and represented the same in the grand lodge of Indiana and also the Encampment, in 1891, being a member of the state body at present. He also affiliates with the Independent Or-

der of Foresters. He and his estimable wife are prominently identified with the social affairs of the town of Swayzee, where he sustains an enviable reputation as a leading citizen of the town. The genealogical history of the Plackard family is not only peculiar, but very interesting. The founders of the family in America were two orphan brothers named Christian and John Plackard. They were Germans by birth, and being desirous of emigrating to the new world, and not having the means to pay their passage across the Atlantic, they came as "stow-aways," i. e., secreted themselves among the ship's cargo until well out to sea, when they made their presence known. They were taken into custody under the laws governing such cases, and when the ship landed at Philadelphia their services were sold to the highest bidder for the transportation money. These were colonial times when money was scarce and labor cheap, hence the term of service was fixed at three years each, and they were put to work at their trade, which was that of distillers. Christian was the paternal great-grandfather of our subject. He enlisted in the Continental army in 1776, and served throughout the Revolutionary war. He was with the Patriot army at Valley Forge and Long Island. He suffered with his comrades the terrible hardships of that long winter of suffering when the birth of the new republic was in doubt. But he survived the war, and married Miss Walters, with whom he reared a family of children.

Jacob Plackard, paternal grandfather of Wilmer Everett, was born December 25, 1807. He married Leaner Littleton, and they reared a family of eight children: Thomas, John, Marion, Benjamin, William,

Perry, Elizabeth and Catherine. The third born of this family was the father of our subject. He was married in Clearmont county, Ohio, in 1858, to Miss Demaris Smith, and they had two sons, of whom our subject is the eldest. The other son, whose name is Edgar S., married Minnie Gregory. They have two children, Harley and Marie.

After completing his term of service for passage money, Christian Plackard remained in Pennsylvania until the close of the Revolutionary war, after which he located in southern Ohio, where he died. The father of our subject was born in Ohio, where his early manhood years were spent. In 1872 he came to Indiana and located in Tipton county. He has followed agricultural pursuits, principally, through life, but in later years he has been engaged in the hardware business at Orestes, where he is also postmaster. He also served in the Civil war—during 1864.

The Littleton family, as represented by subject's paternal grandmother, is also descended from Revolutionary stock. Her father, Thomas Littleton, settled in Virginia and later moved to Fleming county, Kentucky. During the Revolutionary war he was a small boy, but well remembered the stirring events of that period, and in his old age delighted to relate them to his listening grandchildren.

John Plackard, brother of Christian, who founded the family in America, suffered a horrible death while working to pay his transportation fees to the new world. Being employed in a distillery in Philadelphia, he fell into a vat of boiling liquor and was scalded to death. From the foregoing outline it will be seen that the Plackard family

is one of the oldest in America. Very few indeed have the proud distinction of tracing their genealogy to Revolutionary sires who assisted in founding the greatest and most prosperous republic on earth. While the ancestors were especially honored by reason of their sufferings for humanity's sake, the succeeding generations have been equally honored in their exemplary lives and successful career in business.

BENJAMIN F. H. HANKINS.

Benjamin F. H. Hankins, deputy marshal of Swayzee, Grant county, Indiana, and a gallant ex-soldier of the Civil war, was born in Paulding county, Ohio, February 21, 1843, and is a son of Samuel S. and Ann P. (Gillett) Hankins, who were the parents of nine, viz.: Sarah (Mrs. G. W. Ayres); Charles; Rebecca (Mrs. Sherley); William, Isabelle (Mrs. Charles Hicks), Benjamin F. H., Amanda (Mrs. Gabriel Yensen), George W. and Eliza Jane (Mrs. T. T. Newton). The grandparents of this family were natives of New Jersey, whence they went to Ohio in 1838.

Benjamin F. H. Hankins attended the public schools of his native county until fifteen years of age, and was then employed about the home place until April 18, 1861, when he enlisted for three months in Company G, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Shiloh, Ohio, and was mustered in at Cleveland. He took part in the battles of Philippi, Carrick's Ford and Laurel Hill, West Virginia, and was honorably discharged August 13, 1861. On his return he enlisted, October 22, 1861, in Company C,

Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and with this regiment participated in the battles of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, and was at Crump's Landing at the time of the Pittsburg Landing (or Shiloh) fight, but was taken sick near Corinth and had been confined in hospital for some time ere he was sent to the hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, where he was again honorably discharged and sent home June 13, 1862. Here Mr. Hankins assisted in raising a company of national guards, which was mustered into the United States service at Lima, Ohio, May 2, 1864, and which took part in the siege of Petersburg, Virginia. Mr. Hankins was again discharged September 10, 1864, but re-enlisted, this time in Company E. One Hundred and Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was appointed sergeant under Captain Thomas Harspen, took part in a few skirmishes in the Shenandoah valley, and was finally discharged at Winchester, Virginia, September 1, 1865.

On returning to his home Mr. Hankins embarked in merchandising at Shiloh, Ohio, and was thus engaged about twenty years, when he sold out to J. S. Lambert and went to Kansas, where he followed farming three years, then returned to Ohio and re-engaged in the merchandising business for two years, then emigrated to Missouri and for about two more years again followed farming. He next came to Indiana and passed a year in Kokomo at labor work. In November, 1895, he came to Swayzee, Grant county, and for a short time was employed at labor-work, but after having lived here about five months was elected deputy marshal, a position he has since filled in a most satisfactory manner.

B. F. H. Hankins was joined in mar-

riage February 25, 1865, with Miss Nancy Kniss, daughter of Benjamin and Catherine (Mellinger) Kniss, and this union has been blessed with seven children, viz.: Anna, born November 25, 1865, married to John A. Lucy, to whom she has borne the following children—Maud, Grace, Gordon, Homer, Victor (deceased) and Harold; May, who was born in 1867, is now the wife of George W. Hart and is the mother of five children—Ward, Russell, Hollister, Howard W. (deceased) and Harold; Charles, born March 16, 1869; William, born June 12, 1871; Frank B., born September 29, 1873; John C., born January 13, 1876; and Ray A., born March 21, 1878. Mr. Hankins and family are Adventists in religion, and politically Mr. Hankins is a Republican.

Faternally, Mr. Hankins was formerly a member of the Paulding Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Paulding, Ohio, but of late years has not affiliated with that order. He has been a Freemason since 1873, has served as junior warden of Paulding Lodge, No. 504, F. & A. M., and at present is a member of the chapter at Defiance, Ohio.

Mr. Hankins, it will have been seen, has experienced many of the mutations of life, but has never sacrificed his integrity, and if not a fortune will leave his family what is paramount to riches, that is a spotless name.

GERTRUDE SIEBEN.

Mrs. Gertrude Sieben, who resides on and operates one of the best farms in Grant county, Indiana, has been a citizen of Monroe township since 1873. Her quiet, womanly traits have won her the esteem of all who



MICHAEL SIEBEN.



GERTRUDE SIEBEN.

know her, while her unusual business ability has gained for her respect and admiration. Left a widow with large business interests to be looked after, she gathered up the broken threads and so skillfully has she woven them together that it would be difficult to tell where the untried hand had taken hold of the work.

Mrs. Siben's parents were natives of the Rhine province, Germany, and are still honored residents of that place. Ottmer and Gertrude (Horn) Solems conducted a mercantile and butcher establishment at Hesse, and also engaged in farming. Later they moved to the vicinity of Mayence, which is noted for its productive vineries, and there engaged in the culture of grapes, which they convert yearly into the famous Rhine wine. Two sons and three daughters formed their household, the fourth being our subject, Gertrude, who was born November 18, 1844. Of the four children now living, one sister remains in the mother country, while three crossed the Atlantic and found homes in America.

Mrs. Sieben remained in Germany until her twenty-sixth year, when she bade farewell to friends and relatives and set sail for the land of stars and stripes. Leaving Bremen, Germany, November 18, 1871, it was not until eighteen days later that New York was sighted, their voyage having been a wild and stormy one, heavy winds forcing them back and out of their course. Two months were spent in New York City with a sister who had preceded her, when she took cars for the west and was soon steaming away towards Chicago. Her first view of that city was the smoke which still rose from the ruins of the great fire that had

but just finished its terrible devastation. The following year (1872) she was united in marriage with Michael Sieben, who was then working in Chicago.

Michaël Sieben was also a native of Hesse and was born in 1842. His father was a man of means, but like all thrifty Germans he taught his son a good trade and gave him a good education. At the age of twenty Michael determined to come to this country and carve for himself a fortune. Leaving home with but enough money to pay his passage across, he landed in New York ready to begin at the very beginning and win his way to the top. Rolls being necessary with which to work, he borrowed twenty-five dollars for their purchase. Being thrifty and industrious, he was not long idle and was soon busy at piece work. In the meantime he lost no opportunity in acquainting himself with the new language and in time became a fluent linguist. As he was a skilled workman his services were soon in demand and he was employed to do the fine work on passenger coaches. Ten years had passed when he was married to Miss Solems and one year later, in 1873, they came to Upland, where he had extensive lumber interests. He owned a saw-mill and purchased lumber in large quantities, giving employment to a large number of men. He was a popular man among his employes and his genial manner and generous heart soon endeared him to the entire community. He was never tired of performing deeds of quiet charity, when the right hand knew not what the left hand gave, and his disinterested public spirit was the promoter of many schemes that tended to the upbuilding of this vicinity. Probably no man has done

more for the commonwealth than Mr. Sieben. He was a gentleman in every sense of the word and many a poor man whose large family made steady work a necessity has had reason to bless the benevolent and kind-hearted employer, whose sympathy was of the most substantial kind. He was a Republican and might have had any office in the gift of the people, but his time was devoted to his business and the emoluments of office did not appeal to him. He purchased two hundred and seventy-two acres of land in Jefferson and Monroe townships, which is the present home of our subject. The beautiful residence, surrounded by substantial out-buildings and other improvements in keeping, is an ideal home, and it appears almost incredible that it was once a swamp covered with a heavy growth of forest and brush, yet such was the case and the magic hands that converted it into its present loveliness were Mr. and Mrs. Sieben's. Timber and brush was cleared off, low lands drained and tiled, the once waste land is reclaimed and to-day is one of the most valuable farms in the county. While they were improving this property they contributed liberally to the erection of several churches.

Upright and honorable in every transaction, Mr. Sieben was honored and respected by all who knew him, and his death, which occurred November 7, 1897, was felt to be a public loss. He was laid to rest in Jefferson cemetery in the most beautiful and costly casket ever placed in that silent city of the dead. Mrs. Sieben has lived in this neighborhood for twenty-seven years and occupies an enviable place in the regard of her neighbors. Her industrious and methodical habits have caused her to be regarded as a model housewife and her advice

in these matters have been much sought. Kind and pleasant, she has a cheery word for each, and her bright, hearty manner is contagious.

FRANK O. HOPPENRATH.

The subject of this review was a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born May 19, 1847. Like most of the thrifty Germans, he received a good common-school education in his native language, and at the age of eighteen he accompanied his parents to America. After living for a short time in several places the family settled in Madison county, Indiana, where they engaged in general farming. The parents were William and Mary Hoppenrath—both natives of Germany. Frank O. remained at the parental home until his marriage in 1870, when he engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own account. Mr. Hoppenrath was twice married, his first wife having been Miss Eveline Fausett, who died in 1884, leaving four children, viz.: William, Charles, Otis and Catherine.

On the 8th of December, 1889, he was united in marriage with Miss Ella Langley, who survives him. For full history of her family see the sketch of her father, Isaac Langley, in this volume. By this union Mr. and Mrs. Hoppenrath had one daughter, Miss Gretna Pearl, who was born January 17, 1892.

Frank O. Hoppenrath was a most highly esteemed and well-known citizen. His crowning virtue and most distinguishing feature was his unwavering honesty and business integrity. He was industrious and frugal, relying upon the work of his hands

rather than any speculative disposition, and in this way he accumulated a fair competence. Mr. Hoppenrath was prominently identified with the I. O. O. F., being a member of the lodge at Elwood, in which he was popular as an officer and a worthy and hard-working member. After his death Mrs. Hoppenrath moved to Swayzee, where she now lives. She is a most exemplary lady who holds in high regard the memory of her deceased husband. Their lives were congenial and happy, and she feels her loneliness more than words can express. She owns seventy-eight acres of land in Madison county, Indiana, and a residence property in Swayzee. In religion she is a member of the Christian church, and is a highly respected member of the community in which she lives.

PERRY ZIRKLE.

Perry Zirkle, a prominent business man of Swayzee, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Clark county, Ohio, on the 11th of April, 1854. When a child of six years he accompanied his parents to Sims township, Grant county, Indiana, and has lived here since. He is a son of Willis and Amanda Zirkle, who came to this county in 1858 and here the father died in February, 1881, and the mother is now the wife of Frederick Strausburg.

Our subject received a good common-school education and began life's duties on his own account as a farmer and stock-raiser. This vocation he followed successfully until 1887, when he rented his farm and removed to Swayzee, where he embarked in the livery business, with which he has

been identified to the present time. In March, 1900, Mr. Zirkle sold his farm and has since established another flourishing livery business at Matthews, Indiana. But notwithstanding these extensive businesses, Mr. Zirkle has been identified with other business affairs in the town of Swayzee. He purchased stock in the Continental Bottle Company, of which concern he was elected trustee and secretary holding these positions at present. Mr. Zirkle has been successful financially, and owns some valuable property in Swayzee, besides having a comfortable bank account and other productive securities.

On the 14th of February, 1874, Perry Zirkle was married, choosing for his life companion Miss Martha J. Paulus, daughter of William and Ellen (Creviston) Paulus. Mrs. Zirkle is a lady of high social standing and praiseworthy accomplishments. Mr. and Mrs. Zirkle have three children, of whom Lora is the eldest, born September 10, 1875. Tressie was born September 25, 1877. She is the happy wife of Edward Edwards; they have one little son, Harold DeCamp, born in April, 1898. William Victor, the only son and youngest of the three, was born February 23, 1879. He is associated in business with his father and has charge of their livery business at Matthews.

Mr. Zirkle has been prominently identified with the public affairs of his town and township, and has served as trustee and treasurer of the school board for several years. He was one of the charter members of Swayzee Lodge, No. 625, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which was organized July 19, 1896.

The Zirkle family is traceable to German ancestors, established in America prior to the Revolutionary war, in which they were

identified as soldiers, as they were, also, in the war of 1812 and in the great Civil war. Tradition has it that three brothers came to America and located in the Shenandoah valley, in Virginia. For purposes of identification these were locally designated as "Big," "Little" and "Black" Zirkle—titles which, though lacking in euphony, no doubt served the purpose for which used.

The paternal grandfather of Perry Zirkle, Michael Zirkle, came to Ohio in 1820, thence to Sims township, Grant county, Indiana, when Perry was six years old. Here he ended his days.

Perry Zirkle is a gentleman of high social and financial standing in the community where his life has thus far been spent. He sustains an enviable reputation as an upright, honorable and trustworthy citizen, and in the years to come this sketch will be treasured by his posterity as a sacred heirloom in the family archives.

JOHN THOMAS FRIERMOOD.

John Thomas Friermood resides on his farm one-half mile south of the village of Swayzee, in Grant county, Indiana, and is the type of man to whom the citizens proudly point as one of the most enterprising and substantial farmers. He was born in Sims township this county, May 11, 1853, and his life from that time has been an open book. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Baker) Friermood, both of German extraction. The paternal great-great-grandfather came from Germany and located in the state of Virginia, but whether he afterward made his home in Kentucky is not

known; yet he was united in marriage to one of the belles of Kentucky—Miss Patty Hill—whose fair complexion, jet black hair and bright blue eyes won his admiration and love. The family finally migrated to Ohio, where he settled in Clark county, and one of the sons, John, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was located in a block house at Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he served throughout the war. Another soldier who was stationed in the same block house and fought in company with him was John Baker, the maternal grandfather of John T. Friermood, a man who knew no fear and whose jovial disposition helped to while away many an hour in dreary camp life. One of the diversions of which he was fond was to capture Indians and make them dance and jump for the amusement of the soldiers. In 1851 the parents of Mr. Friermood came to Grant county and settled in Sims township at a time when this settlement was comparatively new. Here the mother passed away. The father returned to Clark county, Ohio, where he met his death.

John Thomas Friermood entered the public schools of his native county and proceeded with due diligence to master problems there presented to his notice. This was supplemented by three terms in the Quaker school at Amboy, Indiana, bringing him to his twenty-first year, when he abandoned the school-room for the broader duties of life and took up the occupation of farming, to which he had already given much of his time and attention. His farming operations have been confined to Sims township, where he has a nice farm of fifty-eight acres. This is rich, productive land, and is well improved with large, roomy buildings and a comfortable, convenient residence. He has engaged

in general farming and has also raised a large number of hogs each year, finding in this line a certain source of revenue.

On October 25, 1877, was solemnized the marriage of John Thomas Friermood and Miss Eliza A. Curless. She is a lady of many excellent qualities and is well suited to be the helpmeet of her husband. She was born March 19, 1856, to Bayard and Eliza A. (Hull) Curless, whose history is given under the biography of A. E. Curless, which will be found on another page of this work. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Friermood, namely: Asher B., born September 3, 1878, and died March 26, 1899; Rosa A., born February 27, 1880; Clarence, born May 3, 1882; Nellie Florence, born April 25, 1884; Catherine, born March 30, 1886, and died August 5, of the same year; Edwin, born July 8, 1888, died August 24, 1889; Benjamin H., born June 24, 1889; Carl, born March 15, 1894, died August 19, 1895; and Guy T., born May 20, 1895.

Mr. Friermood possesses an earnest Christian nature and has been affiliated with the Methodist Protestant church of Swayzee for a number of years, having served as trustee for four years and being re-elected to the same office in 1900. He also held the important position of chorister and added greatly to the interest and pleasure of the services by the judgment and ability with which he handled the music. Few positions require more tact and wisdom than bringing together and keeping in harmony a body of singers, but this our subject has accomplished with the most commendable success, and has also been active in other ways to help the cause of religion, contributing liberally of both time and means to that end.

Mr. Friermood is an honored member of Swayzee Lodge, No. 5447, Modern Woodmen of America. He is known and esteemed by a large circle of friends, who testify to their regard and high opinion of his integrity. In politics he is a Republican.

JOSEPHUS GOWIN.

Josephus Gowin, of Sims township, Grant county, son of William B. and Elizabeth (Weaver) Gowin, was born in Ripley county, Indiana, March 25, 1857. The parents reared a family of five children, viz.: Sarah F., Stephen M., Christina, Josephus and Elmira. When he was six years old his parents moved to Howard county, where he attended the public schools until he was fourteen years old. At this age he accompanied his parents to Grant county and here he continued his school work until eighteen. He then engaged in farming and has since made that his vocation. Mr. Gowin was supervisor of Sims township for one term.

Mr. Gowin is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., holding membership in Swayzee Lodge, No. 625, in which he has passed the principal official stations. Mr. and Mrs. Gowin own a farm of one hundred and twenty-three acres in a high state of cultivation and have twenty acres of fine timber and pasture land. Mr. Gowin is interested in general farming and stock-raising. For some years past he has owned and operated a threshing machine, which is a source of considerable annual revenue. He has been a hard-working man all his life, and never made a dollar except through manual labor. He never engaged in speculation in any form, and sustains the well-earned title

of an honest and industrious citizen and exemplary Christian gentleman. Mr. Gowin is an active working Democrat in his political views and is recognized as a leader in local politics. He has been an active member of the Christian church for many years, and has served in numerous official positions, among which may be mentioned that of elder.

Josephus Gowin was married on the 25th of December, 1879, to Miss Maryetta Pence. She was a daughter of David and Anna (Smith) Pence, early settlers of Grant county, where their lives were spent. David Pence died December 7, 1896, aged eighty-three years; Mrs. Pence died March 16, 1890, aged seventy years.

Mr. and Mrs. Gowin have but one child, Jesse C., who was born March 28, 1884, and is now a student in the public schools, attend from the paternal home.

Mr. Gowin is entitled to great credit for his achievements in life. His possessions are wholly the result of his own and his wife's unaided efforts, beginning at the foot of the financial ladder and ascending round by round until they have reached a position of affluence and independence. The domestic lives of himself and wife have been free from discord, and they have toiled together, happy in each other's society, intent upon acquiring a competence wherewith to smoothe their paths down through the declining years of life.

CHARLES W. REED.

Charles W. Reed, editor and proprietor of the Upland Monitor, is a gentleman of prominence and influence in Grant county,

whose research into all the leading topics of the day does not permit him to fall behind the march of ideas. He was born in Jewett, Ohio, November 17, 1868, and is one of three sons and five daughters born to Benjamin and Catherine (Shuss) Reed. The father and seven of the children are living. The father was born in Ohio on March 5, 1821, received a common-school education and engaged in manufacturing and agricultural pursuits. His parents were of Pennsylvania-Dutch extraction and transmitted to him many of the sturdy characteristics of the race. He is an honored resident of Jewett and an earnest member of the Lutheran church, as was his wife. She was a native of Ohio and sank to sleep in 1899, in her sixty-eighth year. Mr. Reed is a staunch Democrat and an able advocate of the principles of that party.

Charles W. Reed attended the graded schools and then engaged in teaching in the town schools of Harrison county, Ohio. He exchanged the occupation of teaching for that of weigh-master at the mines and later became salesman in the lumber yard. In 1891 he accepted a position as salesman in a mercantile house in Upland, where he remained until he entered the field of journalism in 1894. Since taking hold of this work he has secured a considerable amount of job printing, which he does for a nominal price, building up a good patronage in this line, which is no small item. Believing in the trite saying "happiness perfected is happiness shared," he has shared the pleasures which fell to his lot with Miss Louie B. Pope, to whom he was united in marriage March 31, 1893. She is a native of the state of Ohio and there received her primary education, later attending the schools of this

state. Her parents are William G. and Ann (Culberson) Pope, residents of Eaton, where the father is engaged in business. Personally, Mr. Reed is a Democrat, has always supported that party and has been chosen at various times as delegate to conventions. He is a member of Lodge No. 352, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Jefferson Council, No. 13. He has passed all the chairs in the local council and is now councilor of the Indiana state council. Mr. and Mrs. Reed occupy a prominent position in society, but it is in the home surrounded by their three bright little children, Chester N., Revella R. and Delight, that the best side of their characters are to be seen.

It is true that the newspapers of the nation wield a mighty power in shaping the policy of the masses and moulding popular opinion, and it applies equally to the great city dailies or the smaller weekly edition which goes to the home of the farming community and is hailed as a friend. The Upland Monitor is a paper of modest pretensions, but is nevertheless an important factor in the life of Grant county; was established June 8, 1892, by J. P. Richards, who conducted it about two years when he disposed of it to S. R. Peoples, who in turn sold it to C. W. Reed. Mr. Reed took charge of the paper in 1894, assuming the ownership as well as taking charge of the editorials, and has placed the paper on a sound basis with a constantly increasing circulation. It is run as an independent and is impartial in its opinions, seeking neither fear nor favor. It is one of the most cleanly sheets published, giving accurate observations of the times, relating all events truly

and describing men correctly in a natural flow of compact and forceful language. Success, the touchstone of all human undertakings, has attended his footsteps and guided his pen with tact and judgment, making him bold in the cause of truth and scathing in the denunciation of wrong.

THOMAS W. WILLIAMS.

Thomas W. Williams is a typical representative of the ideal business man, and his personal interests have grown and prospered under his careful management until to-day he is a rich man. Obligated to bear the buffeting of the world from childhood, he has learned to rely on self and has acquired an ability to read human nature and pass judgment on the knotty problems of life that is surpassed by few. He has invested his capital wisely and is interested in various business interests in Upland and vicinity, among which are his saw-mill, farm and large hardware and implement store. He was born in Darke county, Ohio, May 27, 1860, and is the eldest of a family of three children born to Lewis C. and Judah A. (Batten) Williams, but two of whom survive, the subject of this biography and his sister Isolina, who is the wife of Edwin Jacobs, a stationary engineer of Marion.

Lewis C. Williams was born in Clinton county, Ohio, during the year 1838, and followed the occupation of farming. He attended the primitive schools of his time and there received his primary education, which was augmented by his own personal efforts at home. In 1835 his parents moved to Darke county, settling in Washington township, where they purchased land when the

country was almost a wilderness. This was his home until his death. He entered the war as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-second Ohio Regiment, First Corps, and was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, serving but a short time when he sickened and died in 1864. He was a member of the Home Guards, Twenty-eighth Ohio, and a brave and fearless defender of his country's honor. He was married in 1859 to Miss Judah A. Batten, a native of the Old Dominion, Virginia, where she remained until a maiden of twelve years, when she came to Darke county, Ohio. She is now a resident of Blackford county, Indiana, and in her sixty-first year. She is a womanly woman and a consistent Christian.

Thomas W. Williams was but little more than a boy when he lost his father, and at the tender age of eleven entered the great army of wage-earners. But nature is a wise mother and recompenses her children for the trials they endure. It is not the plant nurtured in the greenhouse and carefully shielded from every breath of cool air that becomes the strong, hardy plant, able to withstand the ravages of wind and rain and fulfilling its mission by giving to the world an abundance of bloom and fruitage, or scattering on the air its soft fragrance, and neither do we find the child who is shielded from every contact with the world grow into the strong, self-reliant man. It is one of the essentials of this life that if we would make the best of it we must learn to be independent of others, and this is never so well understood as when necessity compels a contact with the unfeeling world and we are obliged to fight for our very existence. Then, indeed, if we survive the ordeal, are our natures strength-

ened and made rugged, as it is the obstacles that we overcome that becomes our future strength. It was in a school of this character that Mr. Williams took his first lessons. Deprived by death of his natural protector and guardian, the little boy started out at the age of eleven years to earn his living, the first wages he received being fifty cents a week, which was paid in flour. At the age of fourteen he came to Grant county, and being a bright and ambitious youth he set about obtaining an education, working for board and clothes that he might attend school. He was a diligent pupil and soon learned that the ability of acquiring knowledge was not locked in the school-room and that the most comprehensive and useful knowledge came to those who mastered the subject in hand, whether under the directions of the schoolmaster or in the privacy of the home. Applying himself with ardor to his task he acquired a surprisingly large amount of useful information, and is to-day one of the best posted men on all questions of importance.

Thomas W. Williams continued as a farm laborer until 1879, when he exchanged the field of his labors to the stave factory at Marion, remaining one year, when he went to the southwest part of this state and engaged in work in the various branches of the lumber business. The time spent here proved of great value to him in later years, as it gave him an insight into the business which years of outside study could not have done. In 1882 he turned his attention to agriculture, giving to it his entire time for six years and retaining all his interest and enthusiasm in the work to the present time.

In 1888 he purchased a lumber mill just east of his farm, which he successfully con-

ducted until 1897, when he had the misfortune to lose it by fire. The same year he transferred his operations to Upland, where he is doing a constantly increasing business, employing sixteen men and running a forty-horse engine. He handles all grades of hardwood lumber and small piece stuff, shipping his goods to all parts of the country.

The year following that in which he located in Upland, 1898, Mr. Williams purchased the hardware stock of Mr. Teeter, taking into the business with him a partner in the person of John D. Bell, with whom he is still associated. They have the largest hardware establishment in this part of the county and carry a complete line of shelf and heavy hardware, as well as a full stock of agricultural implements and vehicles. They have built up an extensive trade and especially do an enormous business in machinery, putting out many threshers, mowers and reapers, as well as wagons and buggies. In the hardware business alone the sales amount to about twenty thousand dollars annually, while in the lumber business it reaches some fifteen thousand. He is sole owner of the mill and also owns a farm of one hundred and fifty acres in Monroe township, which is one of the most attractive spots in Grant county. He has been honorable and upright in all his dealings and has gained the entire confidence of the public, whose faith in his integrity is based on their intimate knowledge of the man.

The lady who presides over his household was Miss Nancy J. Atkinson, to whom he was joined in the golden chains of matrimony on December 31, 1881, and by whom he has had four children. Those living are Von C., a youth of unusual brightness in school work. Graduating from the common

school in June, 1899, he was a student one year in the Upland high school and is entered on a commercial course in Taylor University in accordance with his natural inclination; Austin is a student in the fifth grade; and Byron is in the fourth. Remembering the sad lack of opportunity in his own life, Mr. Williams is giving his sons every facility to acquire an advanced education, and they are taking hold of the advantages in a manner that cannot but be gratifying in every respect.

Mrs. Williams was born May 27, 1858, to David and Elizabeth (Lewis) Atkinson, and with her brother, Cephus L., a farmer of this township, constitutes the family. Her father was born January 19, 1825, in Clinton county, Ohio, and died February 27, 1868. He was a tiller of the soil and came to Grant county about 1849 or '50. Mrs. Williams now has in her possession a deed executed by President Van Buren in 1840 for a quarter-section of land which was entered by her grandfather, Cephas Atkinson. This deed is well preserved and the land, which has never passed out of the hands of the Atkinson family, has part of it descended to our subject and forms part of their estate.

Mr. Williams also has an arithmetic which was copied by his grandfather, Austin Williams, with a goose-quill pen in 1830, and is very legible and easily read. Austin Williams is living at present at the advanced age of eighty-nine years and his wife is eighty-three. There is also a school register used by his brother John, locating the school in Darke county, Ohio, written in a plain hand and both are well preserved. The writing of seventy years ago compares very favorably with the sprawling characters

found to-day and are much easier to decipher.

Mr. Williams is a Prohibitionist and believes that the slaves of rum can only be freed from bondage by the abolition of the traffic. He is a steward and class-leader in the Methodist church and trustee of Taylor University. He has contributed towards the erection of eight churches and is of liberal disposition, especially favoring boys who have to do for themselves. He is a member of Jefferson Council, No. 13, Junior Order United American Mechanics. Mrs. Williams is treasurer of the local W. C. T. U., and an active member of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

DAVIS McVICKER.

Davis McVicker, of Upland, Indiana, represents one of the oldest families of the state and is also a type of Indiana's intelligent and progressive farmers. His grandparents came to this spot, then an almost uninhabited wilderness, during the morning of their lives, and here, in the "forest primeval," amidst hardships and suffering, laid the foundation upon which has been built our present sterling principles of government and prosperity. History is the link which connects us with the past, and only by studying the lives and surroundings of our ancestors do we become cognizant of, or realize, the events which have led up to our greatness as a state and a nation. Had they encountered no hardships in this, their new home, and heat and food been provided ready to their hand so that no effort was needed on their part, they would have de-

generated into a listless, aimless sort of being without enterprise or ambition, but such conditions did not exist. Food abounded and so did the materials for their physical comfort, but exertion on their part was necessary to obtain them, and they became stronger and more self-reliant with every obstacle surmounted, and developed in intellect and strength as the land developed under their touch. The parents of Mr. McVicker are David and Anna (Dean) McVicker. David McVicker was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, March 25, 1820, and came to this county with his widowed mother when he was a lad of fourteen. He was a farmer by occupation and accumulated some two hundred acres of land in Jefferson township, to which he brought his young wife and upon which she still resides with her son, Davis. Anna Dean was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, February 23, 1822, and is a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Davis) Dean. The father was born in Virginia in 1795, and the mother in Maryland in the same year. He was a school teacher and later an agriculturist, moving north during 1829, and to this state in 1836. Here the daughter, whose biography is presented elsewhere, met and married David McVicker and assisted him in improving and caring for the home which he had in readiness for her. She gave birth to six children, four of whom are living and enjoy the honor and esteem of everyone. They are Dennis, Thomas D., Davis and Jennie. They all live in this immediate locality, the sons following agricultural pursuits, while the daughter was fitted for a teacher and for many years was one of the most efficient and painstaking instructors in the county. She makes her home with

her mother and brother. The father was a Democrat in politics, and with his wife was a consistent member of the Methodist church. He passed away in 1883, on July 10, leaving to his children the heritage of an honorable life.

Davis McVicker is the worthy son of honorable parents and a shrewd man of affairs, whose cultivated leisure has broadened his life and given to him a keener perception of its beauties and possibilities than is enjoyed by the average business man. His primary training was received in the public schools of this, his native county, where he was born October 14, 1851, and his spare time was given to farm work. He had a predilection for stock-raising and agriculture and gave his whole heart to the work. He owns one hundred and forty-one acres of land in this township and is also largely interested in real estate in Upland. He is extensively engaged in raising stock, pasturing large numbers of them yearly and getting them in prime condition for the markets. Few better judges of cattle can be found than our subject and it is a matter of pride with him to keep only the best animals on his farm. In politics he supports the Democratic party in national issues, but in local elections the best man gets his vote regardless of party. Like his father he is of benevolent disposition and contributes with liberal hand to all worthy causes. In private life he is affable and genial, counting his friends by the score, and in commercial circles his integrity and judgment are without question.

Mr. McVicker has traveled extensively throughout the United States and has gleaned much knowledge as well as pleasure from his journeyings. The incidents

and interesting data gathered by him have been indelibly stamped on his retentive memory and have become a part of himself, and from this exhaustless source he produces graphic and able pictures for the entertainment and edification of his friends. In 1885 he visited California, going by way of the Southern Pacific route, and visiting Kansas and the Indian Territory on the way. He crossed the dreary Mojova desert through miles of barren waste, unrelieved by vegetation, and reached the fertile slopes of the Pacific, which formed a vivid contrast to the country just left behind. California may well be termed the "garden spot of the world," for no place is fruit and flower so prolific as in this ideal spot. Los Angeles, where the greater part of his time was spent, was constantly offering new wonders for his amazement and admiration. Returning by the famous Needles' route, he witnessed the grandest and most gorgeous scenes with which nature delights in charming the eyes of her children. Unlike many sight-seers, he did not think it necessary to cross the ocean in order to find the beautiful in nature, and his trips have all been within the borders of his native land. A few years ago he visited the east, taking in the principal points of interest on the way. At Washington few objects of importance escaped his notice, and while there he had the pleasure of attending a reception given by Mrs. Cleveland, the beautiful young wife of the president. The Smithsonian Institute afforded him both pleasure and satisfaction, pleasure at the extensive collection which had been gathered together and satisfaction in learning that his own state and Ohio had contributed most to the collections relating to the stone age. He also visited the tomb of Washington at

Mt. Vernon and was particularly struck by the neat and attractive surroundings. He also visited the old home of the McVickers in Virginia and traversed the beautiful and romantic valley of the Shenandoah. At New York City he visited the Board of Trade and witnessed the wild scramble which took place there. He walked across the great Brooklyn bridge and gazed on the vast panorama which opened to his view and also visited the great dock-yards and witnessed the unloading of cargo after cargo from the ships.

MRS. DAVID McVICKER.

Mrs. David McVicker is the sole representative of one of the pioneer families of Grant county, Indiana, who were among the most prominent and widely known residents of their time, and is a lady of culture and refinement who has spent more than three-score years of her life in her present home. She was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, February 23, 1822, to Thomas and Elizabeth (Davis) Dean. Thomas Dean was also a native of Virginia, born in 1795, and had acquired a good education. He had spent many years of his life as a teacher, turning his spare time to account by farming during the summer months. About 1829 he moved to Coshocton county, Ohio, which was his home for seven years. He then mounted on horseback and made his way to Grant county, Indiana, where he entered one hundred and eight acres of land under the administration of President Martin Van Buren. Every energy was now exerted to clear off the timber, plant a crop, erect a small house and get it in shape for the

reception of his family. In 1836 the family and household goods were loaded into a two-horse wagon and started across country for the new home which awaited them in the forests of Indiana, and happy were they when they were once more re-united and domiciled in their humble little home. Their surroundings were primitive and they were, indeed, near to nature's heart; deer and even wolves and bear inhabited the forest, while the red men were far more numerous than the whites, who, like angel-visits, were few and far between.

Father Dean was a good marksman and has killed deer within three hundred yards of his home. He was a most successful man in his business and was reputed to be worth some twenty-five thousand dollars at the time of his death, September 4, 1878. He was a Whig in politics. Mother Dean was born in the state of Maryland in 1795 and survived her husband three years, dying in 1881. They were the parents of three children, two of whom were sons and both are deceased. Many of the older residents of Grant county can recall this worthy couple, and the words of warm affection and esteem in which their tribute is paid tells of the strong and enduring friendship that bound them to Mr. and Mrs. Dean. Industry and honesty were the mottoes of their lives, and the influence for good that they exerted over the early settlers has been far-reaching in its results.

Anna Dean was a child of fifteen when her parents took up their residence in this county; rather we should speak of her as a young woman, as she did a woman's share in the work of the family. The children of those early days knew that idleness was not for them and they developed into men and

women of independence and ability at an age when the present generation is in the nursery or at best the school-room. The school Anna Dean attended was conducted for a short period each year in a log house built for that purpose and furnished in a manner that would strike with dismay a scholar of the present day should he be required to seek an education among such surroundings. The seats were all of a height, made from split saplings, which were hewn smooth and upheld by wooden legs. These benches were all that were considered necessary for the younger pupil, the book being kept on the seat by his side. The seat had neither back or desk, and if the child was too short to rest his feet upon the floor it was his misfortune; no provision was made for such a circumstance, as he would grow into the proper size in time. The larger boys and girls were furnished desks upon which to practice writing, the desk being a wide board supported by long pegs which were driven into the walls, and the pens were home-made from the goose or turkey quill, shaped and kept in repair by the master. Amidst such surroundings Miss Dean gathered a valuable fund of information, but her education did not stop with her school days, for she has been an omniverous reader and much has also been gained by experience. She was one of the most successful teachers in this county for three years, and abandoned that field for the higher calling of wifehood and motherhood.

David McVicker was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, March 25, 1820, educated in the district schools and reared to agricultural pursuits. At the age of fourteen he accompanied his mother to this county, where they entered a tract of government land,

while his brother, Archibald, entered a tract in the adjoining county of Blackford. On May 28, 1846, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Dean, and brought his bride to the homestead which she still occupies. This comprised two hundred acres of land, upon which he had placed some improvements. The forest gave place to smooth lawn and well cultivated fields, and the log cabin was replaced by a substantial modern structure, which is at once commodious and beautiful. Three sons and three daughters were the offspring of this union, four of whom are living and residents of this locality. They are as follows: Dennis, who is represented elsewhere in this work; Thomas D., a prosperous farmer of this township; Davis, who resides on the homestead with his mother and is manager of the farm; and Jennie, who finished a common-school education with a course in the Marion Normal, and was one of the efficient teachers of Grant county. She makes her home with her mother.

Mr. McVicker went up into the light of the eternal morning on July 10, 1883, leaving a wide circle of friends to mourn him. He was a Democrat in politics and a consistent member of the Methodist church, to which his wife also belongs. He was a kind and indulgent husband and father and a citizen of the highest type whose loss in the township was deeply felt. Mrs. McVicker is spending her declining years on the farm to which she came as a bride sixty-four years ago, her steps cheered and supported by affectionate children and loving friends, for whom she is ever ready with smile and word of welcome in her life like a "sweet star gently falling in the evening's purple light."

WILLIS O. MODLIN.

Willis O. Modlin, of Matthews, Indiana, resides on his farm in Jefferson township, Grant county, and easily takes the lead as farmer and stock-raiser. He was born in this county April 7, 1869, and is one of five children born to William and Jane (Benbow) Modlin, all of whom have become creditable members of society. George, who is represented elsewhere, is county auditor and resides in Marion; Willis O.; Lillian M. is the wife of Mr. Pilcher, a stationary engineer of Marion; Myrtle, wife of Professor McMullen, of the Marion Normal, graduated from the common school in 1892, then from the Marion Normal, where she took the teachers and scientific courses. She was engaged in teaching for two years in this county; and Edgar C., who is engaged on a large cattle ranch in Oklahoma, completes the number.

William Modlin, the father, was born October 16, 1839, in this county, and died August 8, 1897. He was a contractor and also engaged in agriculture. He was very successful in his business affairs and was upright and honorable in all his dealings, winning the confidence and respect of all who had transactions of any kind with him. He was a strong Republican, an ardent admirer of Abraham Lincoln and hated the institution of slavery with a bitter hatred. He and his wife were zealous workers in the Friends church and were foremost in all charitable movements. In his death Grant county lost a valued citizen and the community an able counselor and guide. His wife was also a native of Grant coun-

ty, and was born July 20, 1840. She is a daughter of Aaron and Catherine B. (Elliott) Benbow, who had twelve children, of whom nine are living. Isaac E. served for three years in the Civil war; Elvira married Reverend Gordon, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the other members of the family are scattered over various parts of the country.

Aaron Benbow was born in the Buckeye state in 1812, and died in 1875. He was a mechanic by trade and came to this state in his boyhood. He was a Wesleyan Methodist and a devout Christian gentleman. His wife was born in Randolph county, this state, in 1819, and died in 1898. Her parents were early settlers of Grant county, her father, Isaac Grant, entering land from the government which is now occupied by the Marion Soldiers' Home. Mrs. Modlin is a remarkably well-preserved lady and is still quite active for one of her years, finding her greatest enjoyment in contributing to the happiness of others. She makes her home with her son George in Marion.

Willis O. Modlin is a young man of exceptional attainments and has received an academical education in the Fairmount Academy, taking a literary, scientific and teachers' course. He then engaged in teaching, and was employed in this manner for four years, when he embarked in stock raising and agriculture, combining the two pursuits in such a manner as to make the one subserve the other, and has met with flattering success. He is endowed with exceptional business capacity, and exercises an acumen and judgment seldom displayed by a man of his years. He chose as his

wife Miss Nancy V. Crow, to whom he was united March 24, 1897. One child, a son of two years, Donal, has blessed this union. They are a young couple of cultured taste, and have gathered in their home some literary works of merit from the very best authors. Having received good educations, they are anxious to have others accorded the same privilege, and recognizing the fact that it is not always possible to raise the money necessary to defray expenses through college, they are in favor of raising the standard of the public schools and making of them institutions worthy the name, where the pupil may receive thorough training in all common branches with a more thorough instruction in the sciences given in the high school. They are honored members of the Presbyterian church, in which they take an active interest, although Mr. Modlin was reared a Quaker. He is a Republican in politics and has served as delegate to county and congressional conventions. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined Lodge No. 383, of Cumberland, and both he and his wife are members of the Daughters of Rebekah.

Nancy V. Crow was born in Delaware county, Indiana, October 22, 1872, and is a daughter of Michael and Margaret (Wilhelm) Crow. There were but two children, Nancy and her brother, B. W., who is an agriculturist of Delaware county, but at present is a student in the University of Indiana, where he is taking a literary course. Michael Crow was born in Delaware county November 30, 1845, and departed this life December 24, 1895. Mrs. Modlin still retains the old parchment deed to the one hundred and sixty acres of land

upon which they resided in Delaware county. It was dated August 5, 1837, and bears the signature of Martin Van Buren, and is quite a valuable relic. Her father was an agriculturist, and was yet a young and active man when he took charge of the farm which was located in Washington township. It had received but little in the way of improvement, much of it still being in timber, and it required a great deal of hard work to bring it into anything like a state of cultivation. He enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana Regiment, during the Rebellion and served as a hundred-day man, receiving his honorable discharge September 2, 1864. He was a strong Republican and a strict adherent of the doctrines of Presbyterianism. He was widely known and respected, and increased this circle during the three years of his residence in Grant county. His wife was born May 9, 1851, in this county, and passed away May 17, 1900. She was a daughter of Frederick and Margaret (Kunkel) Wilhelm, natives of Germany, the latter of whom is still living, in her eighty-eighth year. Their family was made up of five sons and two daughters.

Mrs. Modlin is a lady who had devoted her youth to obtaining an education, and graduated from the public schools in 1891. The months immediately following were spent in Oberlin College in close application to instrumental music, and that fall she entered Fairmount Academy, where she took the scientific course. In the fall of 1893 she entered Taylor University, taking the full scientific course, graduating in June, 1895. She is a skilled musician, whose delicacy of touch and exquisite rendering place her in the front rank of pianists, and

her services as an instructor are highly valued. They are popular in all social circles, and their hospitality is too well known to be eulogized in these pages.

GEORGE E. EVISTON (DECEASED).

Among the honored dead of Grant county, Indiana, is found the name of George E. Eviston, who is well remembered as a worthy citizen and whose grave is marked on each decoration day by the emblem for which he gave his life.

George E. Eviston was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, February 11, 1838, a son of Elias and Janetta (Burns) Eviston. While yet an infant he was taken by his parents to Muskingum county, Ohio, where he remained until about 1848, when the family selected Indiana as their future home, and located in Jefferson township, Grant county, where George E. grew to manhood. During these years he attended the common schools and assisted his father in making improvements on their new home, which indeed were necessary. After spending some ten or twelve years on this farm they removed to Washington township, same county, where George E., at the age of twenty-one, began life for himself by working at the carpenter trade, which he followed, together with farming, until he enlisted as a private in the Civil war in August, 1861, being chosen as second sergeant in Company A, Eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

While in the service he did duty in Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, and while located at Georgetown, Missouri, he drank water from a spring which had been poisoned by the Rebels who had lately left

there, and from which he suffered greatly, and was discharged on account of disability in October, 1861, came home and was under the doctor's care, but never regained his health, and on June 21, 1879, departed this life.

On the 20th day of April, 1862, George E. Eviston and Miss Sarah Craw were united in marriage. To this union were born two children, named in order of birth as follows: Alonzo, the first born to gladden their home, was permitted to remain with them but a short time until the death angel came and took him home; Luna J., the second and last born, is now the wife of E. H. Neal, who is postmaster of Jonesboro; they also have two children, namely: Goldie and George.

Mrs. Sarah Eviston, widow of George E., is still living in Jonesboro, where she is enjoying a "ripe old age," and has the love and esteem of all who know her.

George E. Eviston was a member of the I. O. O. F., in which he was for many years an active member. In religion he was a worshiper in the Methodist church, and in politics he was a Republican.

He will long be remembered as an honest, upright man, and in his death Mrs. Eviston lost a true and lovable companion, the children a devoted and indulgent father and the community an honored citizen.

THOMAS F. SCOTT.

Thomas F. Scott, a veteran of the Civil war and a life-long resident of Jefferson township, Grant county, Indiana, is well worthy a place among the leading men of the county. He was born in Guern-

sey county, Ohio, February 24, 1842, and is the seventh in a family of nine children born to Thomas and Nancy (McCoy) Scott. But two are living, Mr. Scott and his brother John, who is a carpenter and joiner of Reno, Kansas. The father was born in Steubenville, Ohio, about 1804, and lived to the age of sixty-six years. The parents of Thomas Scott were natives of Ireland and came to America to better their fortunes, settling in Ohio, where they engaged in farming.

Thomas Scott also made that his vocation, attending the primitive schools of his neighborhood during his boyhood. He was a very busy man, who made the most of his opportunities, and when the new country was opened and the tide of immigration set in to this state, Mr. Scott saw a chance to improve his condition by purchasing the unimproved land. Accordingly he came to Grant county and bought one hundred and sixty acres, and in 1852 moved his family here, making the trip by wagon. Their first house was constructed of round logs and was sixteen by eighteen feet in dimensions, with clapboard roof. The fireplace was five or six feet wide and heated the room, besides giving a cheerful light by which to sit. Father Scott was a Whig, but espoused the principles of Republicanism at the birth of that party. He and his wife were members of the Methodist church and were true Christians. Mother Scott was born in Guernsey county about 1808, and died in 1874. She was a good neighbor and an indulgent mother.

Thomas F. Scott was educated in the common schools, which were of log made very much like the house in which his father lived. Benches of split saplings and

a broad board fastened to the side of the wall for a desk completed the furniture. He was an industrious youth and gave his father much assistance in clearing and cultivating the farm. When he was twenty years old the distant rumble of war was heard, growing louder and more ominous as the days passed until at last it culminated in the struggle which threatened the disruption of our nation. Patriotic and fearless, Thomas F. Scott was among the first to proffer his life for the good of his beloved flag, and on August 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-fourth Indiana Regiment, at Richmond, this state, under Captain William A. Boyd and Colonel Treesler. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in some of the hardest fought battles of the Rebellion. His first engagement was at Chickamauga, where the loss was very heavy and his comrades fell thick around him. The soldier on each side fell, pierced by a Rebel bullet, also the man just behind him, and just back of that man was Lieutenant Smith, who was also killed. Mr. Scott took part in the Atlanta campaign and was present at the actions at Resaca, Dalton, Strawberry Plains and Pumpkin Vine Creek. The regiment was under fire all summer, and at the battle of Rocky Face Ridge Mr. Scott's hat was perforated by a minie ball, closer than most people would care to have it strike. At Moccasin Point they underwent much privation and were badly in need of food. Here Mr. Scott parted with his last money (thirty cents) for one pint of Indian corn, which he parched and ate to stave off the pangs of hunger. The news that the war was over was received by the boys with the wildest

enthusiasm, and thoughts once more turned homeward in the hope of clasping their loved ones again to their bosoms; and the certainty that the weary tramp was almost ended and home would soon be in view infused in their tired, worn bodies new life and strength. The regiment was disbanded at Camp Parker and received their discharge, and in thirty-four months of service Mr. Scott was never wounded or in the hospital, although he had several close calls from death, and was home but once on a furlough. Returning finally to his home, he took up the broken thread of life and soon adapted himself to the old routine of former days.

On September 28, 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Uree Slater, a native of Grant county and daughter of William and Mary (Tacy) Slater. She is a sister of Trustee Slater, who is represented on another page. She is a lady of intelligence and refinement, and had taught one term in Monroe township, showing herself to be well qualified for the work which she abandoned to become the wife of Mr. Scott. Fourteen children were the fruits of this marriage, and eleven are now alive and honored by all who know them. They are Charlie, who is associated with his father in the pursuits of agriculture. He cast his first vote for McKinley, and will give him his support this fall. Carrie lives at home and has a teacher's certificate, but prefers to help her mother. Minnie, who made a grade of eighty-six and one-half per cent. in scholarship and is one of the popular and efficient teachers in the Cumberland school. Harry will take up high-school work this fall and is a good student. Nora will also take up high-school work in Cumberland.

Bertha will graduate next year. Ella, Clarence and Thomas are all in school. Anna and Ada are the babies at home. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have spared no pains or expense to give their children good educations and thus fit them for the higher duties of life and to become good men and women, and their example in this respect is worthy of commendation and emulation. The future prosperity of the nation depends upon the children of to-day; if they grow up enlightened and intelligent we may expect a nation guided by wisdom, but if the present generation grow up in ignorance and sloth the government is bound to degenerate.

When Thomas F. Scott and his wife began their wedded life they had forty acres of land, upon which were a frame stable and a log house. The latter is still standing. They have been very successful in their labors, and now have an estate of two hundred and twenty-six acres, all well improved, as a monument to their industry and perseverance. Their large barn was erected in 1885, and three years later they built the handsome structure in which they now reside. They are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Cumberland, and Mr. Scott is a member of B. R. Dunn Post, No. 446, G. A. R., and has attended six or seven of their annual encampments, the last one being in Chicago. He is a Republican.

SAMUEL G. STOVER.

Samuel G. Stover, an extensive stock raiser and farmer of Jefferson township, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, December 25, 1843. His

father, David Stover, was born in 1808 in Augusta county, Virginia, and engaged in farming in his native state until the Civil war broke out, when his property was swallowed up and he was obliged to start anew. Previous to this time he had been a Democrat, but, like many other conscientious men of his time, he felt that the party had espoused a policy entirely foreign to their former principles, and that he could no longer endorse it, and from that time he became identified with the Republicans. The war caused many families to lose everything they had accumulated, and as Mr. Stover saw little prospect of repairing his ruined fortunes in the south, he moved his family by private conveyance to Henry county, Indian, where he was a renter for many years. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ann Bushong, who was born in 1814 and was a native of the same state, where they grew up together. She bore his four sons and three daughters, and passed to her reward in August, 1877, sixteen years after they moved to their northern home. They were courteous and kindly by nature, and the nobility of their lives has been a strong factor in shaping the characters of their children. They were members of the United Brethren church and faithful workers in the Master's vineyard. The children left to perpetuate their memory and name are Mary, wife of Charles Holley, a farmer of Henry county, Indiana; Samuel G.; and David, who is a prominent farmer of Blackford county, this state. The father rounded out a goodly life, and on December 19, 1895, entered into the dreamless sleep which separates this world from the eternal.

Samuel G. Stover received most of his

education in the common schools of his native state, and was seventeen years of age when his parents moved to Indiana. He remained at home until he reached his majority, and had even at that age established habits of industry and economy that have since led to his success in business. He had saved one hundred and twenty-five dollars by the time he was twenty-one, and from that age until he was twenty-nine worked by the month as a farm hand, exercising the same frugality that had characterized his earlier life. Hard work had no terrors for him, and the faithfulness with which he discharged his duties insured his constant employment. He was then married and began farming in Delaware county, where he remained for three years, coming to Grant county in 1876, and purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land in Jefferson township. This land was but partially improved, and theirs was among the first frame houses in the township. They did not have sufficient means to pay in full for their farm, so that they were obliged to go in debt for part of the purchase price, the amount, however, soon being saved from the splendid yields which Mr. Stover knows so well how to produce from his land. In 1889 they added eighty more acres to the original, and built their present handsome residence four years later.

February 11, 1873, occurred the marriage of Samuel Stover and Miss Mary Emma Shirey, daughter of John M. and Leannah (Miller) Shirey. Her father was born in Augusta county, Virginia, April 18, 1816, was educated in the common schools, moved to Delaware county, this state, in 1851, and followed farming there until his death, January 7, 1885. He was

a good man, an old-line Whig and a Republican later. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran Evangelical church and very strict in their religious observance. The mother was born in Roanoke county, Virginia, December 14, 1819, and preceded her husband to their heavenly home some three years, passing away on May 17, 1882. Four of the seven children born to them are living. Mr. and Mrs. Stover have had six children, but three of whom are living. They are Florence E., who graduated from the common schools in the class of 1899 and is now a student in the Upland University, also a student in music; Pearl, a graduate of 1900 and a student of vocal music; and Paul, who is making rapid strides in his studies and has great ability in mathematics. Mrs. Stover was born in Roanoke county, Virginia, October 14, 1845, and was but a little girl of five years when she became a resident of Delaware county. Her charitable disposition and winning ways have brought her into close relation with her neighbors, by whom she is honored and loved. She and her husband are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Cumberland, but a number of churches as well as other benevolent enterprises have received of their generous Stover has been affiliated with the Republican party for years, General Grant being the first president for whom he voted. They are now enjoying a well-earned prosperity among their children and friends, on the land which has been tilled, fenced and otherwise improved by them until it is one of the most desirable in the county and stands as a monument to their enterprise.

CHARLES F. PARKS.

Charles F. Parks, of Matthews, Indiana, is a scion of one of the oldest and most prominent families in the state, is a photographer of recognized ability and an agriculturist who has proven to the world that practical methods mean progressive and successful farming. He was born in Piqua, Miami county, Ohio, November 8, 1852, and is the second of eight children born to William and Margaret J. (French) Parks. Four are yet living, namely: Charles F.; Martha D., wife of William H. H. Reader, an agriculturist of Fairmount township, was educated in the common schools, completed the course at the Marion Normal and engaged in teaching in this county; Jennie, wife of Halleck Benoy, an agriculturist of Jefferson township, was also educated in the common schools; and Ada, who makes her home with her mother and brother Charles. After completing the common schools she entered the high school in Indianapolis and received a good education.

William Parks was born in Miami county, Ohio, April 29, 1825, and died February 14, 1898. His father, Benjamin Parks, was from near Syracuse, New York. William attended the common schools and then entered a college about eighteen miles from Cincinnati. His mother died when he was thirteen years of age, and three years later he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a carpenter and joiner, his first wages being two and one-half dollars per month. He was industrious and ambitious and earned sufficient money to take him through college. He soon became an adept at cabinet making and at ship building, and

as a draughtsman and architect had few superiors. When he had a building to design he would turn the thoughts over in his mind to formulate a plan and then would sit down and draft the design for the practical construction of the edifice. He was a finished mathematician, and possessed a decision of character and soundness of judgment that gained him the confidence of even the most conservative men. He was married May 8, 1850, to Miss Margaret J. French, who was born in Miami county December 28, 1830, and is a daughter of Aaron and Susan (Dye) French. She was reared in her native county and attended a school house fifteen by fifteen feet in dimensions, made of logs and clap-board roof, weighted down by poles, and the usual fittings of the early school house. Her father and her husband's father both fought in the war of 1812.

In 1861 Mr. and Mrs. Parks moved to Grant county, Indiana, coming as far as Muncie by railroad and from there on a wagon. They purchased a tract of ground on which was a double log house and set about improving their land, only fifty-five acres of which had been cleared in the least. The forest was cleared off, fences built and ground turned by the plow ready for the sowing of seed, then followed the harvest, and as seasons go and come the place was more and more highly cultivated until today it appears almost incredible of belief that this beautiful home where Mrs. Parks resides was formerly covered by a dense growth of brush and timber. Mr. Parks was a Republican in politics and before the organization of that party was a Whig. He was a strong anti-slavery man, a zealous worker for the emancipation of the

slave, and an ardent admirer of Lincoln. He favored the public schools, believed the only true advancement was made by educating the masses and had high ideals to which he wished to elevate the moral and intellectual natures of the community. He lived up to this standard as far as it was possible for a man to do, and was kind and benevolent in character. He erected the first church of the Methodist society in 1861, and built the Presbyterian church at Cumberland in 1864. His nobility of character and kindly nature brought him into close relation with his neighbors, who honored and esteemed him. For almost half a century did Mr and Mrs. Parks travel through life together, scattering sunshine on the path of those less fortunate than themselves. On February 14, 1898, he sank to sleep and awakened in the morning of eternal life. His aged widow resides on the old homestead with her son Charles and daughter Ada, her benevolent and kindly life reflected in the pleasant countenance.

Charles Parks was reared to manhood on his father's farm and understood every branch of farm work. He received a superior education, taking an advanced course at the Normal College at Lebanon, Ohio, under Professor Holbrook, completing his training with a business course and practical surveying. Ten years was devoted to teaching in Delaware county, except two terms spent in Grant. The work of photography having a fascination for him, he determined to master the mysteries of the business, and for that purpose went to Hartford City, Indiana, where he entered the studio in April. So quick was he in picking up the points of the work and so

adept in execution that on July 4 he had entire charge of the gallery. He then went to Indianapolis and spent six months with Lacy, the well-known photographer of that city, and there perfected himself in developing, retouching and the many little details which go to make a finely executed picture. In the spring of 1888 he accepted a situation with Hunt & Adams, with whom he remained one season, when the ill health of his father caused him to relinquish the job and return home to take charge of the estate. This consists of one hundred and sixty acres of alluvial and clay loam, the most desirable land for agricultural purposes. A large poplar tree stood in the orchard, and it was decided to utilize this tree as lumber with which to build the new home. Accordingly it was cut down, when the butt was found to measure six and one-half feet in diameter. The tree, except some ten feet of the trunk, was taken to the water mill near Cumberland to be cut into lumber, but was never used in the construction of the house, as a freshet carried the lumber away. The first bridge which was built across the river between Granville and Marion was placed there by the father of our subject. Mr. Parks is a practical as well as theoretical farmer, and has demonstrated the advisability of applying scientific principles to his work.

Mr. Parks has traveled extensively through the western states, visiting St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver on his way to the Pacific coast. He also stopped at the gold mines at Gold Creek, Nevada, where his brother Eugene died. After taking in the principal points of interest in San Francisco he went to Los Angeles, spending about one month in the southern part of

the state. His return trip was by the Southern Pacific, which brought him to the basin of the Mojave, some two hundred and seventy-six feet below sea level, then across the desert of Arizona to El Paso, Texas, through Fort Worth, Texarkana, Little Rock, St. Louis and home. Being a lover of nature and an admirer of her simpler scenes, the grandeur and sublimity of the views spread out before him during this journey made a lasting impression on his mind and furnished him unalloyed pleasure.

Mr. Parks is a strong Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes. He has often been chosen as delegate to county, congressional and senatorial conventions, and has been an efficient official of the central committee for several years. His character for honor and integrity is unquestioned and has gained for him a strong coterie of unswerving friends, while his jovial spirit and tact have made him a favorite in society. He would be glad to see the schools improved by the employment of a better grade of teachers than obtain at present, especially in the rural districts, and, like his father, is active in advancing those enterprises which are calculated to advance the best interests of the community.

DANIEL MARINE.

Daniel Marine, ex-soldier of the Civil war an influential and highly esteemed citizen of Grant county, Indiana, is a representative farmer of Jefferson township where his residence of a life-time has served to tighten the bonds of friendship and deepen the respect with which he has long been favored.

Born in Wayne county, this state, on March 1, 1841, he was but a babe in arms when his parents took up their home in the township. Eleven children were born to his parents. Asa and Lydia (Huff) Marine, four of whom are living and residents of this township, viz.: Jonathan, a prosperous farmer; Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Wise, elsewhere represented; Daniel, our subject; and Sallie who married Mr. Kizer.

Asa Marine was born in North Carolina, on August 3, 1803, and lived to the age of seventy-three years. His parents moved to Wayne county, this state, when Asa was a lad of some nine years, making the trip by wagon and joining the ranks of pioneers whose struggles and privations during those early days paved the way for the progress and prosperity which is everywhere manifest to-day. He was a farmer but turned the large amount of timber with which his land was covered to account by sawing it up and converting it into lumber. Wayne county was his residence for about thirty years. In the meantime he had married and was prospering. In 1842 he had saved money and came to Jefferson township where he purchased four hundred and ten acres of timber with little improvements upon it. The log cabin was the first residence of all early settlers and it was theirs, many happy hours being spent by its fireside although they were largely dependent on their own resources for amusement and callers were few and far between. A great amount of hard work was executed before the property became homelike and this was cheerfully and uncomplainingly accomplished, and the property which Mr. Marine reclaimed from the wilderness is now yielding bounteous harvests. He was a Democrat in politics and both he and his

wife were members of the Friends' church. The mother was also a native of North Carolina and died at middle age, reaching only fifty years. The father made his home in the latter part of his life with Daniel and there passed to his reward.

Daniel Marine was about one and one-half years of age when he was brought to Grant county and he has grown with the country, participating in its successes and failures. He attended the old log school-house which was maintained principally by subscription and in which the school term was of about twelve weeks' duration. He remained at home until the Civil war broke out when he shouldered his musket and hastened to the defence of his country. Returning home he took up the trade of a miller which he followed for some years and then gave his entire time and attention to farming, an occupation much more congenial to his taste. He was married on December 27, 1867, to Miss Mary E. Wright, a native of Preble county, Ohio. She was born October 29, 1846, and is a daughter of Robert and Catherine (Price) Wright, both natives of the Buckeye state, but residents of Indiana since 1849. Nine children were born to them, three of whom are living, i. e.: Phoebe, wife of Calvin Horner, a resident of Monroe; Henry J., a resident of Upland; and Mrs. Marine, who is the eldest of the family. She grew to girlhood in this county, attended the log school-house, became acquainted with Mr. Marine and the friendship formed between them soon deepened into an attachment which culminated in their marriage. They began their wedded life on the old homestead upon which they still reside, and all the many improvements and artistic touches which has aided in making it the

beautiful home it is to-day were placed there by their hands. They have endured many trials since their long life in this county and are now enjoying a well-deserved respite from hard labor. They are people of culture and refinement and make up the better class of citizens in this grand old county.

Mr. Marine is an ardent Republican and left the ranks to cast his first presidential vote for our martyred president, Abraham Lincoln. He has the courage of his convictions and stands firmly by the principles he regards as right. His personality has been such as to dominate to a great extent the community in which he lived, and his influence and support have always been given to advance the public welfare. Appreciating the sterling worth of Mr. Marine his friends elected him to the office of township assessor, and so well and faithfully did he discharge the obligations placed upon him that he has been four times re-elected to the office, serving in all thirteen years. They are members of the Friends Society at Upland and are honored and esteemed by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances who appreciate their worth. They are of benevolent dispositions and have contributed to the building fund of three churches.

On August 11, 1862, Daniel Marine enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and First Indiana Regiment, at Marion, Indiana, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland under General "Pap" Thomas. This regiment was in the thickest of the fray and our subject took part in many of the decisive battles of the Rebellion and experienced many narrow escapes from death. He took part in a scouting expedition at Milton, Tennessee, marched from Murfreesboro to Jonesboro, Georgia, a march that lasted four months,

and not a day passed that they were not under sharp fire from the enemy. In the battle of Chickamauga his regiment was a heavy loser, and it was in this encounter that his bunk-mate, Daniel Shocky, was hit by a minie-ball which entered at the corner of his mouth and came out at the base of the brain. He was present at the battles of Resaca, Georgia, Dalton and Kennesaw, and at the latter battle he saw a rebel soldier and his horse blown to pieces while the saddle was lifted forty feet by the same shell. He was detailed to do picket duty one evening and while pacing his beat he stopped and leaned for a moment against a tree when suddenly a rebel bullet whizzed past his head, cutting the bark from the tree against which he stood. He was relieved at the regular time by another picket who was not so fortunate, as he was killed at his post. Franklin, Tennessee, was the scene of another hard-fought battle, and the last one in which he participated was at Jonesboro. He accompanied General Sherman on his famous march to the sea and was in Georgia when the joyful news of Lee's surrender was received. This was the cause of universal rejoicing among the soldiers for they were weary and sick for a sight of the loved ones at home; but their gladness was soon changed to sorrow, for following close upon the glad news that the war was over came the sad intelligence that President Lincoln had been assassinated by the hand of a vindictive murderer. Mr. Marine was present at Raleigh, North Carolina, and was with Sherman when General Johnson surrendered at Durham Station on April 26, 1865. From there they marched to Washington, D. C., and took part in the Grand Review. Mr. Marine received his honorable discharge at Louisville, Kentucky, on

June 24, 1865, and returned to take up the duties of a private citizen once more. The hardest marching for the troops was done after the war was ended, as they did not then have the excitement of battle to spur them on. Those were days never to be forgotten, and many exciting events are recalled around the camp fires of the Grand Army Post of which he is an honored member. Mr. Marine is at present trustee of Jefferson township.

DAVID HORNER.

David Horner, an influential farmer residing near Upland, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Miami county, Ohio, April 20, 1834, but has been an honored and esteemed citizen of this state for almost half a century, and has seen the forest give place to cultivated fields, the log cabin to neat, commodious frame and brick buildings; hamlet and village have sprung up all over the state like mushrooms in the night, and a net-work of railroads has been thrown across the country, intersecting each other and reaching every part of the state; and, best of all, he has seen mankind keep pace with all these improvements.

Andrew Horner, father of David, was a native of Pennsylvania, where he learned the trade of a miller. He remained in his native state until he was twenty-one years of age, when he located in Virginia, where he met and fell in love with Nancy Walker, a Virginian. Their marriage followed, and in 1823 they located in Miami county, Ohio. They were members of the Presbyterian church and worthy Christian people. Four sons and four daughters were added

to their family, five of whom are living, namely: Joseph, a farmer of this township; David; Calvin, a farmer of Monroe; Mary; and Jane, the wife of Warren Fergus.

The Horner family removed to Darke county, Ohio, in 1844, where the father engaged in husbandry until 1851, when they came to Grant county and located on forty acres of land which the father had previously purchased. He made the trip on horseback to buy this land, which was in Jefferson township and almost a wilderness. They cut trees to construct the house and built a large fireplace with sticks and mud, the backwall being of dirt. Animals of many kinds were found there; deer, turkey, wildcats and wolves. By strict economy he added to this property until he had ninety acres before his death. In his early days he was a Whig, but became a Republican and so remained to the end. He was a good citizen and an honorable, upright man who was ever ready to assist in any worthy cause and considered no effort too great if good resulted. His death, which occurred on his farm in this township in 1867, was the cause of widespread sorrow. The mother fell asleep in 1894, and was laid beside her husband in the quiet cemetery at Shiloh, their resting-place marked by a tasty marble slab.

David Horner was a youth of eighteen years when his parents came to Grant county, Indiana, and the nearest market for their produce was Wabash, Huntington and Lagro, to which it was hauled by team. The farmers carried their grist to the old mill on the Mississinewa river, which was operated by one Connors, and there had it ground into meal or flour. Mr. Horner remained at home until he was twenty-one,

when he made a visit to Bureau county, Illinois, and was so well pleased with the country that he remained there five years. He was diligent and punctilious in his work and saved his means, so that when he was married a few years later he had partly enough money to purchase forty acres of land, which forms part of their present homestead. Although it was necessary for them to start in debt the young couple were stout-hearted and bravely surmounted every obstacle that was presented in their road to prosperity, and by frugality and thrift succeeded in paying their indebtedness. They have prospered wonderfully in their work and have added to the original forty acres until they now have two hundred and eighty-six acres, improved with beautiful, convenient residence and other buildings in keeping. His example is well worthy of emulation, as he began with nothing, his capital consisting of his indomitable will, industry and perseverance, by which he climbed the rugged road which leads to wealth, and to-day he is a well-to-do man who owes no one and whose declining sun is sinking toward the western horizon in an ease and comfort which was purchased by an early life of labor and self-denial.

Mr. Horner was married June 6, 1861, to Miss Mary McPherson, by whom he has seven children, two deceased and five living. Of these survivors, Alva L. married Miss Shear and resides with his parents, assisting in the management of the estate; Lydia Roberta is the wife of Charles W. Pugh, of this township, and the mother of one child, Mabel; Elzora is also a farmer of this township and was educated in Taylor University; Ann Iva is the wife of James A.

Wilson and resides with her parents; Harry Lewis is the youngest and will enter the rank of teachers in this township, having completed a three years' course in Taylor University and is now an attendant of the Teachers' Normal Institute. He is a fine mathematician and carried off the honors at the university. Mr. and Mrs. Horner have given each of their children good common-school educations, which have been of practical value to them in their work-a-day lives and has made them the better citizens.

Mrs. Horner was born and grew up in this county, where she has many friends. She is a woman of excellent traits of character, and has been a faithful wife, who bore her part of the load with an enthusiasm that forbid failure. They are liberal-hearted and public spirited and among the most highly respected residents of the county.

GEORGE F. SLATER.

George F. Slater, trustee of Jefferson township, Indiana, is an agriculturist of more than average ability and "snap." He is the youngest of six children born to William and Mary T. (Marks) Slater, and was ushered into existence on August 20, 1864. Four of these children are living, namely: Uree A., wife of Thomas F. Scott, a farmer of this township; Amanda, wife of Levi Carter, a farmer of Delaware county, this state; John W., who is engaged in agricultural pursuits near Matthews; and George F.

William Slater, the father, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, September 12, 1826, and there learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, following it until he reached his

majority, when he turned his attention to agriculture as offering a wider scope for his energies. He was better posted on current events than the average man of his time and had received a common school education. He was of English descent and possessed the sturdy independence of that people, a characteristic that gained for our forefathers their rational liberty. He was a Republican and a strong abolitionist. His wife was a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, born November 26, 1824, and moved to Ohio with her parents in an old-fashioned emigrant wagon when she was a child of six years. In that state she met and married her husband, and in 1853, they came overland to Grant county, Indiana, the greater part of the journey being made by Mrs. Slaters on horseback. They purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land and lived in the customary log house many years, developing their land and rearing their children to lives of usefulness and honor.

George F. Slater enjoyed greater educational privileges than were accorded most farmer boys, and improved his opportunities to the utmost. Receiving his diploma from the common school with the class of '85, he entered the Central Normal at Danville, Indiana, where he received a certificate after taking the teacher's course. The following two terms he was a pedagogue in his native township and then entered the Bryant & Stratton Business College, at Indianapolis, where he received a thorough commercial training that has been of inestimable value to him in his subsequent career. Having decided to follow the life of an agriculturist he introduced into his work ideas which were practical as well as theoretical and has met with flattering success. His first land

was the original one hundred and sixty acres entered by his father, which he obtained partly by inheritance and partly by purchase, and to which he has since added until he now has two hundred and forty acres in one body in Jefferson township. This is one of the finest properties in the county, lying in the gas belt and in an excellent situation for the purpose for which he has designed it—a stock farm. He keeps only the best grade of stock, his large flock of Shropshire sheep being especially worthy of note. His improvements have all been of the best order and calculated to enhance the appearance and value of the property.

A short time after reaching his majority he joined his lot with one of Indiana's fairest daughters, Miss Cora Atkinson, their nuptials being solemnized March 24, 1887. She was born in Blackford county, October 25, 1865, and is a daughter of Addison and Harriet (McVicker) Atkinson, being one of seven children, all of whom are living, namely: Grant, a machinist of St. Louis; Cora; George, a resident of Colorado; Alonzo, who resides on the Atkinson homestead in Blackford county; Joseph, formerly a teacher resides in the same county; Harvey, a farmer of Blackford county and Keturah, who lives with her parents. Mrs. Slater was educated in her native county where she remained until young womanhood when she was united in marriage to our subject. Three children blessed this union, William A., Frank L. and Eva May. The eldest son is a student in the fifth grade at school and shows unusual ability in historical and geographical studies. Mr. and Mrs. Slater believe the school to be the bulwark of the nation and that none but the very best instructors should be employed to train the youth of the land.

Mr. Slater is a member of Lodge No. 383, Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Matthews, and both he and his wife are members of Lodge No. 447, Daughters of Rebekah. Mrs. Slater being the present treasurer, having filled all the chairs from presiding officer down. Mr. Slater has also occupied all the chairs of his lodge and is one of the trustees of the body. He is also a member of the Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics of Upland. He and wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Matthews and have done their share in the building of church edifices in this locality, having contributed towards the Methodist Episcopal church of Salem, and the United Brethren church at Matthews.

H. McDONAUGH.

H. McDonaldough is the genial representative of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Upland, Indiana, and is a self-made man in the true acceptance of the term. Left alone in the world when a child of tender age he has worked his way by industry and honesty to his present position where he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the company for which he works. He was born in New Philadelphia, Ohio, February 23, 1853, and was the younger of two children born to Enoch and Sarah McDonaldough. The elder child, Anna, is the wife of Jacob Delaughter, a farmer of Onward, Indiana. Both parents were natives of Ohio, where they engaged in tilling the soil. The mother was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church and the father was an old-line Whig in early life but later affiliated with the Republicans. They

died when our subject was a little child of seven.

The educational advantages enjoyed by Mr. McDonaldough were of limited order and he was brought up to do such work as is common to the farmer boy. He followed this life until he was twenty-six, having been given a home by relatives, but agriculture was not an employment calculated to suit his requirements as it afforded no scope for his abilities, and he began looking about for something more to his liking. The railroad which run past the farm upon which he was employed carried his thoughts to the outside world and made him long for an active life among its busy people, and when a young friend learned telegraphy it opened the way for our subject, and he at once set about mastering the mysteries of the telegraph system. He applied himself diligently to his task and soon became master of the secret, and on November 1, 1879, he was given a position as night operator on the old Pennsylvania line at Pikesville, Ohio. He was faithful in the performance of his duties and remained at night work six years. He was advanced to the position of night operator at Marion, Indiana, in 1880, and remained there until April 14, 1885, when he was placed in charge of the business of the same road at Upland. This is one of their important offices, doing a great deal of shipping, and his long service in the business has made him as conversant with the work as is the alphabet to the school boy. During the twenty-one years he has made a record of which he may justly be proud. He has never failed in taking a train order perfectly, has never had an accident to his account, and has never cost the company a cent for carelessness or non-performance of duty. This is a record

few men can boast and his faithful performance of duty is fully appreciated by the company by whom he is employed. He is of genial, kindly disposition and looks closely after the comfort of the patrons of the road and has hosts of friends who rejoice in his prosperity.

May 6, 1880, Mr. McDonaugh was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Clara L. Dora Latourette, who was born in Cass county, this state, September 28, 1855. She is a daughter of Henry and Maria (Quick) Latourette, and traces her ancestry to France. She was educated in the common school and is a woman whose lovely character has endeared her to a wide circle of friends. She has presented her husband with two bright children who promise to be a comfort to their parents in years to come. Courtney is a student in the high school of Upland and will graduate in the class of '02. Eva, the daughter, is in the eighth grade. Mr. and Mrs. McDonaugh are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which faith he was reared. He is a member of the Shider Lodge, No. 352, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Both he and his wife are members of Rebeccah Lodge, No. 342, and she has passed through all the chairs. He is a Republican and a strong supporter of McKinley. He owns a neat and comfortable residence on one of the pleasant streets of Upland, where a cordial welcome is extended their many friends.

MARCOLENIUS NEEDLER.

Marcolenius Needler resides near Matthews, Grant county, Indiana, and is a type of the progressive, prosperous farmer for

which that locality is noted. He was born in Jefferson township November 17, 1835, and is a son of James and Rebecca (Ward) Needler, old and well remembered pioneers who live in the affections of the older residents as a couple who did much to promote the advancement of civilization.

James Needler was born in Bucks county, Virginia, about the year 1802, and received but a limited education. He moved with his parents to Guernsey county, Ohio, and later, in 1834, to this county, where he entered four hundred acres of virgin land, laying the foundation of his future success. His wife, Rebecca Ward, was a native of Guernsey county and born about 1812. Her father, John Ward, was a captain in the war of 1812. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and exemplified its teachings by her every-day life. Her cheery, sunny nature did a great deal towards brightening the little log cabin they called their home, and the memory of the kind-hearted mother will always be treasured in the hearts of her children. The primeval habitation of the Needles family was constructed of round logs with puncheon floors while the doors and the table was riven from the same material. A hole was cut in the wall, with a piece of muslin pasted over it to let in the light and keep out the cold, answered for a window, while the room was heated by a huge fireplace which occupied about one-third the entire end of the building. The chimney was constructed from mud and sticks and in the fireplace hung the hook and crane upon which the housewife cooked. Here was born most of the twelve children who were added to the family. Of the six sons and six daughters who composed their family, seven are now alive, viz.: George, a

farmer of this township; John, a resident of Hartford City; Marcolenius, our subject; Joseph, a farmer of Jefferson township; Elizabeth, wife of Riley Simons, also a farmer of the township; Rebecca, wife of Isaiah Dawson; and William, the youngest of the family, who resides in Kansas. Economy and industry enabled them to add to their property until he was possessed of seven hundred and twenty acres of land, all in Jefferson township. He was a Democrat of the Jackson type. He died in 1886, some fifteen years after his wife.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch grew to man's estate amid the scenes we have described, and received his education in the old log school-house. He was wedded to agricultural pursuits as was his parents before him, and did a great deal towards the development of the county. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-one and then began for himself. September 10, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Secrist, who has been a valuable helpmate and adviser. They began their wedded life on the one hundred and twenty acres which is still their home and is one of the model farms of Grant county. They set up house-keeping in the little log cabin and the stable was also of logs, while the forest trees stood so thickly around their dwelling that Mrs. Needler used to fear that they would fall on the little house and crush it. This early life was not without its privations and suffering, but like the fire which refines the gold, it brought out all the resources that would otherwise have lain dormant and furnished us with a hardy, wholesome people who are capable of sharing the graver responsibilities of life and are a credit to their surroundings. It has been more than thirty-

five years since Mr. and Mrs. Needler began life's journey together, and they have never been found wanting when public interest called. Thrifty and energetic in their personal affairs they brought the same quality to bear on whatever they undertook and the zeal they exhibited exerted a commendable influence over the entire community. As their marriage has been without issue, they have opened their home and their hearts to two children and gave them the affection which had been denied a natural outlet. The elder was formerly Miss Carrie Smiley, now Mrs. Oliver Reasener, of Upland. She was educated in the public schools and enjoyed every advantage which they could have given a daughter. The second child is Charles H. Nickerson, who is now in his eleventh year and is given the love of a son. He is a bright, studious boy who gives promise of making a place for himself in the business world, for which the example in his home life will prepare him. Mr. Needler is a Democrat but is not a man to whom the emoluments of office have any attraction. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Cumberland, Indiana, and are universally respected and esteemed. Their genial natures assure them welcome in any gathering while their benevolent dispositions have caused them to be regarded as public benefactors.

Mrs. M. Needler was born in Jefferson township, Grant county, Indiana, May 31, 1844, and is one of seven children born to Abraham and Mary (Fishel) Secrist. Three are living, namely: William Kile, a resident of this township; Mary E., wife of Mr. Needler; and Sarah, who married Joseph Reasener, a carpenter and joiner and a prosperous resident of Pasadena, California.

Abraham Secrist was born in Virginia, in 1811, and as did many young men of his day, came to this state and entered government land. He was of Scotch extraction and from that race, no doubt, comes his sterling character and stanch integrity. He died in this township in 1875. His wife, Mary Fishel, was born about the year 1817 and died at the age of sixty-nine years. She was of German stock, her father being a man of superior attainment and a graduate from the schools of the mother country. Both parents united with the Methodist Episcopal church in the later life. Mrs. Needler attended the same school as did her husband, made of logs on the same plan as the houses. She recalls the desk upon which the boys and girls laboriously traced their writing lesson with the old goose-quill pen which was made and repaired by the master. The desk itself was a wide board which rested upon wooden pins implanted in the walls of the house. She secured a good education for those days and became a successful teacher in Madison county, this state, but soon gave up the profession of teaching to become the wife of our subject.

PROF. JAY DEE BRUNNER.

Prof. Jay Dee Brunner, president of the business college of Marion, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Stratford, Canada, October 5, 1861, and is the fourth of fifteen children that blessed the marriage of Jacob and Dora (Voelker) Brunner, who were born in Germany.

Jacob Brunner was a child when taken to Canada by his parents and was reared on a

farm. In 1872 he went to Iowa and settled in Floyd county, near Charles City where he now owns several large farms, all gained through his personal exertions and good management. In politics he always was a Republican and still votes the Republican ticket at the age of seventy-three years. Mrs. Dora (Voelker) Brunner was but eight years old when taken to Canada by her parents, and is still living at the age of sixty-five years, and her fifteen children likewise all survive, the youngest being seventeen years old.

Jay Dee Brunner, was ten years of age when the family settled in Iowa, and he was there reared on the home farm, was educated in the common schools and at the high school in Marble Rock, also at the Davenport Business College, Davenport, Iowa, where he graduated in August, 1884. He took a post-graduate course in penmanship at Cedar Rapids Business College, from which he graduated in 1886. He then went to Doane College in Crete, Nebraska, for a literary course, finishing in 1889 and then taught short-hand and commercial branches in the business college at Lincoln, Nebraska, for five years, and in 1893 came to Marion, Indiana, and established his present business college, which is now in a most flourishing condition and in facilities the equal of any in the state of Indiana. He employs four teachers and assists in the commercial law and business departments, while his wife supervises short-hand, typewriting, etc., and the institution has an attendance of about one hundred and forty pupils from Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana.

Prof. Jay Dee Brunner married at Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1891, Miss Florence

Baker, and this union has been graced with one child, Genevra, now seven years old.

In politics Mr. Brunner is a Republican, and when he had the time to spare was very active in his support of the party, and when young was a delegate to several Republican county conventions. Mr. Brunner is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, and in this order, also, he has used his best exertions to promote harmony and unity of action and to otherwise advance and increase the usefulness of the brotherhood.

At the early age of thirteen years, Prof. Brunner united with the Baptist church, has since been steadfast to this profession of the faith, and conscientious in following its precepts and teachings. He has held all the church offices, and has served as superintendent of the Sunday-school for many years and been assiduous to a marked degree in inculcating in the minds of the young people under his charge the sublime lessons depicted in the life of the meek and lowly Master, as well as the great system of morality and wisdom displayed in every passage of the Gospel and in the Books of the Prophets. Mrs. Brunner is also a devoted member of the Baptist church, has been a superior Sunday-school teacher and a sweet singer of the Gospel, and has done her full share of church work. Socially the family stands very high, having so lived that respect and esteem have come to them unsought.

DAVID C. LUCAS.

David C. Lucas, an old and highly respected citizen of Jonesboro, is by birth a native of the Buckeye state, was born near Hillsboro March 29, 1827, a son of Elijah and Matilda Lucas, and is one of seven children.

Elijah Lucas was a prominent and well-to-do farmer of Ohio, but with the prospects of bettering his condition he equipped a wagon with all necessary articles for traveling and with a four-horse team to propel them started westward. Many were the experiences they had, and some of them not pleasant ones either, though in after years they enjoyed telling their children and grandchildren how by night they would sit by the camp fires, the mother preparing their meals over the fire. They reached Grant county in October, 1835, and being well pleased with the prospects offered them entered a one-hundred-and-sixty-acre farm in Union (now Fairmount) township, where A. Newton Lucas now lives. Upon this farm they built a log house consisting of but one room, 18x20, but it was home, and many happy days were spent in this one room, which served them as parlor, bedroom, dining-room and kitchen combined. The material used in the construction of this house was cut from the timber which was abundant on this farm, it looking more like a forest than a farm, but with continued labor Mr. Lucas carved from this forest a pleasant home and which is now a farm under a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Lucas was also a brickmason, which trade he followed along with general farming, making the bricks to build the Friends church on Bock creek, not only making the bricks but also built the church. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and lived to the advanced age of seventy-four years, his wife passing away in her fifty-fifth year. He was popular among his many friends and for a number of years served as justice of the peace.

David C. Lucas was but eight years of



SARAH LUCAS.



DAVID C. LUCAS.

age when he came with his parents from Ohio to Grant county, Indiana, where he remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-three years of age; during these years he attended school during the winter and assisted his father on the farm, where there was indeed plenty to be done, and the father found in him a willing helper and valuable assistant, but wanting to attain something for himself he went still further west and rented land in Kendall county, near Oswego, Illinois; while living here he wooed and won Miss Sarah Burr, who was born in Canada September 27, 1832, and who, when but six months old, was brought to America, locating in New York, remaining there until she had reached the twelfth year of her age, and was brought to Oswego, where she lived until married.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucas have had born to them eight children, named in the order of birth as follows: Scott, who died in 1895; Ella, now the wife of Elias Hamilton, residing near Muncie, Indiana; Kate, who died when just budding into young womanhood, at the age of fourteen; Nora was also called away when but a child of nine years of age; Freeland A., who lives in Jonesboro; Frank, still under the parental roof; Carrie, who lived to be but five years old; and the last born, Burr D., who is also at home with his parents. Mr. Lucas, with his family, lived in Illinois from 1850 to 1857, when they removed to Mill township, and bought the old homestead where Mr. Lucas was reared to manhood; with this return to the old familiar haunts of his childhood it afforded many an interesting evening for the children around his knee being entertained with what their father did when he was "a little boy." After remaining on the

old farm three years he thought to give the children better advantages for school; purchased twenty-four acres of land joining Jonesboro and remained there until 1867, when he moved to Jonesboro, where we now find him. For the past twenty years he has been successfully conducting a meat market.

When the opportunity of serving his country afforded itself Mr. Lucas enlisted in 1864 in Company B, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He with his company went from Louisville, Kentucky, and became engaged in their first battle at Nashville, Tennessee. They then followed General Hood to Decatur, Alabama, then back to Chattanooga and was again engaged in a battle at Nashville, after which they went by boat to Parkersburg and on to Washington, from which point they marched to Alexandria, where they again took boats to the mouth of Cape Fear river and on up to Wilmington, North Carolina, from which point they again took up their march, going first to Richmond, Virginia, then on to Alexandria, thence to Washington, D. C., where they participated in the grand review. He had varied experiences during his enlistment and saw much of the hardships which was endured by "the boys in blue," and seldom allows an opportunity to pass where he may recite some of his army stories. He is an honored member of Magnolia Post, G. A. R., also has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1861. Mrs. Lucas is a devoted and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which she is an active worker.

Politically, Mr. Lucas is a staunch Republican and a faithful supporter to the cause for which he suffered many privations. He has served on the town council in Jones-

boro, in which body he rendered valuable assistance.

Mr. Lucas is numbered among the old and highly respected citizens of Jonesboro and has justly earned the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

Dennis F. Lucas is a son of John and Susannah (Comer) Lucas, who were respectively born September 18, 1797, and July 12, 1806. Dennis F. gives some valuable additional genealogical information touching the Lucas family, which is here incorporated in this sketch.

Dennis F. Lucas was born February 15, 1830, and his wife, Elizabeth, was born July 15, 1831. Their children were born as follows: Augustus N., August 23, 1851; Benjamin F., July 4, 1852, died July 2, 1886; Mary E., January 26, 1854, died July 2, 1858; John W., born June 19, 1855; Charles F., January 29, 1857; Sarah E., May 31, 1858; Birch E., December 4, 1859; Cassius H., December 26, 1860, died February 9, 1861; Emma J., born December 2, 1861, died December 20, 1861; Elmer E., born September 3, 1863, died April 27, 1888; Frank H., born September 20, 1864; James O., born January 17, 1867, died August 10, 1888; Carrie A., born August 19, 1868; Mollie B., born July 11, 1872, died April 3, 1895; and Maggie J., born January 14, 1874.

JOSHUA STRANGE.

Joshua Strange is a conspicuous citizen of Grant county, Indiana, as he has been prominently before the public in commercial, social, agricultural and political affairs. He has had a rich and varied experience in busi-

ness, such as is attainable by few men, and his success and extreme popularity is no doubt owing to his practical common sense and good judgment. Thoroughly democratic and unostentatious in his manner, readily approachable and courteous to all, Mr. Strange is popular alike in the general community and in commercial circles. He is endowed with vigorous intellectual powers and fully appreciates the labors and responsibilities imposed upon him, meeting them with a zeal and earnestness which gives promise of a career of usefulness and honor creditable alike to himself and his county.

Joshua Strange was born November 18, 1844, and is a native of Grant county. His parents, George and Lydia (Duckwall) Strange, were among the old pioneer settlers in this community and are classed as her most worthy citizens. The family were originally from England, but the grandfather, Absolom Strange, was born in Kentucky, in 1797. He moved to Ohio in the early part of the century and died there in 1873. His wife was Margaret Tedrick, a native of Randolph county, Virginia, where she was born in 1801. She departed this life in 1845. Four of the eight children born to them are living at this time.

George Strange, the father, was born in Ohio November 12, 1819, and was the eldest of the family. A more extended review will be found on another page. He was educated in the primitive schools and from an industrious youth grew into a man of prompt action and shrewd business ability. He married Miss Lydia Duckwall February 13, 1840, and five of their children are residing near them. Margaret, widow of George Roush, lives with her parents; Joshua, the subject of this article; Catherine, wife of

Isaiah Wall; John, a prominent lawyer of Marion; and James B., a prosperous farmer of this township, completes the list. The mother was born September 18, 1819, in Highland county, Ohio, and is a daughter of George Frederick and Catherine (Ellis) Duckwall. Habits of industry and frugality were instilled in the minds of their children by example and precept and they grew up a credit to the parents who are highly esteemed prosperous agriculturists of this township. His education was obtained in the common schools, but it was of a primitive character, and so eager was Joshua Strange for knowledge that he seized every book he could get hold of and studied by the light from the blazing log-fire as well as lamp light that precious time might not be lost. Later a more comprehensive course of study or reading was taken up and the naturally strong mind was made the store-house of a varied and useful knowledge which has placed him among the most thoroughly posted and well-read men of the day. Thirty-six days attendance at the Marion Academy constituted all the advantages he received in higher schooling, but he was so far along with his studies that he was granted an eighteen months' certificate and this was followed by one for twenty-four months. He was eminently fitted for the duties of teaching and was one of the most efficient in his township, where he was employed during many of his earlier years. His life has been an unusually active one, his energies directed by a shrewd judgment that has made him peculiarly successful in all his undertakings. A man of ripe experience, exceptional capacity, and a thorough knowledge of business, his private interests have grown under his hand until today he is a rich man. He has no one but

himself to thank for the success for which he laid the foundation in early life when digging out an education by the firelight. He saved his wages earned at teaching and at the age of twenty-one this was his sole capital. He married Miss Eunice Leonard on March 1, 1866, and began their home-making in a little log cabin situated on eighty acres of land in section 11 of this township. Five sons and one daughter blessed their union, two of whom have crossed the river into the eternal morning of life. Fully appreciating the advantage of school training they have given their children every opportunity in this direction. William, the eldest, finished the common school and took up the work of an agriculturist in this township and has proven himself not only successful but practical as well. Alta passed the first examination in the township, and received her diploma. She matriculated in Fairmount Academy and Marion Normal and received a teacher's certificate, but was married about this time to W. C. Roush, a graduate from Lebanon, who is a prominent druggist and pharmacist of Anderson, Indiana. Mrs. Alta (Strange) Roush, it is sad to relate, however, was called away November 18, 1900, leaving one son, Paul, aged five years. Leonard passed through the common school, Fairmount and Marion Normal, and graduated from the Dental College at Indianapolis in 1897. He married and located in Marion where he is building up a large and lucrative practice among the best class of patrons. Ernest, the youngest of the family graduated from the common school at the age of twelve, the youngest graduate in the county. Graduating from Anderson, Indiana, at the age of eighteen he spent one year at the State University at Bloomington. Mrs.

Strange was born in this county, August 3, 1845, and is a daughter of George W. and Hannah (Dwiggins) Leonard. There were seven children in the family, and one of her brothers was a well-known educator. Her father was from North Carolina and her mother from Ohio, to which state her father had moved in early life and where he met and married his wife.

In 1836 they moved to this state and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in Grant county, under Martin Van Buren. Their first home was made from rough logs, amid the dense trees, and was 14x16 in dimension. Their next residence was an improvement on this, in that it was built from hewn logs and afforded more room. Mr. Leonard was a Republican in politics, and both he and his wife had been members of the Society of Friends before their union.

Joshua Strange and his young wife began their wedded life on eighty acres of land in section 11, their abode being similar to those occupied by their neighbors—a log cabin—where they remained two years. This property was then sold and one hundred and sixty purchased in section 15, upon which they resided from 1869 until 1884, when they erected their present home in section 10. It is a grand and imposing brick structure of modern architecture and a model of convenience and beauty. It was designed entirely by Mr. Strange and built under his supervision, showing a talent that would insure him success if he chose to enter the field of architecture. His home is furnished with taste and is one of the most attractive spots in the county. It contains a few relics which have been picked up by him in various parts of the county, many of them of historic merit. Among other things may be men-

tioned a pipe which he secured from the Sioux Indians at Chamberlain, South Dakota; a cedar cane from the island in the Missouri river, near the same city, where it was proposed to select a national park; a branch of the historic elm tree in which the Indian crouched when he shot down General Harrison's officers from the side of the latter at Fort Meigs; from the Indian mounds on his farm he has taken several bones which probably at an early day helped to form the frame work of some stalwart Indian chief. He has teeth, tarsal, maxillary bones and two patellas.

Mr. Strange has not accumulated his money by miserly methods as he has been a liberal man, spending freely of his means and believing nothing too good if it made him or his family and friends happier by its possession. If his family desired an article he bought it just as he would purchase for himself a nice horse or cow, and indeed his herd of short-horns are beauties well calculated to inspire enthusiasm in the heart of a connoisseur. He began breeding this stock in 1878 and his stock-yard contains some choice animals of superior merit. In 1889 he introduced Shropshire sheep on his farm and has been quite successful in raising them, having a flock of over eighty that are registered or eligible to registration.

Mr. Strange is a member of both the American Short Horn Association and the Shropshire Association, and can furnish the pedigree of his stock.

For twenty-five years Mr. Strange was engaged in sawing hard wood in Grant county, at his home, and in 1895 he started mercantile lumbering in Van Buren township, continuing it until 1898 when he disposed of the business. When the pioneer

took down his flint to ignite the tow with which the fire was started in the great fireplace, it did not occur to him that by drilling a hole into the earth he would find a substance that would burn more readily and furnish as great heat and a much better light than any he could obtain. The gas wells of the state were discovered by a later generation, and even they have not realized the possibilities which lie before them. Mr. Strange was first interested in the subject about 1890, gave to it a close analytical attention, studying the question in detail, and became convinced that oil was to be had on his farm for the digging. He could have leased this land to capitalists at a good figure but preferred to develop it for himself. His first find was in 1895 when two wells were sunk and oil struck. He has five gas wells at present with a quarter interest in a sixth, and from these wells supplies light and heat to the villages of Van Buren, Arcana, and Landessville. He has a plant at each place and pipes gas about twenty miles in two-inch mains. His gas wells also yield oil and he is at present erecting a plant, or power with which he can work all his wells. The crude oil comes in a steady stream, one well being 1014 feet deep with an output of twenty-five barrels daily, the other wells averaging equally well. The oil is pumped from the farm to the station eight miles distant. There a "donkey pump" is used to place it in two-hundred-and-fiftybarrel tanks in which it is shipped direct to Lima, Ohio. During 1898 and '99 he separated four thousand barrels of oil from gas, using a separator of his own invention, the gas being carried into the mains for lighting and heating purposes, and the oil passing directly into the tanks. This industry is as yet in its infancy in In-

diana, and it bids fair to raise the price of land in the oil belt to fabulous prices before the supply is exhausted.

Mr. Strange has been wonderfully active along several lines and is well-known in the political arena where he has figured prominently. He had been a Democrat until 1890, when he was one of the organizers of the People's party in the county, state and also of the nation. He was one of the committee selected by the state to formulate the platform of this party. In February he was a delegate to the consolidated conference of labor, held at St. Louis. Two years later he was a delegate to Omaha and assisted in nominating the national ticket. He was chairman of the Indiana State Central Committee, and author of the initiative and referendum resolution which was submitted and embodied in the national platform. He was a delegate to the national convention held in St. Louis in 1896, when Bryan and Watson were nominated by the Populist party after a bitter fight, and at this convention was selected as member of the National committee and served four years. He is a deliberate, careful, fairminded and resolute man, whose oratorical and literary ability have brought him before the people as a speaker, and he has been fearless in his utterance of the truth, as seen from his standpoint, and unremitting in his efforts to establish conditions that would advance the masses. In 1888 he was nominated by the Democratic party by acclamation and without solicitation, as candidate for representative of his county, and two years later he was the nominee of the Populist party for the same office, when the Democrats again placed him upon their ticket, making no other nomination. In 1892 the congressional conven-

tion of the Populist party was unanimous in making him their candidate for congress, and in 1896 he was chairman of the convention, and it was the wish of that body to again place him in nomination, but he declined. He was chairman of the central committee from the Eleventh district, acting also as treasurer from 1890 to 1894, and has also served in the capacity of secretary.

During the farmers' organization in 1890 his services were in constant demand as a speaker, his experience in agriculture giving his ideas a practical value which is lacking in many, so-called, authorities on these subjects. His objections to monopolists and trusts are well founded and he has been active in counteracting their influence wherever possible. The Grange has been one of the most successful means to this end, and Mr. Strange was among the first agitators of the movement in Indiana. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Alliance of Monroe township in 1890, a body which accomplished great good for the farmer during the several years of its existence. He has several times been a representative to the state board of agriculture from the Grant County Agricultural Association, of which he is president and director, having held these positions many years. He was chairman of the farmers' county institute several years and was also one of the workers in the state institute, having been chosen by the superintendent of the state institute of the state of Indiana. He was offered full time as institute worker during the institute year as his ability in this line made his services valuable, but his private business was such that he was compelled to decline the offer. He has been chosen at different times to look after

the agricultural interests during the legislative session, and was one of a committee of three who were successful in having a live stock sanitary commission created by that august body in 1889, the committee representing the Live Stock Association. He has been selected as judge of live stock in county, district and state fairs where his knowledge of cattle, sheep and hogs has been clearly demonstrated.

Realizing the value to the farmer of an insurance company conducted by officers of their own ranks, Mr. Strange assisted in organizing the Farmers Mutual Insurance Union, of which he is secretary, and in 1890 helped organize the Grant County Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, of which he was secretary for years. He was state representative to the National Insurance Association held in Chicago in 1899, acting as secretary pro tem. He is vice-president from Indiana of the National Association of 1900. He held a commission from Governor Matthews in 1895 as delegate to the National Farmers' Congress held at Atlanta, Georgia, and was honored by the same appointment by Governor Mount. Socially he is a member of Van Buren Lodge, No. 633, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Van Buren. Both he and his wife are members of the Disciple's church to which they give liberal support. They have also aided in the building fund of five other churches in the community, believing in the spread of religion, no matter what the creed. They advocate advanced education and believe in employing the best instructors to be obtained, as that is the only way the public school system can be kept at the proper standard of excellence.

A. GRANT HAM.

A. Grant Ham, Marion, an ex-soldier of the Spanish war, was born in Madison county, Indiana, January 20, 1864. His father, William J. Ham, was reared on a plantation in Rockingham county, Virginia, came to Indiana and married Sarah E. Riggs, daughter of Alfred and Mary Riggs. The former a native of Ohio and the latter was born in Marion county, Indiana, on site now occupied by the city of Indianapolis and subsequently lived on a farm in Madison county. Mr. Ham served as a volunteer soldier in the Civil war, was wounded in the engagement at Mill Springs and now resides in the National Soldiers' Home at Marion.

A. Grant Ham resided at home until nineteen years of age when he became a railroad employe and served the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company as fireman on a run between Nickerson and Dodge City, Kansas, until the great railroad strike inaugurated by the American Railway Union in which he took part and on account of which he was blacklisted and consequently barred from farther service in his chosen line of work.

In 1898 he enlisted and was mustered into service as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and was attached to Hospital corps doing duty at Matanzas, Cuba, until discharged at Savannah, Georgia, at the close of the war. He then engaged in the grocery trade at Marion, but his stock was destroyed by fire in 1900, when he devoted his attention to the care of his invalid mother who required constant care, until her death December 23, 1900.

Mr. Ham has taken an active part in poli-

tics and is counted as a worker in the ranks of the Republican party. While in Kansas he was closely associated with Senator Kirkpatrick and other candidates, and at Marion has done valuable service for the party.

VICTOR R. ROEHM.

Victor R. Roehm, manager of the Marion branch of the L. Hester Brewing Company is one of a family of eleven children born unto George H. and Catherine (Muller) Roehm. George H. Roehm was born in Germany in June, 1836, and came to the United States with his father when fourteen years of age. He is a mechanic and resides at Dayton, Ohio, where he conducts a business of his own.

Victor R. Roehm was born in Dayton, October 14, 1864. He was graduated from the common schools and supplemented this education by taking a full course at the Miami Commercial College of Dayton. At the age of eighteen years he embarked in the coal business and met with fair success until 1885 when, on account of natural gas taking the place of coal as fuel, he closed up his business. He then accepted a position with C. White & Son Lumber Company. In 1889 became assistant secretary of the Dayton Ice Manufacturing and Cold Storage Company. In 1890 he resigned his position and accepted the more lucrative one of general manager for the Crystal Ice and Cold Storage Company of Columbus, Ohio, and superintended their extensive business with marked success for seven years. In 1897 he accepted his present situation, as successor to J. S. Corbett and Thomas Maheffey, and under

Mr. Roehm's management there has been a large increase in the business.

Mr. Roehm was married in April, 1883, to Miss Annetta Shieble. Her father, Frank Shieble, conducted a large insurance business at Dayton, where his death occurred in 1890.

Victor R. Roehm and wife are the parents of five children; living: Marguerite E., Estella E., Robert, Louis, and Victor. The last two named being twins. One child died in infancy. Mr. Roehm is a member of Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men, and in politics is an independent.

JOHN W. BOND.

Conspicuous among those who have been instrumental in bringing Grant county up to its present high plane, is John W. Bond. He now lives in easy retirement a short distance north of Marion city, where he has erected a handsome brick residence, and is passing the closing years of a busy life in the enjoyment of a hard-earned competence. He was born in Wayne county, Indiana, September 28, 1838; his parents being Milton and Sarah (Cook) Bond. His grandfather was Silas Bond, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and who became one of Wayne county's earliest settlers. The Bond family have, for nearly half a century, been conspicuous in the affairs of Grant county.

In 1835 several members of the Society of Friends, prominent among whom were Benjamin and Moses Bond, Samuel Woolmer, James Hix, Samuel McNeery and Edmond Gaines, came from Green county, Ohio, and settled in Grant county, Indiana, the Bonds locating three miles north of Marion in Washington township.

John W. was one of two sons, one of whom—William—sacrificed his life in the cause of his country, dying in a rebel prison after his capture during the memorable siege of Vicksburg.

When but two years of age John W. was taken by his parents to Jefferson township, Huntington county, Indiana, where he was retained until his eighth year, when he went to live with his grandparents in Wayne county. He remained a member of his grandfather's family until the age of fourteen, when he returned to make his home with his father, with whom he remained until attaining his twentieth year.

He attended the common schools in both Wayne and Huntington counties, acquiring the fundamental principles of an education. When but twenty years of age, he sought and won the hand of Miss Ellen Morrow, although his cash capital, after securing his marriage license, was but fifty cents.

Nothing daunted by the struggle and effort that faced him, he began the actual and real duties of life by renting a small farm, which he continued to operate for six years. Those were the most trying years of his life, as the necessities of a young family were such as to demand, upon the part of himself and wife, the persistent exercise of those traits which heretofore somewhat dormant, were now given ample opportunity for their fullest development. No less credit is due the wife for the share she displayed in those years, than should be accorded himself. In every emergency, the duties that devolved upon her were promptly and faithfully met, her wise counsel and companionship being ever a means to the strengthening and encouragement of her husband.

Having made some progress, he bought

his sister's interest in the old homestead of eighty acres, to which he devoted his attention until the demands of health compelled a change, and in 1880 he became a citizen of Grant county.

For the subsequent five years he resided in Marion, and after making several real estate transactions he secured a desirable tract in Washington township, which became his home for the next nine years. Leaving that, he erected his present residence, devoting his attention to the small farm in connection, and the supervision of two farms, of two hundred acres, in Huntington county.

The Bond family are five children, to-wit: Sylvester; Mary, who is the wife of Wilson Myers; Alice, wife of Barney Bogue; Florence, who resides with her parents; and Malinda, widow of Burton Bradford.

While never offensively enthusiastic in politics, Mr. Bond is a stanch and consistent adherent of that party of which Lincoln, Grant and Sherman were conspicuous leaders. He and companion are devoted members of the Society of Friends, endeavoring to so live that their existence in the world to come will be doubly assured, if the life in this is a criterion as to what will be in the hereafter.

Unassuming in demeanor and in living, Mr. Bond, by the exercise of those traits that distinguish the well-bred gentleman—affability and good nature—has won for himself a host of warm friends.

WILLIAM BROOKS.

William Brooks, a retired farmer residing in Swayzee, Grant county, Indiana, is a son of Eli and Sarah (Lore) Brooks, and

was born in Franklin county, Indiana, June 14, 1833, where he attended the old-fashioned subscription schools until fourteen years of age. His life employment has been that of a farmer, a vocation he entered when immediately after quitting his studies. In 1865 he enlisted in Company I, Thirty-eighth I. V. I., and was assigned to a reserve corps at Chattanooga, Tennessee; served until honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Indiana, July 3, 1865, but had been mustered out a month previously at Louisville, Kentucky. A very unusual proceeding, as a soldier is first discharged and his services frequently availed of until he is mustered out that last act of all, as far as his service is concerned.

The first marriage of Mr. Brooks took place August 12, 1855, when he wedded Miss Mary Parker, daughter of Daniel and Delilah (James) Parker. Mr. Brooks next married Mary Ewell, daughter of John and Matilda (Lee) Ewell. The second Mrs. Brooks, however, had previously been married to Peter McDonald in May, 1863, to whom she bore one child, Rhoda who died in 1883—Mr. McDonald having died in 1876. The second husband of Mrs. Mary (Ewell) Brooks was William Taylor who died in the spring of 1883, and her third marriage took place to Mr. Brooks April 22, 1884.

The maternal grandfather of William Brooks was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and from his native state of Virginia went to Kentucky, where his son Eli died, before his son William, the subject of this sketch, was born. The widow of Eli next married a Mr. Bennett, and with him went to the state of Ohio, from which state they came with a colony of five families and were the first to settle on the west side of White-

water in Franklin county, Indiana. There Eli Brooks died on the land he had entered, and there his son William, the subject of this sketch, was born.

The children born to Eli and Sarah Brooks were thirteen in number, viz.: Jeremiah, Mary, Mahlon, Aaron, Rebecca, deceased; Martha, deceased; Charlotte, William, Lucinda and George. The others died in infancy.

The parents of the present Mrs. William Brooks were natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively; on coming to Indiana they first located in Delaware county, where the father died, the mother afterward removed to Jay county, and in Camden, that county she passed away. They had ten children, namely: Miranda, now Mrs. Ellis; Josephus; Nancy J., deceased; Thomas; Vina, now Mrs. White; Elcinda, now Mrs. Depue; Mary, now Mrs. Brooks; Eveline, wife of Mr. Berry Coppersmith; Verette, now Mrs. Williams; and Anna, now Mrs. Dangerfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have adopted as their own a little girl named May Blessing. The mother of this little girl was first married to Elisha Matchett, to whom she bore three children, two of whom died in infancy, but the third, Daniel Matchett, is still living; Elisah Matchett, the father of these three, having died, his widow married William Blessing, and by him became the mother of four children, viz.: Lillie, Florence, Frank and May, the last named of whom was born March 17, 1890, and is now making her home with Mr. and Mrs. Brooks who are rearing her with the most tender care and will leave to her their estate.

William Brooks has been a successful agriculturist, and has realized a competency

on which he lives in comfortable retirement, and in the enjoyment of the esteem of his friends and neighbors. He has always been a useful citizen, and has aided every project designed for the public good. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and in politics is a Republican.

CHAUNCEY R. F. BERRY.

Chauncey R. F. Berry, formerly editor and proprietor of the Swayzee Press, one of the most ably edited independent weekly publications of Grant county, Indiana, was born in Terre Haute, this state, June 27, 1867, and is a son of John H. and Savilla M. (Johnson) Berry, the former of whom was a native of Syracuse, New York, and on removing to Terre Haute, Indiana, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth I. V. I., served three years and was promoted to be corporal. He died in Bay City, Michigan, in 1870.

Chauncey R. F. Berry, at the age of seven years, was consigned to the care of the Orphans' Home at Xenia, Ohio, where he was educated and detained until fifteen years old, when he went to Weston, Ohio, to learn the printer's trade of E. D. Moffett, now an attorney at Hartford City, Indiana. At the age of twenty years, Mr. Berry, in partnership with Edward Pugh, purchased a printing office at Pemberville, Wood county, Ohio, but one year later Mr. Berry bought out Mr. Pugh's interest, then ran it another year on his sole account, after which he sold the entire establishment to George Speck, the present editor of the Wood County Index. Mr. Berry next went to Cleveland,

Ohio, where he worked as a journeyman eighteen months, and then went to Continental, Putnam county, Ohio, and bought out the Continental Enterprise, which he edited and published for three years. His next enterprise was the establishment of the Brinkhaven Leader, at Brinkhaven, Knox county, Ohio, and this journal he successfully conducted for three years, and then sold the concern to three men. Finally, on April 27, 1896, Mr. Berry came to Swayzee, Grant county, Indiana, and established the Swayzee Press, of which he made a success from the start. This newspaper has a circulation of five hundred copies weekly, is newsy and spicy, up-to-date in local events, is abreast of the world at large and its editorial columns were a credit to the editor and the party he represented. The Press is also equipped with a well appointed job office from which is turned out a great deal of work that will compare favorably with that of many metropolitan offices. Mr. Berry, however, has recently disposed of the entire plant.

Chauncey R. F. Berry was united in marriage in April, 1892, with Miss Lulu Sewell, daughter of David and Rebecca (Green) Sewell.

Fraternally, Mr. Berry is a member of Swayzee Lodge, No. 625, I. O. O. F., he is likewise a member of Swayzee Lodge, No. 451, K. of P., of which he was the first chancellor commander and was the first man to go through all the chairs and a member of the grand lodge. He is in addition, a member of Swayzee Camp, No. 5447, Modern Woodmen of America, and is the present venerable consul; moreover, Mr. Berry is a member of the Kedarkan Temple, No. 66, and of the auxiliary branch of the I. O. O. F., the Rebekahs.

In politics Mr. Berry is a Democrat, and in 1899 was elected clerk of Swayzee and was re-elected in 1900—a very emphatic proof that he carries the confidence of his party and of the general public and that he is fully competent for the discharge of any duties entrusted to his care.

SAMUEL P. BRUNDIGE, M. D.

The subject of this biography is a native of Pickaway county, Ohio, where he first saw the light of day on the 9th of February, 1838. His early years were spent on the home farm where he became inured to the toil and fatigue of the husbandman. This was interspersed with periodical attendance to the district school, as farming interests permitted. But his desire was for higher education and an opportunity to make his mark in professional life. The first was readily gratified by a thorough course in Otterbein University, at Westerville, Ohio. But it was not until 1872, when he was graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, that his hopes for professional honors seemed in a fair way to be gratified. The intervention of the Civil war, in which he bore a prominent and conspicuous part, delayed his medical studies for some years. After leaving Otterbein University he taught school—principally in Ohio, though in Illinois for about ten years. He was thus employed when, on the 16th of August, 1862, he responded to the call of his country, and enrolled his name as a member of Company K of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. From that day until

the end of the war he was ever to be found at his post of duty, except as disability from hard service rendered his temporary absence a necessity. He was promoted for faithful and efficient services, together with his recognized executive and clerical ability, to the rank of orderly sergeant. Every ex-soldier will recognize this as the most responsible position in a company, not excepting the commissioned officers, from which it is but one step removed. The last year of the war—that year which was fraught with so many thrilling experiences, so much hard and continuous service, the year which cost the Union armies more men and treasure than the preceeding three years—was spent at the front as orderly sergeant of his company.

The first military service of Mr. Brundige was with the Army of the West. There he shared in the triumphs and failures of that noble army in some of the most hotly contested fields of the nineteenth century. Of these we will mention the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Grand Gulf, Vicksburg, capture of Mobile, April 9, 1865, etc., twelve in all, not to mention innumerable skirmishes and battles of then lesser importance, but which would now be rated as "grand military achievements." It is difficult to convince the survivors of Santiago that more men were slaughtered on the skirmish line at Gettysburg than were lost in the whole Spanish-American war, yet such is a historical fact. But this is no reflection upon the bravery and sagacity of modern soldiers, but a compliment, rather, to the bravery and military genius of the opponents of the Union armies during the great Civil war. They, too, were "Americans."

Though occasionally detached for special services, the regiment of which our subject was a member was usually to be found as a very distinguished part of General Osterhaus' Division of Thirteenth A. C., the chief commander being that great military genius, the lamented General W. T. Sherman. Here as elsewhere they took part in the stirring events of the times. The record of the Thirteenth Corps under General Osterhaus and John A. McLernand is an open book with which every studious school boy is familiar, and if he chances to be a boy imbued with the spirit of American patriotism he finds much in this history to stimulate him to noble achievements.

But the maneuvers around Vicksburg and the Red River campaign are of the most thrilling interest. In the former the soldiers were prostrated with the terrible heat of mid-summer in that semi-tropical clime. The enemy and death within speaking distance in front, the boiling sun overhead, and disgrace and humiliation in the rear. It required the nerve and fortitude of American soldiers to withstand the terrible ordeal and choose the honorable course, stimulated, as they were, by the constant presence of the greatest chieftain of modern times or any times, General U. S. Grant. They held their posts until carried away by heat prostrations, or the kindly services of a Rebel bullet or bomb-shell. But thousands were prostrated with disease which has hurried them to premature graves. Forty-seven days in May, June and early July was sufficient to try the souls of men. The regiment lost heavily, both by bullets and disease, as they did also on the disastrous Red River campaign. But once in his long career as a soldier did our subject have the satisfaction

of witnessing a battle without being a participant in it. This was at Yellow Bayou, when the Sixteenth Army Corps under command of General A. J. Smith engaged about an equal number of Rebels in a hard-fought battle. From an exalted perch in an accommodating tree Sergeant Brundige watched the proceedings with unbounded interest. He says it was a thrilling scene. Though he shudders at the thought of the great courage and sacrifice of human life, he then recognized it as one of the necessities of warfare.

From data carefully prepared by members of the regiment it is estimated that the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry traveled sixteen thousand miles during their three years' service, and participated in more than fifty battles and skirmishes. But very few officers who went out with it were permitted to return, and as they fell here and there along the line of duty their places were filled by promotions from the ranks. The losses from disease and bullets were something terrible, yet the ranks were kept fairly well filled by recruits who were sent out from time to time; but at last even these were not sufficient to keep the organization up to the standard required for a full quota of field and line officers. But for this depletion of the ranks our subject would have returned with "shoulder straps" and a commission among his effects.

It might be mentioned incidentally that Dr. Brundige participated in the last general engagement of the Civil war—the battle of Mobile, Alabama, began at 5 o'clock P. M., April 9, 1865. The surrender of General R. E. Lee's army occurred in the forenoon of the same day. Subsequently to this date there was some skirmishing and desultory

fighting between Generals Sherman and Johnston until the surrender of the latter, but no general engagements.

Such, in brief, is the record of a military experience in the Civil war of which any man has reason to feel proud. It is a record of patriotic self-sacrifice—abandonment for the time of his dearest hopes for future life—the baring of his breast to the enemies of his country with the results always in doubt, the distortion of his youthful plans for future achievements, all for the sake of the living principle "the equality of man" and the preservation of the Union as established in blood and sacrifice by the forefathers at Lexington and Bunker Hill.

Realizing that memory is treacherous and that after the lapse of nearly forty years the record of campaigns and battles as given above may not be given in strict chronological order, yet the patient reader will pardon the discrepancy and consider only the facts as a complete whole.

Dr. Brundige incurred serious disability in the service and returned to his home in August, 1865, in broken health. This has followed him all through life and has seriously impaired his professional work. Not until 1866 was he physically able to begin the study of his long-chosen profession. He then entered the office of Dr. T. F. White at Williamsport, Ohio, and there pursued the study of medicine, with occasional interruptions by reason of poor health, until 1870. In the year last named he entered the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati and graduated with honors in 1872. For two years following this he was in practice at Montra, Shelby county, Ohio. While there he met Miss Laura A. Murphy, whom he chose for a life partner on the

18th of December, 1873. The following year they removed to Wapakoneta, where the Doctor was in general practice for nearly twenty years. He established and maintained a very large and lucrative practice, but his health gradually failed him and he felt that possibly a change of surroundings would be beneficial. While on a visit to the World's Fair in 1893 he decided to combine business with pleasure and select a new location. The prosperous and growing city of Marion, Indiana, offered healthful surroundings, good society and "room to grow," considerations which were tempting at least, if not encouraging. For a year after locating here he was not able to engage in active business, but no doubt the change of environments gradually benefited him, and he put in a stock of drugs and notions and engaged in general office practice, which he still continues with good success.

Dr. Brundige has always been a Republican in his political affiliations. He served four years under the Harrison administration as a member of the board of pension examiners. Though in hearty sympathy with religious enterprises tending to the betterment of the race, he is not connected with any church organization. Mrs. Brundige is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The family genealogy of the Doctor is as follows: He is the second son and third child in a family of eight born to William and Emily (Palmer) Brundige. His parents were natives of Ohio and spent their lives on a farm in Pickaway county. His father died in middle life, being but forty-seven when he departed this life, leaving a large family to the care of his widow, who survived him for many years. She died at

the old home in Pickaway county at the age of seventy-five years. But five of the family are now living. The eldest, Mary J., died at the age of fifty-eight years. She never married. The second in the family is Thomas, a well-to-do farmer and stock-raiser in Pickaway county, Ohio. Samuel P., of this sketch was next in order of birth. John and Josephine were twins; the former lost his young life in the Civil war, being killed in battle the very day his term of enlistment expired. Instead of receiving the loving embrace from the strong arms of her soldier-boy the poor mother, who had made special preparations for his homecoming, received the message which enshrouded her future life in gloom and despair. The twin sister, now deceased, Josephine, was the wife of Simon Holderman, at present one of the county commissioners of Ross county. Robert Noble was also a soldier in the Civil war, serving in the same company with our subject until the close of the war. While in service he incurred serious disability and died in Texas a few years later from heart disease. Jesse is a wealthy business man at Kingston, Ohio. He is a dealer in grain, lumber, etc., and has been very successful. Naomi Ellen, the youngest of the family, resides with her brother's family at Kingston. She is unmarried.

Dr. Brundige stands high in the medical fraternity of Marion. Though not what may be termed an active practitioner, for the reasons already given, he is recognized as a physician thoroughly qualified in his profession and successful in his practice. He and his estimable wife, who has been a helpmeet, indeed, through all his varying fortunes and physical sufferings, have the esteem and confidence of all who know them.

We cheerfully give space to the record of a family so worthy of representation as that of Dr. Brundige.

JAMES KILGORE.

James Kilgore, a highly respected farmer of Green township, Grant county, Indiana, is a son of David and Charity (Sizelove) Kilgore, and is a native of Franklin county, Indiana, born December 11, 1837, where the family resided until 1849, when it came to and settled on a farm in Green township, Grant county, which township has ever since been its residence, Mr. Kilgore owning a forty-acre improved tract on the main pike running from Point Isabel to Swayzee.

Mr. Kilgore attended school in the respective districts in which he lived until eighteen years of age, when he entered upon his life vocation of farming, at which he has made a decided success. October 19, 1862, he married Miss Margaret A. Leer, daughter of David M. and Amanda R. (Fox) Leer, and to this union have been born eight children, viz.: Emma I., born April 19, 1863, and married to Emery Williams November 16, 1888; Mollie, born June 7, 1865, and married to Charles M. Helmer September 25, 1889; Alonzo, born August 7, 1867, died July 9, 1873; Julia, born September 9, 1871, married to Albert Faltner March 11, 1899; Roma, born August 7, 1874; Maud, born April 5, 1877, died October 3, 1879; Marion, born June 19, 1878, and Lela, his twin sister, who married Thomas Martin October 17, 1896, and has one child, Helen, born November 18, 1898.

Mrs. Margaret (Leer) Kilgore was born May 13, 1846. James Kilgore's grandfather, David, was a Scotch-Irishman, was

married in Pennsylvania, and had a family of seven children, viz.: Hugh, John, David M., Jonathan, Cyrus, Ellen and Larkin (Mrs. Riggs); Mr. Kilgore's parents had nine children, viz.: Margaret (Mrs. Josuha Stillwell), Susan (Mrs. Wesley Keever), James, Hercules, George, Wesley, Saphrona (Mrs. Cyrus Nesbitt), John and Marcus M.

The mother's people on the Kilgore side came from Germany and settled in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, next moved to Ohio and thence came to Indiana, while Mrs. Kilgore's people were from Kentucky and settled in Liberty township, Grant county, Indiana, in 1857. Her grandfather, William Leer, first married Mary Champ, and secondly Mary Brown, and their children were Michael, David M., John, Maranda (deceased) and William.

Mr. and Mrs. David M. and Amanda R. (Fox) Leer had a family of eight children, viz.: Merritt, born October 6, 1844; Margaret A., May 13, 1846; Charles, October 17, 1849; Alonzo, July 31, 1851; Axey Jane, December 7, 1852, died January 12, 1874; Harriet A., April 7, 1859; and two infants that died unnamed. Grandmother Axey was born March 18, 1799. David M. Leer, Mrs. Kilgore's father, was born August 20, 1824, while his wife was born April 11, 1824, and their marriage took place November 8, 1843.

In religion James Kilgore is a free thinker, and in politics is a Democrat.

WALDO E. HAISLEY.

The subject of this biography is a native of Fairmount, Grant county, Indiana, where he was born on the 18th of March, 1873,

and is one of five children born to Elwood and Millicent (Rush) Haisley.

His father was a native of Wayne county and mother of Grant, married in this county and located on a farm near Fairmount, where he died October 2, 1897, at the age of fifty-nine years. He was a successful farmer and stock-dealer. The mother still lives in Fairmount. The names of their children are as follows: Sylvester is a prominent business man in Fairmount, where he is engaged in real-estate and insurance business; Etta, now Mrs. Doherty, lives on a farm near the town of her birth; Lucy; Waldo E.; Kittie; and Otto.

Waldo E. Haisley was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Fairmount Academy, being a graduate from the last named institution. He then entered the State University of Indiana, the better to round out his business education. This was supplemented by a thorough course in law, and he was graduated from Indiana Law School in the class of 1898. He at once opened a law office in his native town, which he still continues, though since January, 1900, he has also had an office in Marion. On the date last named he formed a law partnership with Evan H. Ferree, the firm title being Ferree & Haisley.

Though yet on the threshold of mature life, our subject has established a reputation for capability, honesty and integrity, which promises him a life of usefulness and financial success. He is thoroughly qualified in his profession, possesses adaptability, keen perception and professional shrewdness, characteristics essential to the success of a young attorney, yet not always possessed by the most experienced in the profession.

Mr. Haisley is a member of the Friends'

church, an inheritance descending to him through his ancestors, a "birthright" in the usual language of that time-honored sect.

Mr. Haisley was united in marriage at Marshalltown, Iowa, December 26, 1900, to Miss Etta Mendenhall, and they reside at No. 1215 West Third street. She also affiliates with the Friends' church, and Mr. Haisley is a member of the order of Woodmen of America.

ALFRED M. PRESNALL.

Alfred M. Presnall, deceased, was a native of Indiana, was a son of James and Anna (Brown) Presnall, and was born in Henry county October 8, 1848. He received his education in the common schools, and, while the opportunities were limited, he always improved every opportunity he had for bettering his education. When a young man his highest aim was to be a business man, and while engaged in other employments he spent his evenings and leisure time in studying bookkeeping, in which he became an expert.

His first occupation was that of school teacher, which he followed for two years in Henry county, after which he accepted a position as foreman for his brother-in-law, John White, in a saw-mill, which position he filled for two years. The next nine months of his life were spent on a farm, at the end of which time he purchased a stock of dry goods and for two years was identified as one of the leading business men of Windfall, Indiana. After selling his interests in the dry-goods store he was engaged for nine years in the capacity of a clerk and later



ALFRED M. PRESNALL—GROUP.

went to Kentucky, where he engaged in the saw-mill business again, operating it successfully for three years, but preferring to be in his native state he sold his plant and again returned to Windfall, and for two years acted as clerk in the store of Zane & Harris.

Mr. Presnall then received a very promising position in Fairmount with the hardware firm of Parker & Small and acted as clerk and bookkeeper until 1898, when this plant exchanged hands, Mr. Dale buying the stock, and he was here for one year; in 1899 he went to Marion, entering a hardware store as clerk, where he was engaged about six months. As a reward for his honesty and strict attention to business and ability he was again offered his old position in Fairmount, which he accepted and where he remained until his death, December 30, 1900.

Fraternally, Mr. Presnall was a member of the Masonic Lodge of Marion, in which he had passed all the chairs and was at the time of his death a Knight Templar; he also was a member of the Fairmount Lodge, I. O. O. F., in which he had also passed all the chairs and had represented the lodge in the grand lodge; he was also trustee in the lodge for four years, being re-elected to the same office just prior to his death. Mr. Presnall also became a member of the K. of P. Lodge of Fairmount, and, as in the other two orders mentioned above, passed all the chairs and was sent to represent the lodge in the grand lodge. He was a willing worker in the various lodges and was a beloved and honored member.

Mr. Presnall was reared a Quaker, but after his marriage became a member of the Methodist church. In politics he was a

Republican, always taking an active part in all political affairs, serving on many political committees, but never aspired to office.

On January 27, 1870, Mr. Presnall was united in marriage to Miss Phebe J., daughter of Abram and Susan (Cox) Brandon, who was born May 6, 1848. To this union were born four children, named as follows: Rose Ella, born November 12, 1850 (Mrs. Robert Miller, of Windfall); James Edgar, deceased; Henry B., deceased; and an infant, deceased.

The parents of Mr. Presnall come from North Carolina in an early day and settled in Henry county, where they became well known.

Mr. Presnall was a kind husband and a loving father and had a wide circle of friends; he did much in a quiet way for the public good, and the people of Fairmount recognized in him one of their progressive and most substantial fellow citizens.

GEORGE M. C. HIMELICK.

George M. C. Himelick is one of the enterprising and leading farmers of Jefferson township and is worthy a place among the representative men of Grant county, Indiana, both on account of his own merits and because of an ancestry that has been closely identified with the early life of the state. He is a native of Jennings county, this state, where he first opened his eyes to the light of day March 23, 1864. He is the eldest of nine children who composed the family of John and Mary E. (Morris) Himelick, both of whom are natives of this state. The father was born on Christmas day, 1840,

in Jennings county, but now resides in Fairmount. The mother was born in September, 1843. She is a member of the Christian church and a woman whose life has been an example for good. The father received an ordinary education and grew up an agriculturist, making it a most successful business. He is a Democrat. Their living children are George, our subject; Joseph F., a farmer of Madison county, Indiana; Robert, a graduate from Terre Haute and superintendent of the city schools of Jonesboro; John W., a teacher by profession and a farmer by occupation, residing in Fairmount township; Ollie J. was also a teacher before her marriage to Virgil Duling, a farmer of Fairmount; Maud A., who makes her home with her parents, is also an efficient teacher and has accepted a position in the Jonesboro school; Orville, a graduate in the class of '99, and Earl, a graduate in 1900, complete the family.

George Himelick remained at home until his twentieth year, when he became a wage-earner, hiring out by the month as a farm hand until he was twenty-five, when he was married and rented a piece of land, upon which he began farming. This land was partially theirs by inheritance and they soon accumulated sixteen hundred dollars with which to purchase a clear title to the one hundred and fifteen acres which is their home. Their industry and frugality are highly commendable and worthy the emulation of those who would prosper in business. Mr. Himelick has combined farming and stock-raising, making the one branch subservient to the other and increasing the fertility of his land while he fattened his stock for the market. He is a clear-headed, practical business man and applies the same

principles in his business as would be necessary for success in commerce.

July 16, 1889, celebrated his marriage to Miss Lydia A. Wise, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Marine) Wise, who are among the most highly respected residents of the county. She was born in this township November 16, 1871, and received her primary education in the district school, supplementing it with much valuable knowledge not included in the curriculum. Five children, Ernest, Clarence, Bertha M., Orvin and Waldo have brought sunshine into their home, while one more was lent them for a brief space ere it winged its flight to the New Jerusalem. Mr. and Mrs. Himelick are zealous workers in the Jefferson Christian church, of which they are members and which they assisted materially in erecting. He is a trustee of the church and also of the beautiful cemetery. He is the capable and zealous superintendent of the Sunday-school, which was never in a more prosperous condition. He is non-partisan in politics, giving his hearty support to the man who represents law and order.

JAMES JOHNSON.

James Johnson is probably as widely known as any man in Grant county, Indiana, and is one of the progressive, substantial agriculturists of this section. He and his estimable wife also enjoy the distinction of being the oldest married couple in Jefferson township, having long since passed the fiftieth milestone in their wedded life and approaching close to their fifty-eighth.

James Johnson was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, November 2, 1821, and is one of a family of eleven children born to John and Mary (Burns) Johnson. John Johnson was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and came from the sturdy German stock which settled in that state, and whose descendants all over this broad land are noted for their thrifty, industrious habits and good citizenship. He was reared to the life of a farmer and in 1811 he came west as far as Guernsey county and made that his home for twenty-five years. He had been a hard-working man and had accumulated some capital, and in 1836 he came farther west to invest this money. He entered about eighteen hundred acres of land in this and Delaware counties, and one of the mementoes of those early days which our subject now prizes very highly is the old parchment deed which is in his possession and bears the seal of Martin Van Buren. Father Johnson was an old-line Whig and a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, in which he was an elder for sixty years. Mary Burns was also a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and there met and married John Johnson. Her death occurred while they resided in Guernsey county. Seven sons and four daughters were born to them, four of whom survive, viz.: James, the subject of this biography; Jesse, a resident of Mill township; Ebenezer, a farmer of Guernsey county, Ohio; and Martha, wife of Jacob Laughlin, a resident of Logan county, Ohio.

James Johnson remained in his native state until he was twenty-two years of age, receiving his education in the log school-house, whose puncheon floors and clapboard roof, weighted down with poles, were servicable in keeping out the cold, even if they

were not ornamental. Since the modern school furniture was unknown, the slab seat was taken as a matter of course, and the old-fashioned fireplace, five feet in length, which occupied one end of the room, threw a rosy glow over the boys and girls gathered together there. Brick was not to be had in the new country and mud and sticks were used as a substitute in building chimneys and walls. When about twenty-two years old he was married and started with his bride in a four-horse wagon for the wilds of Grant county, Indiana. Their route was the "National" road, which led through Columbus and Zanesville, Ohio, and their destination was the property which had been entered a few years previous by our subject's father. It has been more than fifty years since they settled in the Indiana forests and the log cabin which was their first home still stands upon their premises. They have watched Marion attain its present size from a small beginning and every railroad in the county as well as in the state has been placed since they came here. They have been industrious and capable and have added to their possessions until to-day they have two thousand, eight hundred acres of land in this county, most of which is under cultivation. The improvements, which are a credit to the community, have all been placed by Mr. Johnson and he has been among the most progressive men of the age. His first crops were gathered in with the sickle; this was replaced by the cradle, an implement which he made for himself. Then came the old McCormick reaper, which required a man to drive and one to rake the grain from the machine. Mr. Johnson was among the first to purchase this machine. The heavy forest long ago disappeared from the coun-

try and with it the Indians and wild animals that inhabited those parts. When they first settled the wild turkey would come around the dooryard and sometimes ornamented the pioneer dinner table.

On July 4, 1843, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Elizabeth Shriver, and the fruits of this union were eight children, four sons and four daughters, only two of whom are living. They are Solomon, one of Jefferson township's most prosperous residents. He taught school for several years and then turned his attention to the pursuit of agriculture. He is an active Republican; and Emma, wife of Solomon Wise, a well-known farmer of this section. The youngest son, J. N., died leaving three children, who make their home with their grandfather. Bertha, the eldest, married Charles Snyder and has one son, little Clarence, whom the great-grandparents regard as the apple of their eye. Elva and Alva are twins; Elva has completed the seventh grade and Alva graduated with the class of 1900. Mrs. Johnson was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, June 5, 1826, and is a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Patterson) Shriver. Of the seven children in this family but two are now living. She, also, attended the log school-house and recalls many pleasing episodes of those early times. Mr. Johnson is a Republican and remembers the campaign of Tippecanoe and Tyler, too, when the log cabin, the coonskin and the hard cider were prominent objects of the torch-light parade. When the black shadows of war overhung this fair land he hastened to offer his services to his country and enlisted in August, 1862, in Company I, One Hundred and First Indiana Infantry. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumber-

land and he took part in the engagement at Franklin, Kentucky, but the hardships of the field were too much for his health and he was rendered unfit for service. Receiving his honorable discharge he returned home, but his heart and interests were with the soldier on the "old camp ground." He has represented his party several times at conventions and at all times is subsevient to the public interests. He is always ready to assist a good cause and nine churches in this locality were the recipients of his generosity. He was made a Mason in early life and is a man whose record is above reproach.

TIMOTHY FOREHAND.

Timothy Forehand was born in Grant county, Indiana, January 13, 1842, on the homestead where he now resides in Jefferson township, which was one of the first tracts of land entered from the government in this county. His parents were James and Anna (Roberds) Forehand, the father a native of North Carolina, born in 1809, and the mother a native of Darke county, Ohio. She was born in 1815. Both parents died on the old homestead, the father in 1878 and the mother some ten years later. She was a devout member of the Christian church. Nine children were born to them, three of whom are living. They are William, a farmer of Howard county; Lewis, a resident of Kokomo; and Timothy.

James Forehand followed the occupation of farming and in 1827 came to Randolph county, Indiana, with his father, a soldier in the war of 1812. After one year in that county they came to Grant county and entered forty acres of land near the present

site of Gas City, and eighty acres in Jefferson township, receiving his deed from Andrew Jackson—"Old Hickory," as he was familiarly known. At that date Marion was not laid out and the population consisted of Mr. David Conner and a man named Boots. There were but three or four families in the entire township and of course no church or school-house. The solitude was unbroken by sound of whistle or clang of bell, the ax of the pioneer being the only sound to break the stillness. Here, in the midst of the wilderness, James Forehand cleared a space and built the family a home. Logs from the surrounding timber was used in its construction, the wide-open fireplace and chimney being built of mud and sticks, the floor of puncheon and the doors of clapboards. Neighbors there were none, unless we so consider the Indian who had not yet been driven out, and still continued to inhabit the old hunting ground in large numbers. The country was infested with wolves that would howl around their door at night, and wild turkey and deer were abundant, often forming the principal dish at the pioneer's meals.

Timothy Forehand obtained his education in the old log school-house which was heated by the big fireplace and lighted from openings cut in the logs, over which greased paper was pasted. The children were seated on slab seats and practiced their writing lessons at a long desk fastened to the side of the wall, their pens being made from the quill of the goose. He grew up to become a farmer and remained with his parents, giving them his assistance and wages until he was of age. The wages received at that time was fifty cents per day for the hardest kind of work, clearing off brush and timber. At the age of twenty-

one he had no capital and purchased his farm from the other heirs, paying them from the product of the land. He has one hundred and ten acres of land, well improved, and is one of the substantial, practical agriculturists of the county.

He was united in marriage with Miss Armstrong, by whom he had four children, three of whom have preceded him to the better world. The surviving son, Noah B., was a popular teacher in this township and resides at home. After the death of his wife Mr. Forehand was again united in marriage, the lady of his choice being Miss Rebecca Monroe, who was born in this county in 1847 and educated in the public schools. She is a faithful wife and mother and has made a good home for her husband and his children. Three sons and two daughters have blessed their union, only two of whom are left to brighten the lives of their parents, namely: Josephine and Albert.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Forehand has always stood by the principles of his party since casting his first vote for George B. McClellan. He has repeatedly been chosen delegate to township, county and congressional conventions and has used every honorable means in his power to advance the welfare of his community. He is a member of Arcana Lodge, No. 352, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Upland, and is also a member of the Encampment. He is public spirited and liberal, two churches receiving generous remembrance from him, while his aid is always freely given to any worthy object. It is such men as Mr. Forehand that form the bone and sinew of the state and make it the great producing center it is to-day.

WILLIAM H. LEISURE.

William H. Leisure, a farmer of Sims township, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Rush county March 1, 1843. His parents were John H. and Elsie (Swain) Leisure. The father was born in Kentucky, and the family has been identified with the Hoosier state since 1836, on which date his grandfather, Nathan Leisure, located in Rush county. He was descended from Scotch ancestors, his father, and subject's great-grandfather, having emigrated from Scotland and located in Virginia, where he attained the remarkable old age of one hundred and five years. Nathan Leisure was born in Virginia in 1783. He reared a family of nine children, viz.: William, George, Joseph, James, John Henry, Thomas, Mary (who married William Houston), Cassie Ann (who was the wife of William Rogers) and Rachel (who married Samuel Gruell).

The parents of William H. Leisure reared a family of six children, of whom Nathan, deceased, was the eldest; Rachel, the second born, is now the wife of Joseph Billings, of Rush county; William H., of this sketch, was the third in order of birth; George is the fourth; Sarah Jane, the wife of John Kirkpatrick, of Rush county, is the next; while the youngest was Laura, who died in 1887. She was the wife of Elijah Kirkpatrick.

William H. Leisure was reared to manhood and educated in Rush county, Indiana, where he also spent the early years of his maturity in the avocation of a farmer, which has been his life work. In 1875 he moved to Howard county, where five years were spent, coming from there to Green

township, Grant county, and in the spring of 1899 he purchased his present farm home in Sims township. On the 13th of August, 1871, Mr. Leisure was united in marriage with Miss Samantha Billings, a daughter of Andrew and Harriet (Wyatt) Billings, of a family established in America by her great-grandfather, who settled in Delaware. His son, Mrs. Leisure's grandfather, came to Rush county, Indiana, in 1836. Mrs. Leisure's parents lately removed to Howard county. Their children were Sarah, now Mrs. James Lord; Joseph; Mary and Clarissa, both deceased; Harrison and Samantha.

Mr. and Mrs. Leisure have a family of five children, named as follows: Ida May, born September 12, 1872, is now the wife of Anderson Roe, and their children are Everett, Hazel and Elva; Osmer was born September 28, 1875. He wedded Stella Haines, and they have two children, Nola and Leo; Bertha was born June 27, 1885; and Lona, born August 3, 1890.

Mr. Leisure is a man of sterling integrity and uprightness of character. For many years he was prominently identified with the I. O. O. F., being at first a member of Beech Grove Lodge, No. 399. By reason of his change of residence he transferred his membership to Point Isabel Lodge, which has since surrendered its charter, hence he is not affiliated at present. He is public spirited and zealous in the support of every enterprise which meets with his approval. He is a staunch supporter of the public-school system, and encourages with his vote and his means every enterprise calculated to enhance the moral, physical and intellectual status of the community. He has never sought nor held public office,

nor taken an active interest in political affairs other than to exercise his right as a free American citizen.

EDMOND G. SEXTON.

Edmon G. Sexton, ex-soldier and agriculturist, has been an honored resident of Grant county, Indiana, since 1865, and has seen many surprising changes and improvements during his thirty-five years here. He was born in Washington C. H., Fayette county, Ohio, September 8, 1843, and is second in a family of fourteen children born to Adniram and Elizabeth (Robinson) Sexton. Seven of the family still live, namely: Mary, wife of Jonathan Marine, a farmer of this township; Edmond, who is here represented; Emily, wife of Walter Needler, a farmer of Blackford county; Elizabeth, wife of Dr. E. S. Fisher, a successful practicing physician and surgeon of Huntington county, Indiana; Eltan, wife of Charles Gibson and resident of the same locality; Elijah, a farmer of this township; Thomas R., an honored citizen of Upland; and Dolly, wife of William Wilson, a mechanic of this neighborhood.

Adniram Sexton was a native of Frederick county, Virginia, was born February 3, 1819, and died April 13, 1882; his wife was born March 10, 1821, and died February 26, 1880. He attended the public school and learned the routine of farm work. At the age of seventeen he came with his parents to Fayette county, Ohio, where they purchased two hundred and seventy acres of land, making it their home until their death. In 1865 they moved to

Grant county, making the trip overland in a wagon and locating in Jefferson township, where one hundred and sixty acres of land was purchased. Their first home here was a log cabin. The mother was born in the District of Columbia, but was married in Ohio. She was a member of the Baptist church, as was her husband. He was a Republican, but was formerly a Whig.

Edmond G. Sexton was reared in his native county, and attended the old log school house, which bears about as close resemblance to the school of this day as the first McCormick mower bears to the modern reaper. The slab seats and old-fashioned fireplace was a suitable interior to the rough log walls of the building, while the light which was admitted at one end of the building served to illumine the room. Before he had arrived at his majority the Civil war shook the very foundation of the government, and on August 10, 1864, Mr. Sexton enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, at Washington C. H., and went at once to Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, under General "Pap" Thomas, and was ordered to Columbia, Tennessee. While Mr. Sexton was only in service one year, he was engaged in some of the most hotly contested battles of the entire war, and was in active service the greater part of the time. He took part in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, where the colonel received three severe wounds, his adjutant was also wounded and Captain Wilson B. Logan was killed. Comrades around him fell thick and fast, and a Rebel bullet even carried the canteen from Mr. Sexton's shoulder, yet he escaped without

a scratch. Nashville witnessed another fierce battle in which he participated, and Kentucky was the scene of still other engagements. His regiment was stationed at Columbia, Tennessee, when Lee's surrender put an end to the war and the soldier boys were sent back to Camp Dennison, where they were honorably discharged in July, 1865.

Mr. Sexton is a member of Benjamin R. Dunn Post, No. 440, G. A. R., at Cumberland, and has made an efficient officer of that body. It was his pleasant privilege to attend the thirty-fourth annual encampment of the G. A. R. recently held at Chicago, and the touching meeting of old comrades who had not seen each other, many of them since on the camp ground, was fraught with a joy that made the memory of camp life a delightful one. Hand clasped hand as eyes, eloquent with emotion, spoke the greeting that lips could not utter. Camp life was talked over, incidents narrated and kindly and reverent mention made of the departed soldier who fell on the field or passed away amid more peaceful surroundings. The city was given over to the grand old soldiers, everybody entering into their enjoyment, and the reunion of these bearded men who, as boys, had fought side by side for their country's flag, will never be forgotten by those who participated in it.

August 22, 1869, Mr. Sexton was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Mary Lyon, who has presented him with two sons and one daughter. Ida, the daughter, is the wife of Claude Monroe, a member of one of the pioneer families. Ida, however, had been previously married to Lona Lucas. By the second marriage she has one child, a bright little boy whom

they call Zelmer, the pride of parents and grandparents. John P. graduated in the class of 1892 and attended Taylor University, after which he spent a period in the home district as teacher, abandoning that profession to accept a position under the state, which he maintained a considerable time, when he was married and took up his residence at Fairbault, Minnesota. Clayton R. also received a good common-school education, and is his father's right-hand man on the estate.

Mrs. Sexton was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, April 3, 1847, and is a daughter of James and Nancy (Slater) Lyons. The father was born in Virginia August 20, 1805, and died February 15, 1885. He was a mechanic by occupation, and came to this township in 1849, making it his home for the remainder of his days. He was a stalwart Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was his wife. She was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, September 10, 1807, and died June 13, 1887, surviving her husband twelve years. There were ten children in the family, six daughters and four sons. Mrs. Sexton was a little tot of two years when her parents moved to Grant county, and has here grown to womanhood. Like her husband, she received her educational training in the log school house and has watched it assume improved features, changing from log to frame and then to brick, and to-day their district has one of the most beautiful modern brick buildings in the county. It cannot be excelled either as to suitable location or modern and convenient appointments. Mr. and Mrs. Sexton have been partners in life in the true sense of the word, consulting together about their busi-

ness and domestic affairs and keeping the machinery of their establishment so oiled with amiability and good fellowship that the roughest road is passed without friction. They are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Shiloh, and have aided in building three churches and four parsonages in their neighborhood. Mr. Sexton is a Republican and stands firmly by his party principles. He has not been an aspirant for political honors, but has several times served his party as delegate to county conventions. They have been very successful in life and have one hundred and twenty acres of land, which is adapted to the culture of all kinds of grain and is kept under high cultivation, while the buildings and other improvements are in good taste and well suited to the quiet, unostentatious couple who reside there.

CHARLES W. JOHNSON.

Charles W. Johnson, a venerable pioneer of Indiana, and a resident of Swayzee, Grant county, was born in Butler county, Ohio, December 19, 1820. He is a son of John H. and Sarah (Stout) Johnson, natives of New Jersey. Charles W. was educated in the primitive log school-house of pioneer days. His parents were very early settlers of Butler county, Ohio, locating there while the country was undeveloped and the virgin forest covered a large area of the otherwise tillable soil.

There, amid the environments of pioneer life, Charles W. spent his youth, and became inured to the hardships, trials and privations of a frontiersmen. He well re-

members the old schol-house where he studied the elements of the three Rs, under the tuition of the backwood's schoolmaster" of seventy years ago. As memory reverts to those early scenes of his boyhood, inadvertently his back tingles, and he can, in imagination, hear the swish of the ever present hickory gad, which in those days controlled the refractory boys and guided in the channels of moral rectitude and muscular development. The fitness of the "master" was oftener determined by his physical proportions than his mental attainments; and yet when the short duration of the schools is considered along with results attained, it cannot be denied that the pioneer school-master served a good purpose. The school-houses were usually built of round logs, "chinked" with wood, and daubed with clay both inside and out. A log was cut, making an aperture a couple of feet long, and as wide as the log and "chinking." These holes were covered with greased paper or white cloth, and this served the purpose of windows. A commodious fireplace was made across one end, the base of stones, tipped with a stick-and-mud chimney. The fuel was contributed by the patrons of the school, and that was about the only necessity which was furnished in great abundance, for everybody had more wood than he wanted. The seats were made of slabs or puncheons, with wooden legs set at proper angles and height, though the latter was often a miscalculation, as the little fellows frequently sat with their feet dangling in mid air. The desks were puncheons, boards or planks, resting against the wall, and supported by wooden pins driven into auger holes. A puncheon floor completed the arrangement, if we do not forget to men-

tion the master's chair. The school committee usually "examined" the teacher touching his qualifications to teach and govern, and this process was as crude and primitive as the other arrangements for "universal education."

But outside of the educational process there were many other interesting features of pioneer life which live to-day only on the memories of the surviving participants. It is indeed a pleasant recollection to recall the personality of children companions and of father and mother, brothers and sisters, around the family hearthstone. The youthful diversions of those days were so different from those employed by this more aristocratic age. The pleasures and pastimes were usually of a character relating to, or furthering the interests of domestic labor. Log-rollings, raisings, "shucking" bees, flax-pullings, apple-parings, etc., often terminated with a social dance, when the young people, clad in the homespun garments manufactured from the raw materil by the industrious and frugal mothers, were the order of the day. As "civilization" advanced, there were spelling-schools and singing-classes introduced, which brought together the young people from far and near, for distance was annihilated in the universal interest in the occasion. The backwoods preacher, or "circuit rider" attended to the spiritual wants of the community and often, in meeting his appointment once a month, traveled hundreds of miles, and received very meager pay. The circulating medium of the country consisted largely of some recognized domestic products, as furs, pelts or grains, for money was not only scarce as regarded quantity, but doubtful as to quality, for these were the days of wild-cat cur-

rency or state bank bills which was seldom pure outside of the community where issued. A gold or silver coin was always carefully hoarded by the possessor, and the fluctuating paper currency was kept afloat—if it would "float."

These were some of the conditions existing when Mr. Johnson was a youth in his Buckeye home, and when at the age of twenty-four he came to Indiana, he found like conditions existing in the Hoosier state, for it was scarcely more advanced in the 'forties than was Ohio in the 'twenties, hence his youth and early manhood years were distinctively of the pioneer character. Mr. Johnson moved to Howard county, Indiana, and settled on a farm which he improved and where he and his family made a home in the wilderness, occupying that farm until 1865, when they sold out and removed to Illinois. They lived in the Sucker state for twenty-nine years and were successful in the accumulation of property.

In 1895 the family returned to Indiana and located in Greentown, where nearly four years were spent. In 1898 Mr. Johnson purchased a handsome residence in Swayzee, Grant county, and located there to spend his declining years in retirement from active business. Throughout a long and active life Mr. Johnson's efforts have been crowned with success, the unfailing result of industry, frugality and good management. He has retired full of years, and crowned with well-merited honors.

Mr. Johnson has never been an office seeker nor taken active interest in public life. While a resident of Howard county, he served as township assessor and township trustee. He joined the I. O. O. F. at Oxford, Ohio, in early manhood and was an

active member of the "brotherhood of the triple links" for many years, but is now non-affiliated.

Charles W. Johnson was married January 20, 1859, choosing for his life companion, Miss Marian F. Jessup, a native of Darke county, Ohio, and daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Elliott) Jessup. For more than forty years this venerable pair have traveled life's pathway hand in hand, sharing together the joys and sorrows, trials and successes of their busy and active life, and now having passed the three score and ten years allotted to man, they are enjoying their well earned respite from life's activities, and being in peace and happiness awaiting the final summons..

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of two children, Quincy S., born April 19, 1860, and Indiana G., born August 25, 1865. The latter is the wife of A. S. Burdick.

Mr. Johnson is descended from English ancestors, his grandfather being the founder of the family in America. He settled in New Jersey. The maternal grandfather (Stout), was also a resident of New Jersey, going from there to Pennsylvania, and later to Ohio, where he died. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

JOSEPH QUINTON HANNAH.

Joseph Quinton Hannah, a representative farmer and stock raiser of Green township, Grant county, is a native of Rush county, Indiana, born on the 15th of April, 1850. He is a son of David and Elizabeth (Carter) Hannah, who located in Grant county in 1858, and became prominently

identified with the agricultural interests of the county.

Joseph Q. was a lad of eight years when he accompanied his parents to this county, and hence almost his entire life has been spent here. He received his education in the district schools, and assisted his father in clearing up the land upon which the family home was located. As he approached the years of maturity and self-dependence, he identified himself with agricultural interests on his own account. At the present time he owns a valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres upon which he has lived for many years. This has been improved with the surplus of its production, until it is to-day one of the finest farms in the community. The buildings are first class, and erected with due regard to convenience and comfort as well as adornment. Mr. Hannah is extensively interested in stock raising and gives due attention to improved strains of animals. He markets annually about one hundred and fifty hogs and from seven to ten head of cattle, besides a number of well bred horses, in which he takes special interest.

Joseph Q. Hannah has been twice married, first to Miss Iva Tole, whom he wedded on the 14th day of October, 1868. She died January 8, 1878, leaving one child living, while one had preceded her to that mysterious bourne whence no traveler returns, and another died a few months after the mother's death. The children were Rosetta, born August 13, 1870, and died January 9, 1871; Mery Myrtle was born June 28, 1873, and is the only one of the trio now living; Cora Ann was born December 29, 1877, and died September 1, 1878. The mother survived the birth of this child but ten days.

Mrs. Hannah was a daughter of Levi and Nancy (Moke) Tole, early settlers of Grant county.

The second marriage of the subject occurred on the 22d of August, 1878, the lady of his choice being Ida Ann, daughter of Edgar and Deborah (Holden) Langston. They have been blessed with a family of eight children, six of whom are living. The eldest of this family is Breta May, who was born March 24, 1880; Clarence E. was born August 6, 1881; Halsey Olive, born October 2, 1883; Herman Allen, July 20, 1887; Ada Gladis, born November 27, 1889; Hazel F., born November 1, 1892; Bona I., born November 23, 1894, and died March 18, 1897; Herald W. was born November 21, 1898, and died November 6, 1899. Lucy Myrtle the only survivor of Mr. Hannah's first family is now the wife of Warren Deher, by whom she has two children, Locia M., born January 22, 1893, and Estel, born December 14, 1898.

David Hannah, the father of Joseph Q., was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, February 29, 1812. His wife, Elizabeth Carter, was born in the same county, August 29, 1815. The family of our subject comprised nine brothers and sisters, of whom John R., the eldest of the family, was born January 3, 1837, and died August 30, 1899; Arthur was born December 25, 1838; William, October 9, 1840; Sarah Ann, November 2, 1842; James, August 8, 1846; Henry P., April 20, 1848, and died in September of same year; Joseph Quinton, of this review; Willis born April 25, 1852; David F., April 21, 1854, and Isaiah, born July 26, 1857.

The paternal grandfather of Joseph Q., Joseph Hannah, was a native of Ireland,

who emigrated to America, and settled in Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he was twice married, his first wife being the grandmother of our subject. The Hannah family is a numerous one, as they are also prominent and generally well-to-do. The family inclination has been largely towards agricultural pursuits.

During the Civil war they responded promptly to the country's needs, and served faithfully and honorably till the capitulation at Appomattox. Several of subject's brothers have this distinguished honor. They served principally in the One Hundred and First Indiana Infantry, an organization which met the enemy on many a bloody field, yet always with honor to themselves, and profit to the worthy cause which they represented.

WILLIAM LEACHMAN.

William Leachman, son of George and Harriet (Huff) Leachman, was born in Hancock county, Indiana, May 14, 1827. He attended a subscription school in early boyhood and persevered in his studies until nineteen years old, when he began learning the cabinetmaker's trade, which he followed about fifteen consecutive years, and then purchased a farm in Hancock county, where he resided, engaged in its cultivation until October, 1880, when he came to Grant county and purchased sixty-eight acres of land in Green township, where he has been ever since. While still a resident of Hancock county he was elected county assessor for three terms.

June 28, 1849, William Leachman married Emeline S., daughter of John and Sarah

(Gard) Pugh, and born December 4, 1828. This marriage resulted in four children, viz.: Caroline, who was born June 17, 1850, was married to D. McDugal and had five children—Jessie, George L. (deceased), George L. (second), Anna and a child that died in infancy; Allison Leachman, the second child of William and Emeline, was born December 15, 1852, married Mrs. Peter Bonta, and died December 31, 1881, the father of one child, William H., who was born August 10, 1881, was injured when a boy, has never been able to work, and since his mother's death, in 1881, has made his home with William, the subject of this sketch; Thomas M., was born November 18, 1855, and died August 16, 1861, and Mary E., the youngest of the four, was born August 8, 1859, was married to James A. Arthur, and bore him the following named children: Nellie G., Charles E., Cora B., Rachael M. (deceased), Anda E. and Daisy O.

James Leachman, grandfather of William, the subject of this sketch, was a resident of Bull Run, Virginia, married Malinda Brown and was the father of eight children, viz.: George; Thomas; Elizabeth, who was married to F. Shelton; William; James; Fannie, married to Jacob Huff; John; and Richard.

George and Harriet Leachman, parents of William, the subject proper of this sketch, also had a family of eight children, of whom William was the eldest, the others being born in the following order: Elizabeth, Enoch, Maria (Mrs. M. Connor and later Mrs. P. Esby), Thomas, Nancy (second Mrs. P. Esby), George and Mary J. (Mrs. A. G. Smith). The maternal grandfather of William Leachman, Jacob Huff, was killed in the war of 1812. Jesse Pugh, pa-

ternal great-great-great-grandfather of Mrs. William Leachman, came to America in the historical "Mayflower;" her great-great-grandfather settled in Virginia, and bore a prominent part in the war of the Revolution. Her grandfather, also named Jesse, married Sarah McDaniel, who bore him eight children, viz.: Jesse, Mary (Mrs. H. Corns), Margaret (Mrs. Jonathan Crampton), Benjamin, James, Rebecca (Mrs. George Smith), Robert, and John (her father).

John and Sarah (Gordon) Pugh, parents of Mrs. Leachman, had eleven children, viz.: Alvira (Mrs. C. Wilson), Emeline S., Jonathan G., Sarah Ellen (wife of Alfred Bobbitt), John A., Madison F., Mary E. (Mrs. George Sharp), Thomas, Marcus and Rowena A. (Mrs. Van Dorn), and one who died in infancy.

January 4, 1901, William Leachman was called to everlasting rest. He was beloved and honored by all who knew him in life, and in his death Green township lost one of its most useful and valued citizens. Mrs. Emaline S. Leachman, the amiable and greatly respected widow of William Leachman, still retains the old home in Green township.

CHARLES WILLIAM COLE.

Charles William Cole, cashier of the Grant County Bank, at Upland, Indiana, was born in Fremont, Ohio, February 21, 1868, and is a son of Sardis B. and Margaret E. (Hiatt) Cole, who were also natives of Ohio and were married at Fremont, Ohio, near which place Mr. Cole was engaged in farming for many years, but in 1896 re-

moved his family to Blackford county, Indiana, and is now living a retired life in Hartford City, though in season he buys wool, etc.

To the union of Sardis B. and Margaret Cole have been born six children, five of whom are living. Charles W., whose name opens this biographical review; John B., residing near Fremont, Ohio, and engaged in farming; Sardis B., Jr., is a merchant in Hartford City, Blackford county; George D., assistant cashier of the Grant County Bank, of this city; Jessie R., residing in Hartford City, and Grace Estella, deceased. Sardis B. Cole and wife are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which faith they have also reared their family. Mr. Cole is a Republican in politics and has ever been known as a genial gentleman and a conservative business man and has been successful in his undertakings. He is also a stockholder in the Blackford County Bank of Hartford City, Indiana.

Charles William Cole was reared on a farm and received his early education in the common schools of his native county. At the age of fourteen he taught a term of summer school in Sandusky county, Ohio, and in the fall entered the high school at Fremont, though he had previously attended two terms at this school. In 1884 he entered the Oberlin College, taking the literary course. After spending two years in this college he went to Toledo and there took a course in bookkeeping and banking. Returning home after completion of this course, he became engaged in assisting his father on the farm for a few months before accepting a position at bookkeeper at North Baltimore, Ohio, in the Peoples' Banking Company, where he remained until 1892, when he came to Hart-

ford City and in company with his father and others organized the Merchants Bank of Hartford City, and he was elected cashier of this organization, which position he held until the consolidation with the Blackford County Bank when he was elected vice-president in 1896 and continued in this position until 1899, though in August, 1898, he came to Upland and here opened the private bank known as the Grant County Bank, of which he is the present cashier. This enterprise has been a financial success, and now has deposits amounting to sixty-five thousand dollars.

Mr. Cole, like his father, is also engaged in buying wool. He had also accumulated some very valuable property, owning a sixty-acre farm in Grant county, an eighty-acre farm in Blackford county and valuable residence property in Hartford City, also some vacant building lots and property in Upland. He holds the position of secretary and treasurer of the Upland Co-operative Glass Company, in which he is also a stockholder. This is one of the largest glass plants in the state, manufacturing lantern globes, bottles and fruit jars. Mr. Cole also owns a grocery store in Hartford City, which is carried on by his brother.

In February, 1894, Charles W. Cole was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Winning, born in Ohio, and a daughter of J. E. and Sarah B. Winning. Mr. and Mrs. Cole are the parents of two children, viz: Charles E. and Helen.

Mr. and Mrs. Cole are members of the Methodist Episcopal church while their little ones take deep interest in the Sunday-school.

In politics Mr. Cole is a Republican and fraternally is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge of North Baltimore, Ohio.

REV. T. C. READE.

Rev. T. C. Reade, A. M., D. D., was born in Steuben county, New York, on the 29th day of March, 1846. His father was named David Reade, and was of English ancestry. He was born in the town of Hope, Warren county, New Jersey, in the year 1800, and died in 1874. His mother was of Dutch Huguenot extraction, and she belonged to the French families that came from the east of Holland and settled in Canada. Her name was DeWitt and she claimed to be a descendant of the celebrated DeWitt family which for a long time stood at the head of the Dutch nation.

Dr. Reade's early life was spent mostly in Ohio, where he grew to manhood in the enjoyment of the ordinary privileges of a country school and a country community. He was converted and united with the M. E. church in his thirteenth year. At the age of fifteen he taught a successful term of country school, and before he arrived at the age of sixteen he was licensed to preach and began work as a Methodist circuit rider in the northwest part of Ohio, which was then a wilderness, the people living in cabins and all preaching appointments being in school houses. There were two ministers on the circuit and thirteen preachings places. The circuit extended one hundred miles in circumference.

After pursuing this work for two years, he felt that his education was too limited, and at the suggestion of some friends, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1864. Being almost wholly without means, he was obliged to work his way through school, which he did mostly with an ax. Many a tall beech and stately oak yielded

to his sturdy blows, and fields of growing corn in the vicinity of Deleware now grace the spot where he cleared the primeval forest and opened the way for the plow.

In 1869 he graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University, in a class of twenty-nine, and was immediately engaged to take charge of the Fairfield Union Academy, a young and successful institution in the county of Fairfield, near Lancaster, Ohio. He had already married, in 1868, Miss Ella Dodge, who was a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan Female Academy, and who at the time of their marriage was principal of the high school at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. She was a teacher of more than usual merit, and impressed herself upon all her pupils as an original thinker and a fine instructor. The three years spent by Dr. Reade in charge of Fairfield Union Academy were spent in the education of a number of unusually bright scholars, among whom were Dr. W. A. Kellarman of the Ohio State University, who received his first lessons in botany from Dr. Reade, and who has since become the greatest botanist west of the Allegheny mountains, if not in the United States.

In 1872 Dr. Reade united with the Central Ohio Conference and was stationed at the city of Defiance, Ohio, where he built the large and beautiful church in which the congregation still worship. After spending two years in this place, he was transferred to Sidney, Ohio, where he spent a successful pastorate of two years and was then, owing to the loss of his voice, compelled to desist from the work of the ministry for five years, during which time he engaged in business and traveled extensively in search of health. His travels led him into the far southwest, where he camped, sleep-

ing often in his blanket with his saddle for his pillow and his gun by his side to protect him from the wild beasts which were numerous in that section of the country.

After the lapse of five years, having recovered his health, he re-engaged in the work of the ministry at Ansonia, Ohio, and one year at Hicksville, Ohio. Four years were next spent in the city of Fostoria, Ohio, where he did perhaps the greatest work of his life, in clearing the church of a debt of sixteen thousand dollars, and bringing the membership up from three hundred to over seven hundred.

From Fostoria he was transferred, at the request of the membership of the Second street church of Zanesville, Ohio, to that city, where he remained two years, and from which he resigned to take charge of Taylor University in 1891. The University is the successor of the Fort Wayne College, which was founded by the Northern Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1847. It had run a long and eventful course in which it had accomplished great good, but it had become almost embarrassed at the time Dr. Reade came to the presidency; there was a debt of twenty-five thousand dollars resting upon it. It was believed by Dr. Reade that he could raise this amount in five years, at the same time furnishing the necessary funds to keep the university in progress and the trustees promised to give him that time to do it before he came to the presidency, but found themselves unable to do it and at the end of ninety days he was notified to desist further solicitation and to meet the trustees to arrange for the sale of the buildings. Dr. Reade requested the privilege of holding the school together at his own risk and

expense, and to look out for a new and more favorable location for the institution. The school was continued for one year in the city of Fort Wayne, after which a proposition came from the citizens of Upland, Indiana, to furnish ten acres of ground eligibly situated, and ten thousand dollars as a bonus to secure the University in that place. This was accepted and in 1893 the ground was broken for the present university building.

Dr. Reade immediately took the train for the east and succeeded in raising the necessary funds to complete the building at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. The first year the school was conducted without buildings and at a great disadvantage, and it was feared by its friends that the students who came from abroad could not be induced to remain, but Dr. Reade always had a good and competent faculty and succeeded in impressing the students with the fact that with suitable text-books and competent teachers school can be maintained under the most disadvantageous circumstances, and students, if they are disposed to learn, can prosecute their studies successfully. The university has run a course of seven years in its present location, and at the last meeting of the board of trustees the committee appointed for that purpose estimated the property of the institution at eighty thousand dollars, and it has not a single penny of incumbrance upon it.

The special mission of the university, aside from its general work of educating such as desire a regular college course, and such as propose to teach, is to prepare young people for the work of the ministry, and especially poor boys who are called to preach and have not means to be educated at a more

expensive college. At the present time there are from seventy-five to one hundred young ministers in constant attendance upon the school, and already more than forty have been educated at this institution, and are holding charges in different places in our country.

Dr. Reade has some little notoriety as an author, having successfully published a book entitled "Sunday-school Concerts," in 1878, which was pronounced by Dr. Vincent, since Bishop Vincent, to be the finest book of its class published in America. He is also the author of a sketch of the life of Sammy Morris, which has had the phenomenal sale of one hundred and twenty thousand copies, and is still selling rapidly. It has been translated into the Dutch or Hollandese language, the Norwegian, the Spanish, the Swedish, and at least two dialects of India, and is also published by individual firms in Canada and in London, England. He is also the author of a little volume of poems which has met with considerable favor and is entitled "The Exodus and Other Poems."

For a number of years, Dr. Reade appeared upon the lecture platform with the following subjects, "The Hymns We Sing," "The Dutch" and the "The Talking Animal." These lectures he gave at Island Park Assembly, and in many of the leading cities of the west. In order to make his lecture on the Dutch more graphic and impressive, in 1888, he took a trip to Europe, and spent a considerable time in the little kingdom of Holland. His lecture on "The Hymns We Sing" was rendered especially interesting by the fact that he has written a number of hymns himself, and

one in particular that has found its way into the permanent list of hymns of the Methodist church.

TAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

Taylor University was first organized as Fort Wayne Female College, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1846. In 1847 the first building was erected. In 1855 the college was united with the Collegiate Institute of the same place and became a co-educational school known as Fort Wayne College. Until 1890 it was owned by the North Indiana Conference. Becoming heavily in debt, it was at this time transferred to the National Association of Local Preachers, and its name changed to Taylor University, in honor of Bishop William Taylor. It was hoped that the Local Preachers would rally to its support and save it in Fort Wayne; but failing to secure the twenty-five thousand dollars necessary to liquidate the indebtedness, the trustees turned over the property to the creditors. Before this was done, however, Rev. T.C. Reade, A. M., D. D., became president of the institution and finding it impossible to maintain it in Fort Wayne, sought a new location for it. This he found in Upland, whose citizens generously donated ten acres of ground beautifully located and ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) in money. Funds were secured from local preachers and others and the present beautiful and commodious building erected at the cost of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00). John R. Wright, D. D. and his wife H. Maria Wright, of Wash-

ington, D. C., being the largest contributors. the building is called in honor of Mrs. Wright, the H. Maria Wright Literary Hall. It is controlled by a board of trustees composed of nineteen men and two women, who are elected by the National Local Preachers' Association. The officers of the Board of Trustees are as follows: J. R. Wright, D. D., Washington, D. C., president; O. L. Stout, M. D., Upland, Indiana, vice-president; George W. Mooney, D. D., secretary; T. W. Williams, Upland, Indiana, treasurer.

The presidents since its foundation have been as follows: Hon. J. A. C. Heustis, 1847-48; G. H. Rounds, 1848-49; Horace Cyrus Nutt, 1849-50; J. A. C. Heustis, (second term) 1850-52; S. F. Gillette, 1852; Rev. S. Brenton, 1852-55; Rev. D. R. D. Robinson, 1855-72; Rev. W. F. Yocum, D. D., 1872-88; Rev. H. H. Herrick, 1889; C. B. Stemen, M. D., LL. D., 1890-91; Rev. T. C. Reade, A. M., D. D., 1891.

In the seven years since its location in Upland, the institution has had a steady and reliable growth. Its property is now worth eighty thousand dollars (\$80,000.00) and the University is without debt. It has gradually increased its faculty both in number and efficiency, until now it has a competent faculty of seventeen professors and instructors. Beyond the Academic course of study it offers four regular collegiate courses of four years each leading to bachelor's degrees: Classical, Scientific, Philosophical and Literary. Besides this the Theological Department known as Reade Theological Seminary offers three undergraduate courses and one post-graduate course for theological students. It has normal, music, art and business departments. The University has a large enrollment each year in its post-grad-

uate non-resident courses. Among these are graduates from many of our great educational institutions.

Taylor University has two flourishing literary societies which furnish ample opportunity for literary culture. These are known as the Philalethean and Thalonion Literary Societies.

The Mooney Library contains over three thousand bound volumes. The Walker Museum contains valuable collections worth fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500.00). The neat little observatory in charge of Dean C. L. Clippinger, Ph. D., contains a valuable telescope with ten and one-fourth inch reflector. The chemical and physical laboratories give evidence of a large amount of practical work done.

The boarding hall and buildings for the accommodation of students are near the campus. A Gleaner's Home, where young ladies preparing for mission work may have free rooms, is now in process of construction.

The religious influence of Taylor University is excellent. There is no social caste. The university bids fair to become a great institution—if not great in its material resources, great in its work in the cause of Christian education. Those who become acquainted with the working of the school are led to say as did Bishop Taylor when he first visited the institution named in his honor: "Surely this is of the Lord and must have our support."—Prof. B.W. Ayres, Ph. D., Registrar.

ENOCH BABB.

Enoch Babb, a prosperous market gardener in Sims township, Grant county, is a representative of one of the oldest families

in America. He traces his genealogy in unbroken line, to Stephen L. and Marcus Babb, brothers, who came from England to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in August, 1645. For more than two hundred and fifty years this family has been identified with American institutions. It has taken part in every important event in our National history and witnessed our growth from a few feeble colonies under the administration of England into a sisterhood of States under the proud title of "United States of America." It would be a matter of great interest and historic value, could a record be made of the personal experience of a representative of each generation from that far-away day to the present. But while this is impossible it is quite certain that future generations will be more fortunate. The advent of this admirable system of local biography renders this not only possible, but very probable.

Enoch Babb was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 15th of May, 1842. He is a son of Henry and Sarah (Haines) Babb. When about six years of age he accompanied his parents to Franklin township, Grant county, Indiana, and the family located upon a farm one and a half miles northeast of Herbst. Here Enoch grew to manhood. He received his education in the public schools of the district and learned the avocation of a farmer. This was his life-work, being engaged in general farming and stock-raising until 1889, when he turned his attention to market-gardening. In connection with his other lines of business, he has also been interested in apiarian work, and realizes a handsome income from the product of his extensive apiary. He has been engaged in this business for twenty years.

Mr. Babb was married October 8, 1868, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Isaac and Jerusha Weldon. Their family comprises five children; Belle and Dora—twins—born August 27, 1870. The first named is the wife of Edwin O. Rust, of Swayzee, Indiana; Jaquette was born February 7, 1874, and is now Mrs. David Patterson, of Swayzee; Sylvia was born August 4, 1879, and Naomi was born April 14, 1881. Mr. Babb is a member of the Protestant Methodist church, and an active worker in the cause of Christianity. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party. He has never sought nor held public office.

The genealogical record of the Babb family, so far as obtainable, is as follows: Stephen L. and Marcus Babb were noted English navigators. They were middle-aged men when they came to the shores of New England, and had spent their lives on the Atlantic and Southern oceans. As previously stated, they landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in August, 1645, and engaged at once in building a large ship to be used in whale-fishing. Their vessel was completed in May, 1646, and being manned with sixteen sailors besides harpoonists and the two Babb brothers, put to sea. They sailed in June on an exclusively whaling expedition. When ten weeks out the boat was captured by pirates, and the two owners and commanders were put ashore on the coast of Maine. They had neither provisions, fire-arms nor money, though the latter would have been of little use. For weeks they roved about, and were kept alive and finally guided back to Plymouth by the Indians. In September, 1646, they arrived at the Plymouth colony. But they abandoned the idea of following their former vocation,

and took up land which they improved and later sold. In 1670 they emigrated with their families to Pennsylvania and located near the present site of Harrisburg. There Marcus and his entire family of seven children were massacred by the hostile Indians. Stephen was held a captive for seven years, but finally escaped through the kindly aid of an old squaw. He went to Virginia where he died in 1681. His only son—Abner—becoming now the sole support of the family, cleared up a farm in the wilderness, and was known, locally, as an expert hunter and Indian fighter.

During some of the hostilities due to the period, he was called from home and after an absence of several months, returned to find that his mother had died in his absence. Her body was buried by her three daughters. Abner married Susanna Schmidt, with whom he had six children, three living to maturity, viz.: Rebecca, Joseph and Simon. The latter became a tailor, and located at Winchester, Virginia, where he married Agatha Arnold. They had nine children: William, John, Phillip, Elizabeth, Hannah, George, David, Thomas and Cynthia. Phillip Babb emigrated to Green county, Tennessee, in 1781, and located near Greenville. There he erected a mill for grinding corn and wheat. A few years later the mill was burned and was in time rebuilt by his son Phillip, and is still known as "Babb's Mill."

Phillip Babb, Sr., was the father of nine children: Phillip, Thomas, Seth, Joseph, Stephen, Phoebe, Elizabeth, Mary and Samantha.

His son Phillip married Elizabeth Humbird. They had eight children: William, Abner, Phillip, Samuel, Rebecca, Elizabeth,

Rhoda and Hannah. Thomas Babb, son of Phillip, Sr., married Martha Ervin, and they had a family of eight children, named as follows: David E. W., Levi, Phillip, Isaac, Caleb and Joshua, twins, Sarah and Lydia. Seth Babb, third son of Phillip, Sr., was the father of eight children; viz.: Polly, Ruth, Huldah, Rhoda, Nancy, Joseph and Stephen.

David E. W. Babb, grandfather of Enoch of this sketch, married Elizabeth White, with whom he had five children, viz.: Henry, father of our subject, James, Thomas, Martha and Melinda. Henry Babb, father of Enoch of this review, married Sarah Haines, daughter of Abraham Haines. They had a family of twelve children of whom our subject was the fifth in order of birth. The names follow: David, William, Alexander, Samuel, Eurch, Richard, James, George, Anna, Sarah, Martha Jane, and Polly Ann. James, son of David E. W., married Rachel Cox, with whom he had five children: Joshua, Floyd, Mary, Ruth and Elizabeth. Thomas, son of David E. W., married Martha West, and they had a family of ten children: James, Henry, Robert, George, Alexander, William, Benjamin B., Sarah Jane, Elizabeth and Melinda. Martha, daughter of David E. W., married George Garves, lives in Clinton county, Ohio. Melinda, daughter of David E. W., married James Patch, of Clinton county, Ohio, died in 1900. They had four children, viz.: George, James, Elizabeth and Eliza. David, son of Henry, married Lydia M., daughter of Samuel Scott, and they had six children, viz.: William F., George W., Jacob, Mary Jane, Matilda Jane and Huldah Ann. William, son of Henry, married Matilda Chaney, a daughter of Abraham Chaney, and had six children, viz.: David,

Henry, Mahala Ann, Mary Ellen, Jane, Ida and Alexander. The last named died at the age of three years. Samuel Babb married Mary C. Cochran. Their children were: Edward M., Perry H., Bertha and Grace. Richard, son of Henry, wedded Emily E. Moone, daughter of Martin H. Moone, of Grant county, Indiana.

JOHN T. BARTON.

John T. Barton, a prominent and well-to-do farmer of Sims township, Grant county, Indiana, was born on the farm where he now lives, March 17, 1851. His parents were Joseph T. and Nancy (Barton) Barton, who were among the very early settlers of Sims township. They were both born in Frederick county, Virginia, where they were married, and in 1848 they established a home in the wilderness of Sims township. Their ancestors were Scotch-Irish people who located in Virginia in Colonial days, and the maternal grandfather of John T., whose name was also Barton, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Three of the nine children of Joseph T. and Nancy Barton, were born in the old Virginia home, and accompanied their parents to Indiana. John T. is the only survivor of his family and through him must come the record of the early struggles on the frontier. The generation which has since come into prominence since the pioneer days in Indiana, can have no just conception of the trials, struggles and privations of those who "blazed the way" to civilization. Imagine Grant county without a railroad, factory, telegraph, telephone or electric light. In fact

no light except such as the tallow-dip candle afforded, for petroleum and natural gas were then unheard of. The vast wealth of the young state lay hidden beneath the surface of the earth, and the people were content to live from the product of the little "clearings" they were able to make in the impenetrable forest. Mothers spun the wool into yarn, wove the cloth, and eventually turned out the finished product in warm and comfortable, though by no means fashionable, clothing. The same hands took the matured flax from the ground, prepared it for the spinning wheel, which was a necessary household article in every family, spun the thread and wove the fabric of which was made the household linen and family undergarments. Rye coffee or sassafras tea was a healthful family beverage, and the "grocery bill" was a thing unknown, for the forest furnished the sugar, syrup, meats, and even the nucleus to the family soap, for the manufactured article, except for toilet purposes, was then unknown. The houses were of logs, usually about sixteen by eighteen feet ground dimensions, with an attic or sleeping apartment overhead, and the family was especially fortunate and considered by some "quite aristocratic," if they happened to have a "lean-to addition" with a spare room. But these were the days of social equality. Nobody felt that he was better than his neighbor, and all lived together in peace and harmony. The pioneer preacher or "circuit rider," preached the gospel of Christ for the salvation of men, and not for the "best salary offered." Meetings were held in the pioneer cabins, the log school-houses or in the open air. The people assembled from far and near, for distance was annihilated in the anxiety of the people to hear the word

of God. The young people were satisfied with the usual diversions of pioneer settlements, and "shucking bees," log-rollings, raisings, spelling-schools, etc., filled the whole curriculum of social enjoyments. The home-spun, linsey-woolsey dress or coat was greatly in evidence, and the starched shirt represented a "dude" of the first water. These were some of the conditions existing at the time this estimable family located in the wilds of Sims township. The parents bore the brunt of the battle in establishing a home, and these unceasing and unselfish efforts were crowned with success. As their children became physically able, they assisted in the commendable work, and thus the fertile soil was divested of the native forest which to-day would be a mine of wealth, and soon the soil yielded a rich harvest to the husbandman. As time progressed, additional acres were brought into subjection and soon a commodious house took the place of the pioneer cabin, but added no happiness to the family circle, for that was already complete in the cabin home.

The father of John T. Barton was born September 15, 1813, and died November 18, 1889. His wife was born in 1816, and died November 18, 1876. They, and all the deceased members of their family, except George C., are buried in the Thrailkill cemetery, in Sims township. The memory of these worthy parents is revered and honored by their surviving son because of their pure and unselfish lives. Their highest aim and greatest care was the happiness and success of their beloved children.

Father Barton was prominently identified with the public affairs of Sims township for many years. He served in various official

positions, one of which was that of township supervisor.

The names of the children are as follows: Elizabeth, the eldest of the family, married Henry Burns. She died in middle life. George C. died in the service of his country, being a member of 101st Indiana. He enlisted from Sims township in 1862, and served faithfully at the front until prostrated with disease which caused his death; Andrew J.; John T., of this sketch, was the fifth in order of birth; Emily J., three unnamed infants and Franklin, are all deceased. John T. Barton received a good education in the common schools, supplemented by a course in the Marion Normal School. He left school at the age of twenty-three and taught two terms of school, one in Sims township and one in Pleasant. But he preferred agricultural pursuits to that of professional life, and returned to the farm where his early years had been happily spent. The parental farm came to him by inheritance and this has been his home for fifty years.

Mr. Barton is a bachelor, preferring the freedom and liberty of single-blessedness to the responsibilities of married life. For a number of years he sustained membership in the Marion Lodge Independent order of Odd Fellows but is non-affiliated at present. He is an upright, honorable citizen whose word is as good as his bond.

WILLIAM LILLARD.

William Lillard, a well-to-do farmer and stock-raiser of Sims township, Grant county, Indiana, is a native of Champaign county, Ohio, and was born on the 20th of January,

1848. He is a son of Oliver and Nancy (Pence) Lillard. His father was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, of Irish ancestry, and his mother's people are of German stock, first established in America in the old Keystone state.

William Lillard traces his genealogy to Revolutionary times, his greatgrandfather having been a soldier in the struggle for American Independence. The Pence and Lillard families as represented by subject's father and mother, located in Champaign county, Ohio, in the pioneer days of the Buckeye state. The parents of William emigrated to Indiana and settled in Sims township, Grant county, in 1849, and here they ended their days. The subject of this review, though his business has sometimes called him elsewhere, has always considered this as his home. He was educated in the public schools, but acquired the greater part of his education in the "school of experience." His early manhood years were spent in agricultural pursuits, but in 1870 he engaged in the grain and stock business, which he continued successfully until 1884. During these fourteen years he bought, shipped and sold vast quantities of grain, and his stock business was also enormous.

In 1884 Mr. Lillard accepted a position as traveling salesman of fancy groceries, crackers, etc., with the firm of J. B. Ruger & Sons, of Lafayette. He continued this business for thirteen years. In 1897 he left the road and purchased a stock of hardware and opened a store at Converse. Two years later he sold this business and retired to his farm in Sims township, where he now resides. He owns one hundred and fourteen acres of excellent land, in a high state of fertility, which is conveniently situated

as regards marketing facilities, and other conveniences. His home is located on a main traveled pike leading to Swayzee, and is also on one of the rural delivery mail routes.

At the age of twenty-one William Lillard became a member of the Masonic fraternity, with which he has since been identified as a prominent and active member. His membership is with Howard Lodge, No. 92.

Mr. Lillard has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Ester A. McAllister, daughter of Noah and Margaret (Leonard) McAllister, whom he wedded on the 6th of May, 1871. Three children were born to bless this union, viz: Harry E., who was born March 1, 1872, married Elsie Weaver. They have two children, Ralph and Ruby. Gypsie was born in 1874; she is now the wife of Frank L. Jones. Their only child is little Miss Eleanor. Clarence was born December 17, 1881, he is still under the parental roof. Mrs. Willard was born September 9, 1855, and died July 18, 1892.

On the 19th of October, 1894, Mr. Lillard was united in marriage with his present companion, who was Miss Sylvia, daughter of James and Nancy (Stephenson) Ruff. She was born in Lafayette, Indiana January 22, 1872. Her parents were natives of Ohio, but spent all of their natural lives in Indiana. Mrs. Lillard was reared and educated in her native city. Her father is living, but her mother died February 14, 1874. The family is of Scotch-Irish antecedents. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Lillard died in infancy.

Mr. Lillard has been an active and progressive business man all his mature years, and has been successful in the various capac-

ities in which he has been employed. He and his estimable wife sustain a prominent place in the social world in which they live, and the family is highly honored for their uprightness of character and useful lives. Mr. Lillard is not connected with any religious organization, and though a believer in the divinity of Christ and the Christian religion, he reserves to himself the right to think and act according to the dictates of conscience, hence is not bound or controlled by any creed or sect. In politics he takes an active interest, but has never aspired to political honors.

JESSE STANLEY.

Jesse Stanley, a farmer of great prominence and well known in his day throughout Sims township, Grant county, Indiana, was born in North Carolina, February 28, 1820, and when ten years of age was brought to Indiana by his parents, Reuben and Margaret (Hendricks) Stanley, who settled in Rush county. In that county Jesse was reared to manhood and was employed in farming until 1867, when he came to Grant county and settled permanently in Sims township.

Jesse Stanley was first united in marriage, in Rush county, Indiana, September 17, 1842, with Miss Catherine Sanders, who was born August 25, 1825, and by whom he became the father of five children, viz.: John J., born January 1, 1845; Mary M., born November 10, 1846; Rachel L., born March 17, 1849; Nancy E., born August, 1851; and William T., born December 22, 1853. Mrs. Catherine (Sanders) Stanley

was called away January 17, 1856, and Jesse Stanley, for his second wife, selected Miss Margaret Wood, who was born April 13, 1828, and was a daughter of John and Isabel (Keiser) Wood. This lady he married February 24, 1857, and the union resulted in five children, born in the following order: Ellen D., April 26, 1858; George E., March 4, 1859; Samuel M. O. V., February 5, 1860; Jesse C. R., August 30, 1861; and Elizabeth, June 3, 1863. Of these children Elizabeth was married, August 27, 1881, to Amos C. Patterson, and Jesse C. R. married, March 18, 1884, Miss Effa J. Morris.

The necrology of the children of Jesse Stanley's children, as far as deceased, is as follows: Rachel L., died August 24, 1851; Nancy E., died March 7, 1866; Ella D., died May 21, 1877; and Mary M., died in 1874. Beside the surviving children of Jesse Stanley, there are six grandchildren still living, viz.: Lee Stanley, born March 18, 1881; Lew, born October 26, 1883; Lilly, born January 17, 1886; Lulu, born September 1, 1889; Leslie, born January 25, 1892; and Laura, born December 26, 1897.

Jesse Stanley by first marriage has six grandchildren living. His son John has two children, Emma and Anna. His son William has three, Charles, John and Mervel. His daughter Mary has one child, Charles Cook. By his second marriage there are ten living, six (those of George Stanley) all already mentioned. Those of his son Jesse are three: Goldie E., Ovid C., and Noah E. His daughter Lizzie has one daughter, Mabel E. Patterson.

Jesse Stanley's people are of English origin and were among the earliest colonists

of North Carolina, where their occupation was chiefly that of agriculture. Mrs. Margaret (Wood) Stanley's paternal ancestors were also of English extraction and early settled in Kentucky, but her maternal ancestors were of German descent.

The demise of Jesse Stanley occurred March 19, 1899, on his farm in Sims township, in the faith of the Church of Christ, to the teachings of which he was sincerely devoted and which he faithfully adhered to until the end. In politics he was a stanch Democrat, but although frequently solicited to make a race for various official positions, invariably declined accepting nomination as candidate for any public honors whatever. He was very successful as an agriculturist, was a truly public-spirited citizen, and left behind him an honored name, of which his widow and surviving children and grandchildren may well feel proud. His venerated widow still resides on the old homestead, beloved and respected by all who know her and in the enjoyment of all the comforts of life.

SYLVESTER R. FANKBONER.

Sylvester R. Fankboner, of Marion, Indiana, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, January 29, 1832. His parents were Daniel and Susan (Good) Fankboner, who were pioneers in the woods of that section of Ohio, improving a new farm and passing their lives upon it, and dying at rather advanced years. Of their family a son resides in Blackford county and four daughter are in Grant.

The boyhood of Sylvester R. Fankboner

was passed on the farm, assisting in the making and operation of it until the attainment of his twenty-second year, when he was married to Miss Elizabeth Thompson, who died about eighteen months later, he, in the meantime, working in partnership with his father. His uncle—John Fankboner—had been, since 1840, operating a flour mill at Jonesboro, and after the loss of his wife Sylvester R. decided to join him, and became his partner in the fall of 1860. His uncle was one of the best known men of the county, and the business became an extensive and lucrative one, the mill being one of the largest and best of that section. The uncle finally retiring Sylvester R. continued the conduct of the mill with gratifying success until 1878, when he sold the property, after having been the sole proprietor for about ten years.

Having acquired a handsome competence and feeling the confinement drawing upon his vitality, Mr. Fankboner decided to discontinue the personal conduct of the property, and in 1878 sold the mill, retiring to his present beautiful home at the northern suburbs of the city. However, he was compelled to retake the mill property, and, realizing the demands of the times for modern machinery, he remodeled the plant on up-to-date lines, installing a complete, modern, full-roller process at an expense of fifty-four hundred dollars. When it was once more the leading mill of that part of the county he again sold it, but the purchaser failing to meet the obligations, he found it incumbent to take the property, not, however, until it had been destroyed by fire.

The site of the present home of Mr. Fankboner on the Wabash pike, just north of the city, was entered by Jacob Smith, who

was one of the widely known men of forty years ago. It contains two hundred acres of the choicest land and makes one of the most desirable country estates, the old house which had been erected by Mr. Smith many years ago, being one of the finest in the county at the time, even now possessing many features surpassing the more modern and pretentious mansions. The Fankboner rock quarries on the farm are the most valuable in this section. They were first opened by D. R. McKinney, who operated them for many years. About six hundred dollars are required as an investment to operate them, giving employment to about ten men and producing something like five thousand perch of stone per annum. Giving the quarries his personal attention, he has made a marked success of them, finding ample market among the many contractors of the city for all that can be produced.

September 30, 1860, Mr. Fankboner was married to Miss Jane Small, daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth (Shugart) Small, of Jonesboro. Reuben Small had been left an orphan and was reared in the family of Eli Overman, growing up by the side of Joel Overman, the well-known citizen of Marion. He and his brother Joshua erected the first mill on Deer creek about 1840, later, in 1845, completing the mill at Jonesboro that became the property of Fankboner. His entire life was identified with the mill business, removing later to Wabash, where he continued to operate a similar plant until his death, at the age of seventy-five. His son Enoch still continues the business, being the most widely known miller in that part of the state.

The only child of the first marriage was Alice Fankboner, who died at the age of

twenty. The second family consists of William Arthur, who is the well-known physician of Marion; Charles Oscar died at thirty; Alanzo died at twenty-seven, leaving a widow but three months after marriage; Luther is associated with his father in the operation of the quarries; Grace is Mrs. Frank Grinstead, of Marion; Albertus is a popular electrical engineer at Fort Wayne; and Harlan is a student in the senior class at Purdue University. Since the age of forty Mr. Fankboner has been an active and influential member of the Presbyterian church, and for more than thirty-five years has been a Mason. It has been his constant ambition to so live that others may profit by his example, never having indulged in those things that tend to weaken the body, but to conform his life to the demands of health as determined by the dictates of modern science. He is a Republican in his political relations.

GUNNAR TEILMANN.

In passing north from the city of Marion, Indiana, when just beyond the limits, the traveler on the Huntington pike has his interest centered upon the establishment known as the Maple Heights Greenhouses, of which the proprietor is Gunnar Teilmann, the most advanced producer of flowering plants of any of those so engaged in this section of the state. This greenhouse was established but six years since and covers four acres, devoted almost exclusively to the growing of flowers and house plants. The investment demanded by such an enterprise is about ten thousand dollars, and

the fittings are of the most approved and tried apparatus, the heating being by the means of two large boilers. About twenty thousand square feet of glass are needed, the plant having several distinct houses under glass. Probably no other business has had such a remarkable growth during the past decade as that of the growing of flowers, every section of the country showing rapid strides in this matter, and many of the American growers having attained handsome recognition in the older countries, where the business has received patronage from royalty for generations, thus proving the adaptability of the average citizen of this country to come to the front, no matter in what line of action he may choose to operate.

The local demand and consumption of house-grown flowers has kept pace with the facilities of production, and that has quadrupled within a space of ten years. A decade since not a single greenhouse, worthy of the name, was in existence in Marion, while to-day there are at least five or six which make considerable pretensions along this line. That of Mr. Teilmann has a wide trade that demands the most handsome as well as the large and growing home trade to which special attention is given, owing to the admirable training that its proprietor received in the older countries of Denmark and England enabling him to cater to that trade that demands the most handsome flowers, whether for general use or whether in the more artistic form of floral pieces, in the making of which he is an adept. The highest grade of these are made on short notice. As decorations for special occasions, as funerals or marriages. The business has grown beyond the fondest

expectations of the proprietor, the need of greater accommodations being keenly felt.

Mr. Teilmann was born in Denmark and was, from a boy of fourteen, reared inside of a greenhouse, thus becoming familiar with all the details of the growth and handling of the choicest and rarest plants. There are few other lines of business that have so many details to observe, and the attention to which can only insure success, such as the preparation of buildings, paying due regard to their location, to air and light, the heating and ventilation, the selection of soil and its arrangement, to say nothing of the subsequent care in watering and fertilizing, the selection and planting of seed, paying particular attention to the dates of planting, the care and transplanting of the young shoots with the constant attention necessary to a successful results, must ever be borne in mind, each step being taken at the right time and in the right manner. "Eternal vigilance" was never more needed than in the operation of a greenhouse, as without it the entire work, thought and effort of dozens of men may be wasted. The demands of the market must be ever uppermost that the goods may be ready for sale when wanted. Take the one item of Easter lilies; they must be handled all along their growth in an exact manner, any little mistake causing total failure and loss. Every article grown in the modern greenhouse requires nearly as exacting consideration as does the lilies, so that the reader may thus realize something of the training necessary to know the business thoroughly.

For five years Mr. Teilmann served in the great establishments about London, where he became foreman and, later, manager. Upon coming to America he was five

years near Philadelphia, coming to Marion in response to the request of an old friend, who, by the way, is the present florist at the Soldiers' Home. He soon became identified with his present establishment, although he rented it for a time before deciding to remain permanently in Marion. Fondest hopes could not have been so sanguine as the actual realization has justified, the business under his able administration making rapid strides, increased facilities being now badly needed.

It is not amiss to note that Mr. Teilmann has already acquired a national reputation among florists and connoisseurs as the grower of the now famous "Major Bannaffon" chrysanthemum, for which at exhibitions and shows he carried off for three consecutive years the first premiums at Chicago, St. Louis and Indianapolis, on this and other varieties. In 1900 he secured thirteen premiums in said three cities. This one fact speaks volumes for his devotion to the work and that those higher qualities of the æsthetical nature are well developed in his well-balanced mind.

In 1894, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Mr. Teilmann married Elisa Morschhauser, a native of Germany. She came to America alone in 1892 and now has two children, Gunnar J. and Elizabeth M. Mrs. Teilmann has proved a valuable helpmate to her husband, as their success is due to their united efforts. She assisted in the duties about the greenhouse and during her husband's absence looked after the business as well as her household duties.

In the fall of 1894 Mr. and Mrs. Teilmann made a four-months tour of Europe, visiting Denmark, Germany, and seeing parts of other leading countries.

HON. SAMUEL C. WILSON.

Hon. Samuel C. Wilson has been a resident of Grant county, Indiana, for a period of sixty-three years, and is esteemed alike by old and young. He is a native of Randolph county, North Carolina, where he first saw the light of day on October 14, 1834, and is next to the youngest in a family of twelve children born to John and Mary (Winslow) Wilson. The parents were both natives of North Carolina, of which state they were citizens until 1837 when they located in Indiana, where they spent the remainder of their days, the father reaching the advanced age of eighty years when he was called to his reward on June 15, 1864, the mother rejoining him in the heavenly home in November, 1871.

John Wilson was a farmer by vocation and followed that employment in his native state until 1837 when the possibilities opened to the settlers in Indiana, induced him to bring his family to this state, when he loaded the family and chattels into a four-horse wagon, making the long, tedious trip in this manner. Arriving in Grant county, he bought three-quarters of a section of land of James Moorman, most of which was covered with an excellent growth of timber. He erected a double log house which was the residence of the family for many years. Deer, bear and wolves were a common sight to the children occupying this little cabin, and deer were especially plentiful. At one time the boys ran a deer up to the fence and their sister Elizabeth killed it with club. Indians infested the forest, a dozen red men often passing their doorway in group.

Mr. Wilson was first a Whig in politics, but at the birth of the Republican party be-

came associated with that organization and voted for their first candidate, John C. Fremont. He was an ardent admirer of Lincoln and like that eminent lawyer, was a man of kindly heart and sterling worth. The last eight years of his life were spent in Fairmount and he assisted in building the first two churches erected there. He favored the Friends Society, of which his wife was a consistent member, and their teachings have had a salutary effect on the lives of their children, five of whom survive them, viz.: Nancy, widow of Elim Daugherty, and a resident of Liberty township; Micajah, a retired gardener of Fairmount, who is a member of the Friends Society; Elizabeth, wife of William Cox, who died since these notes were taken, a farmer of Liberty township and a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church; Lindsey, also a Wesleyan Methodist and a retired farmer of Fairmount; and Samuel C.

Samuel C. Wilson was a child of two and one-half years when his parents came to this county, where he was educated and grew to manhood. The first school was of logs about sixteen feet square with puncheon floor, wide fireplace, and mud and stick chimney. The wood for replenishing the fire was cut by the scholars during the noon hour and the back log rolled into place by them. The seats were huge split logs supported on wooden legs and without backs, while the desk upon which the pupils practiced their writing with goose quill pens, were wide boards resting upon wooden pins driven into the walls, and light was admitted through greased paper which was placed in the aperture made by leaving out a log. He remained at home until twenty-two, assisting in the development of the farm and

becoming a practical, methodical agriculturist. Samuel C. started out on forty acres of improved land but with no cash, the land being located at what is known as Poplar Corner. He lived here eight years when he disposed of this property and bought one hundred and three acres of good land within a mile of Fairmount, which he has brought to its present state of improvement, placing thereon the pleasant home, commodious barns and outbuildings and durable fences which we see there to-day.

Mr. Wilson has been twice married, first to Miss Rachel Overman, who left no children, and after her death to Miss Elizabeth J. Jessup. This ceremony was celebrated January 10, 1867, and resulted in the birth of four sons, two of whom are living and esteemed citizens of this neighborhood. Lindsey is a prosperous farmer living just to the east of his father's residence, and is a shrewd, energetic young man. He attended the common schools and finished with two terms in the Fairmount Academy. He married Miss Effie G. Davis, and is the father of two bright little children, Dorinda E. and Hubert Davis. Jessup, the younger son, is the genial and popular deputy postmaster at Fairmount. He graduated from the common schools March 1, 1891, and finished his education in the academy here. He prefers a commercial life to farming and previous to entering the post-office made a start in that direction by employing his time as salesman, where his brisk and up-to-date methods assured his success.

Mrs. Wilson, born in Rush county Indiana, October 11, 1842, is a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Binford) Jessup. Thomas Jessup, born in Wayne county, died on his farm in 1891. His wife was a native

of Randolph county, North Carolina, and died in 1891. Both were members in the Society of Friends and were filled with religious zeal. One son and three daughters were born to them and all are residents of this state. Mrs. Wilson remained in Rush county until she was grown and there received her education. The greater part of the time it was necessary to walk two miles to reach the school, as they were not so thickly scattered over the country as at present. She is of that sanguine temperament that scatters sunshine about her path and has the rare faculty of making even the stranger feel at home under her hospitable roof. They are members of the Friends' Society and liberal contributor to the cause. He assisted in building the Bock Creek church in which he is elder, and also contributed towards the erection of the brick building in Fairmount. The Bock Creek Society takes its name from a locality in North Carolina. Mr. Wilson is a strong Prohibitionist, but stands by the Republican party in the present crisis, as he is an advocate of the measures which he thinks will work to the greatest good to the masses. He has been chosen at various times to represent his party at county and congressional conventions and has served as assessor. In 1890 he was sent from Grant county to voice the wishes of his constituents in the halls of the state legislature.

JESSE H. RICH.

Jesse E. Rich lives on his farm in Fairmount township and is favorably known throughout Grant county, Indiana, as a man

of integrity and a leading member of the Society of Friends. He was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, in March, 1831, and is the youngest and only surviving member of a family of five children born to Ezekial Rich and Martha (Hinshaw) Rich. Ezekial Rich was a native of the same locality and made farming the vocation of his life. He was a Whig and consistent member of the Quaker church, in which faith he died. His wife was also a native of North Carolina and both passed to their reward from that commonwealth where their entire lives had been passed.

Jesse H. Rich, when thirteen years old, came to Hamilton county, Indiana, with his uncle, remained there one year, then went to Howard county and thence came to Grant, arriving here in 1853. He was poor but honest, and his capital consisted in pluck and perseverance, two essential elements in the search for prosperity. Self-made men are the pride of the nation, and like the marble under the hand of the sculptor which is chiseled into forms of symmetry and beauty, the character is purified and strengthened by rough contact with the world. His work here was clearing and grubbing trees from the forest, but the drudgery of this employment held no terrors for Mr. Rich, who has literally chopped his way to success.

He has been twice married, first to Miss Mary Ann Radly, by whom he had two children, one of whom survives, namely: Alice, who is the wife of Eli Thomas, a prominent member of the Friends' Society. After the death of Mrs. Rich, Jesse H. was again united in marriage, the lady of his choice being Mrs. Mary (Reeder) Osborne, and the ceremony solemnized March 8, 1867. Mrs. Rich had been previously married to

Samuel L. Osborne on October 26, 1854, the marriage resulting in the birth of four children, three of whom are living, namely: Mahlen, a Christian gentleman who resides in Marion and follows the occupation of carpenter and joiner; Sarah, wife of Marcus L. Goddes, a resident of Liberty township; and Jesse, who is now traveling in New Mexico in search of health. They are all married. Mr. Osborne was a prosperous man and was an old settler in this part of Grant county, the young people beginning their life on a tract of forty acres on which he afterwards died, and which forms part of present estate of Mrs. Rich. They were industrious and thrifty, and devout members of the Friends church in which they were married. He was a Carolinian. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Rich has been made glad by the birth of three sons and two daughters. Those living are Rosetta, wife of P. Seal, a prominent farmer of this township, and a member of the Friends church; Leona, wife of Charles Price, a laborer of Summittsville, this state, and also a devout member of the church; Sylvester, a resident of this township, who received an academic education; and Herman Edgar, who makes his home with his parents.

Thirty-three years of mingled sun and shade have sped on their course since this worthy couple began to travel the path of life together; often the clouds of adversity lowered, but eventually the silver lining appeared as the sun shone forth with renewed brilliancy and tinted the clouds with rainbow hues of hope fulfilled. As their way advanced they held out a helping hand to the less fortunate brother, assisting him to renewed effort and counting his happiness their gain. Such natures could not

but have a beneficial effect on the community, their strong personality being a power for good that has caused them to be honored in the councils of the Society of Friends, in which they are zealous workers. They gave material aid in the erection of the pretty brick structure in which that society now worships, also assisted in the building of Fairmount Academy, one of Grant county's excellent educational institutions, and are among the most influential members of Reverend Harvey's congregation. Their home consists of sixty-four acres of highly cultivated, well-improved land in Fairmount township, and they also own a lot in the vicinity of the academy. They are staunch advocates of the principles of prohibition, and would rejoice in seeing the traffic abolished, believing with Benjamin Franklin that "temperance puts wood on the fire, meal in the barrel, flour in the tub, money in the purse, credit in the country, contentment in the house, clothes on the back and vigor in the body."

JOHN SEALE.

John Seale, a leading agriculturist of Fairmount township, Grant county, Indiana, and one of the most influential members of the Friends' society, of Fairmount, occupies a prominent place in the community in which he resides. He was born December 27, 1827, in the village of Stock, near Chelmsford, in the county of Essex, England, and is one of a family of seven children born to Elijah John and Elizabeth (Radley) Seale. Of the four sons and three daughters who composed this family but four are living,

two in their native land and two in America. The brother, William Perkins Seale, is a retired farmer of Fairmount and is prominently connected with the Friends' church.

John Seale took up the work of a husbandman at the age of fourteen, previous to which time his parents resided in a village near London, where he acquired a moderate education. At the age of twenty-one he came to the United States to lay the foundation of his future fortunes. Sailing from Liverpool on a steamer bound for New York, the voyage was prolonged for thirty-two days as a result of the machinery being out of repair, and the cry of land was a most welcome sound to the ears of the tired passengers. Landing at New York, he went up the Hudson river, then by rail to the lakes and by steamer to Toledo, Ohio, when he went by canal to La Gro, Indiana. Here he met a gentleman from Jonesboro who advised him to stay there until one of his wagons came up and then come on to Jonesboro with this rig, and then on foot from Osborn to Bear Creek, and he took up the life of an agriculturist in Grant county, entered seventy acres of land in Liberty township from the government under the seal of Zachary Taylor, the deed to which he still has; was married and settled down to hard work. This marriage was without issue. His second wife was Miss Amy Davidson, who bore him eight children, four of whom are living, namely: Elijah John; William Perry; Mary Ann, wife of Calvin Hancock; and Alvin. The eldest sons are farmers and all of them are members of the Society Friends' church. Alvin is a member of the museum at Honolulu, has also been identified with the British museum and has received a superior edu-

cation, first attending Fairmount Academy and finishing with a course in Leland Stanford University, California.

Mrs. Seale departed this life on April 18, 1874, and on September 21, 1875, Mr. Seale placed at the head of his household, Miss Asenath Rich, whose kind, indulgent nature and sympathetic heart have converted her house into an ideal home where peace and sunshine reign. She was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, September 21, 1842, and is a daughter of Joseph and Marian (Newby) Rich. She came with her parents to this county when she was nine years old and here received her education. Three children have blessed her union and give promise of a bright future: Joseph P., who graduated from the Ann Arbor University, Michigan, in the class of 1898, and is a physician and surgeon now practicing his profession in one of the Chicago hospitals, where he is meeting with flattering success and is sparing no pains to become eminent in his chosen work; Bertha E. was graduated from the Fairmount Academy in the class of 1900, and is now taking a higher course of study in Earlham College, Richmond. She has also received a musical education; Lizzie C., expects to graduate from Fairmount Academy in the class of 1901.

Mr. Seale and his estimable wife are highly honored members of the Friends' Society, and count their greatest labor well given if a fellow mortal's load is lightened or a smile is brought to the care-worn brow of sorrow. They assisted in the erection of two beautiful churches in this locality and were leading factors in the purchase of land and the subsequent erection of the academy at an outlay of great expense, but the insti-

tution is managed in a judicious manner and reflects credit on the county. They have a decided stand in favor of educational advancement and are identified with every upward movement in the locality. Mr. Seale is a Republican and takes an intelligent interest in current events, believing that the present policy of the administration is conducive of the best possible results. He has prospered in his business and has laid up a goodly share of this world's goods, his holdings in this and Liberty township amounting to three hundred and forty-one acres. Their home is delightfully situated. It is an imposing brick structure and occupies an eminence which furnishes a commanding view of the entire village of Fairmount, and here are they seen to best advantage when giving hospitality to friend and neighbor.

Mr. Seale has in his possession two volumes well worthy of mention, as they are curios rarely met with. One is a "Traveler's Pocket Farrier," published in 1755, and the other, even more interesting, is an old English Bible which is certainly a curiosity in the way of books and bears the date of 1533. Both are well preserved and are valuable heirlooms.

JOHN N. C. WOELFEL.

John N. C. Woelfel, secretary and general manager for the Indiana Brewing Association at Marion is one of four children born unto Karl and Eliza (Dittmar) Woelfel, natives of Bavaria, Germany, where they still reside. Karl Woelfel was born in the month of January, 1833, and when he grew to manhood chose the vocation of

brewer which he pursued for forty years. In 1880 he sold his brewery interests and became a heavy stock-holder in a plant devoted to the manufacture of porcelain ware in Rehau, Germany, to which he has since given his attention.

John N. C. Woelfel, of this sketch, was born in Rehau, Germany, February 28, 1867. He was graduated from the common schools with high honors and later in 1886 was graduated in the study of chemistry. He then went to Vienna and on his return to Germany one year later was drafted in the German army and served as a soldier two years, when he was discharged at Strassburg. Soon after being discharged from the army, he left his native land, embarked for the United States and landed in New York November, 1891. From New York he went to Morris, Illinois, and thence to Chicago, where he served the Monarch Brewing Company and subsequently the Schoenhofen Brewery. He attended the United States Brewers' Academy, New York city, and was graduated therefrom. In 1894 after leaving school he went to Logansport, Indiana, and served as superintendent of the Columbia Brewing Company until 1897. He then came to Marion, was one the organizers of the Indiana Brewing Association and was chosen its secretary and general manager. This corporation was organized with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, which in September, 1900, was increased to two hundred thousand dollars. They employ from fifty to sixty men and their plant, which is valued at three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, has a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand barrels annually. The officers are: James S. Corbett, president; John N. C.

Woelfel, secretary and general manager, and Thomas Mahaffey, treasurer, and their enterprise has proved of much value to their adopted city.

Mr. Woelfel was married in November, 1898, to Louisa, daughter of Henry Ludwig, of Louisville, Kentucky. One child was born unto this couple but died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Woelfel are members of the Lutheran church and Mr. Woelfel is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order Elks.

JOHN M. WISE.

John M. Wise, born May 10, 1854, died August 13, 1900, was a well-known business man, being identified with natural gas interests at Marion for several years. His father, John Wise, was a native of Pennsylvania, but came to Indiana and took up his residence in Grant county when he was yet a young man. Here he married Mary Marine, a native of Grant county, and subsequently in 1869, engaged in the milling business on the site now occupied by Gas City and conducted the enterprise until the mill was destroyed by fire. John Wise died at the age of seventy-six years and his wife who survived him passed on at the advanced age of four score years. They were the parents of two sons, viz.: David, died at the age of eighteen and John M. whose name introduces this notice.

John M. Wise when a boy worked in the mill with his father and as he grew to manhood engaged in the manufacture of hoops. In 1887, soon after the discovery of natural gas at Marion, he erected a plant in the city for the purpose of supplying the

citizens with this new fuel, which he soon enlarged and devoted his time and energy thereto for four years. In 1891 he organized the Wise Gas Company, extended the pipes to South Marion and soon reduced the price of gas to the consumer. In November, 1897, he sold to the Mississinewa Gas Company, one of the considerations being that he and family are to receive gas free as long as the supply lasts.

In 1900 he retired from active pursuits and his death followed a few months later. He was only in middle age when death overtook him, but his life was a busy one and the community in which his life was passed is better on account of his having lived therein.

Mr. Wise was married at the age of twenty years to Miss Maggie Oliver and she proved a loving helpmate for eleven years when death claimed her. She bore one child who died at the age of four years.

His second wife was Jane Nelson. She died after four years of married life leaving one child, Muriel, now nine years of age.

The third marriage of Mr. Wise took place January 25, 1900, when Miss Laura Baldwin became his wife. She was born in Wabash county, Indiana.

LEWIS S. WRIGHT.

Lewis S. Wright, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser in Sims township, Grant county, Indiana, is a native of the county in which he now lives, and was born September 28, 1866. He is a son of George and Sarah Jane (Miller) Wright. His father was a native of Randolph county, Indiana, and his mother was born in Henry county of the same state.

Our subject was educated in the public schools. He was reared on a farm and on attaining man's estate, he identified himself with the calling of his father, and has followed agricultural pursuits as a business all his life, and for a number of years has been employed in a glass factory in Swayzee.

On the 27th of March, 1888, he wedded Miss Rozetta D. Pierce, daughter of Jesse and Sarah (Slusher) Pierce. She is a native of Wayne county, Indiana. The parental family of Mrs. Wright comprised eleven children of whom she was the youngest. The names are as follows: Mary E., wife of Isaac Hadley, was born August 28, 1848; Martha M., born January 2, 1851, is now Mrs. B. F. Smith; George H., was born August 8, 1853, he married Anna McCorkle; James A. L., was born June 29, 1856, and married Catherine Roberts; Anuel M., born December 12, 1858, died February 8, 1860; Atlanta, was born November 26, 1860, she is now Mrs. Jacob Beker; Thomas T., was born November 28, 1863, married Vera Belle Martin; Anna L., now Mrs. Samuel Grindle, was born May 31, 1867, and Rozetta D. (Mrs. Lewis S. Wright of this sketch) was born November 12, 1868.

The family of Mrs. Wright were very early settlers of Wayne county, Indiana, coming there from Virginia where they first located on arriving in America. Her father was born in Wayne county, March 19, 1822, and died January 18, 1872. He was a mechanic, devoting his mature years to the milling business, first owning and operating a saw mill but later engaged in the flouring mill industry in West Liberty, Howard county. He was married first September 16, 1840. They had four children: Amanda, Mrs. William Ogle; Josias J., married

Nancy Cox, he died and his brother James Riley married his widow; Hannah was also twice married, first to Randolph Harvey and second to Valentine Fritz. Father's second wife, Sarah Slusher, was the mother of Mrs. Wright. They were married May 16, 1847.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wright, one of whom is deceased. Ertle was born August 29, 1888; Audry was born November 5, 1890; Virgil, born April 8, 1893; Donice A., born March 16, 1896, and died ten days later. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Wright is a Republican in politics.

ZACHARY TAYLOR FRIERMOOD.

Zacharay Taylor Friermood, our subject, is named after old "Rough and Ready" the hero of the Mexican war and who took his seat as president of the United States March 5, 1849, an unusual circumstance, as March 4 is the prescribed day, but that year the 4th fell on Sunday.

Zachary T. Friermood had his nativity in Clarke county, Ohio, September 14, 1848, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Baker) Friermood, who, when he was but two years old, brought him to Sims, Indiana, where he attended the public schools until seventeen. His start in business life was as a farmer, a calling he followed about ten consecutive years. He then engaged in making tile for several years, also in carpenter work, and was a tilemaker, brickmaker, carpenter, and merchant combined, selling dry goods among other merchandise. He was one of the originators of the Sims Natural Light, Gas & Fuel Company, assisted in drilling its first

well, and in 1888 was elected its secretary, an office he still fills in a most satisfactory manner. He was also one of the organizers of the Sims Eagle Bottle Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer, and owns, besides, a farm of one hundred acres, which he personally superintends.

In his fraternal relations, Mr. Friermood became a member of Lodge No. 480, I. O. O. F., at Miertown, Indiana, in 1872, acted as conductor for several years, and was one of its directors. He held his membership in this lodge until it was disbanded in 1880, and its members all transferred to the Deacon lodge, at Converse.

Matthias Friermood, great-great-grandfather of Zachary T. Friermood, came from Germany to America over a hundred years ago, and located in Pennsylvania, where he married Martha Hill and thence removed to Clarke county, Ohio. He had seven children born to him, among whom was Matthias (second), great-grandfather of Zachary T. Friermood, who became the father of three children: Reuben, George and a girl. Of these Reuben married Mary Keiser, who bore him ten children, viz.: Jacob, John, George, Reuben, William, Lizzie, Catherine, Jane, Mary and Martha.

Of the family of ten last mentioned, Lizzie was married to Silas Baker; Catherine was Mrs. William Michael; Jane was the wife of Frank Golding; Mary was married to Lewis M. Pence, and Martha to Eli Guard; Jacob, father of Zachary T., married Elizabeth Baker in 1838, and to this union were born ten children also: Susan, married to John Maple; Ezra K.; Sara E., who became the wife of Elijah Maple; Zachary T., William E., who died in 1878,

John T., Mary deceased; Corintha, deceased; Luticia, married to Isaac M. Ammon, and Jacob L. William E. married Nancy A. Hayden, and he and wife are both deceased; Ezra K. married Calverna E. Thomas; John T. married Eliza A. Curlis, and Jacob L. married Annie Lightfoot.

Michael Shanahan, father of Mrs. Z. T. Friermood, was born in the parish of Charlie, county Cork, Ireland, came to America when a young man and settled in a log house where Wabash, Indiana, is located, and was at one time timekeeper over canal laborers. He married Liddie Ozenbaugh in 1834, and to this marriage were born thirteen children, viz.: John, who died in the Civil war; Mary, first the wife of Eli Note, and now of William Cover; Ellen, deceased wife of Andrew Pence; Henry, deceased; Nicholas died in the Civil war; James is on the old homestead and is married to Nancy Burricker; Biddie is Mrs. Isaiah Pence; Catherine; William; Sarah, deceased wife of Isaac Burricker; Elizabeth now Mrs. Allen Pence; and two infants, David and Andrew, who died in war times. The maternal ancestor of Mrs. Z. T. Friermood came from Pennsylvania. Her father died in 1882, and her mother in 1890. Jacob Friermood died June 9, 1898, but had lost his wife May 11, 1883.

Zachary T. Friermood enlisted in January, 1865, in Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-third I. V. I., and was assigned to a detached corps, that was engaged in guerrilla fighting and in running down bushwhackers and was mustered out in December of the same year. November 7, 1867, he married Kate (or Catherine) Shanahan, but to this marriage no children have been born.

ISAAC M. AMMON.

Isaac M. Ammon, alluded to in a foregoing paragraph, a son of George W. and Susan (Pence) Ammon, was born in Sims township, Grant county, Indiana, September 24, 1857, and was educated in the public schools. At the age of eighteen years he engaged in farming on his own account, and this vocation he has since followed with gratifying success. In March, 1900, he retired to Converse, in Miami county, but still superintends his farming interests. He is, however, nearer his lodge, Deacon, No. 320, I. O. O. F., of Converse, of which he is an ardent and influential member.

George W. Ammon, father of Isaac M., came from his native state of Virginia and settled in Sims township, Grant county, Indiana, over fifty years ago. He reared a family of nine children, viz.: Elizabeth Jane, married to M. Maple; Phebe A., wife of Solomon Maple; George W.; Sarah C., wife of Milton West; Mary married to D. O. C. Marine; Adolphus L., Isaac M. and William H.

November 11, 1882, Isaac M. Ammon married Luticia Frierhood, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Baker) Frierhood, by which marriage one child has been born—Dee Walter, September 24, 1884.

ANDREW Y. STOUT.

Andrew Y. Stout, of Upland, Jefferson township, Grant county, Indiana, possesses the confidence and esteem of the people of Grant county in a remarkable degree and his life is well worthy of emulation by the young

men of the rising generation. Starting in life with no capital but a sturdy heart, hands that were willing to take hold of any duty, and a determination to succeed, he has won his way, unaided, to a most enviable position and Grant county may well be proud to class him among her most prominent and successful sons.

Mr. Stout is one of a family of six children and was born May 31, 1855, in this county. His early life was spent on a farm and devoted to agricultural work while the spare moments were given to obtaining a good education. He finished the public schools and spent five years in the Normal school of Marion. Reaching the age of nineteen he determined to cut loose from the farm and to that end turned his attention to teaching for which he had fitted himself. Twenty-four years of his life have been given to that work and his record as a successful instructor is second to none in this section of the state. His natural endowments of head and heart enabled him to win the regard and respect of the most perverse, while his superior methods soon caused him to be ranked among the most able educators. In 1893 he took charge of the graded schools of Upland, having three assistants under him, and so marked was the success with which the schools were conducted that he was retained during the years 1894 and 1895, the first principal to remain three years.

Mr. Stout has been quite successful in the real estate business and is also largely interested in the insurance business, in which he has had considerable experience. He represents several of the old, well established, reliable companies, among them the Hartford; ford; The Home of New York; Scottish

& National; Western, of Toronto, Canada; and the Union Central Life. His territory covers Monroe and Jefferson townships and also extends into Blackford county. His remarkable ability and strict integrity has enabled him to do a steadily increasing business which fact is fully appreciated by the companies for whom he labors. His entire life has been passed within the confines of Monroe township and his home for some seven years has been in the pleasant village of Upland, and wherever known he is universally loved and respected.

The union of Andrew Y. Stout and Miss Emma S. Wilson was celebrated September 17, 1881, and has been blessed by the birth of three daughters. But one of these, Elsie E., is living. She is in the Fourth grade at school and, like her father, a bright student. Mrs. Stout is a daughter of James M. and Martha (Renbarger) Wilson, and is also a native of Grant county, and was born June 23, 1859. She attended the common schools and grew to be a woman of pleasing personality. She is welcomed with pleasure in all social circles and is an earnest worker in the W. C. T. U. She is a member of the "Molly Stark" Council, No. 10, Daughters of America, and both she and her husband are honored members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Upland.

In politics Mr. Stout is a stalwart Republican. His first vote was cast for R. B. Hayes, and he has been a firm adherent of that party ever since. He heartily endorses the McKinley administration, and one of the most pleasant memories is the inauguration of President McKinley as president, at which function he was present. His popularity has caused him to be repeatedly

called on to serve his party in various capacities. In 1898 he was elected to the board of education, a position he yet holds with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituency. He was chosen as census enumerator of Monroe township, and has frequently been delegate to county, state, judicial and congressional conventions. He is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 482, at Upland, and also a member of Jefferson Council, No. 13, Junior Order of American Mechanics.

JOHN MARTIN WINGER.

John Martin Winger, of Pleasant township, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Wabash county, June 16, 1850, his parents being Joseph and Mary (McDermond) Winger, both of whom were born in Roanoke county, Virginia. As a young married couple they came to Indiana in 1849, settled about eight years later in Pleasant township, Grant county, the permanent home being on Cart creek, where the father lived and died. Mrs. Mary Winger died in Wabash county when John was but six years old, leaving three children: Sarah Ellen, who became the wife of Aaron Moss, and, dying at the age of thirty-six, left four children; Madison David Winger died at fourteen. Some time after her death, the father married Miss Elizabeth Showalter who is still living at the old homestead.

Joseph Winger was one of the well and favorably known citizens of the county, having taken rather an active part in all that pertained to the general welfare and growth of the community in which he lived. He

was an unassuming man, free from the defects of overbearing self-consciousness so often seen, and possessed of many of the admirable traits that endeared him to all with whom he had either business or social relations. April 6, 1895, he answered the summons that called him to everlasting light and with a peace of mind that comes only to those whose lives have been free from taint, he passed to the Great Hereafter, being then but seventeen days less than seventy years of age.

The old home is now being conducted by his son Joseph, who resides with his mother. The traveler, who passes north from the village of Sweetser has his admiration drawn to a nicely located farm some three miles out, and is told that this is the farm made and operated for so many years by one of the ablest men who has ever lived in the community. The old double two-story brick residence stands as a mute eloquent witness of the industry of its builder, and emphasizes all that may be said of the energy and ambition of its late proprietor. This old homestead is known far and near for the open-hearted hospitality with which all who entered its portals were regaled.

John M., having an ambition to be something, took advantage of all the schools of his boyhood and at the age of nineteen became competent to take charge of a school in Wabash county, where he taught two terms. Then thinking that the west might offer more acceptable openings, he went to Bates county, Missouri, where he taught one season, after which he visited Kansas and Nebraska, spending about one year in that section of the country. He returned and taught the home school; when he once more started for the west, this time going to the

extreme of the country, not bringing up till he had reached the state of Oregon, expecting to make his permanent home on the Pacific slope. He again entered the school-room, teaching for two terms, when he visited all of the more important places of that section, including California, Nevada and Washington, and becoming very much attached to that part of the United States.

Returning to the old home in 1876 Mr. Winger in renewing an attachment that had existed from childhood's years, found it advisable to remain, and on the 18th of January, 1877, was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Smith, daughter of John and Elizabeth Jane (Dawson) Smith. Her father had come from Darke county, Ohio, and had there married the daughter of Thomas and Tabitha Dawson. After marriage Mr. Winger decided to engage in farming, and secured the tract of land that is comprised in his present farm near his father's old home. He went in debt about one thousand two hundred dollars in buying one hundred acres, there being but a small clearing and a small shell of a house. The land lay on the head of Pipe creek, which had not as yet been opened up as a general drain, so that much of the tract was partially covered with water, some of it being little better than swamp. For half a mile, at certain seasons, it was necessary to walk on logs in order to pass over the land at all. It seemed an almost impossible task to attempt to make a farm under the conditions, but with a determination born of necessity, he began the task and by working nearly day and night, he finally had the satisfaction of knowing himself the owner of one of the best farms of the neighborhood. Pipe creek being opened Mr. Winger began to lay tile and has

put in upwards of one thousand six hundred rods. It is laid in a most careful and systematic manner, being but eight rods apart over much of the tract; and, while the expense has been heavy, the result has even surpassed his fondest anticipations, the crops grown being of the greatest in the community. The contrast of the present condition with what it was when he began, affords the owner room for great self-congratulation what was swamp and pond being transformed in the course of a few years into one of the most productive and valuable farms of the township.

Nine children have graced the union of Mr. and Mrs. Winger, namely: Otho; Bertie, who died an infant; Lizzie, Ethel, Oscar, Cora, John Lawrence and Mary Florence, twins, and Mabel.

It is but justice to make some special mention of the eldest of these children—Otho. At seventeen he began to teach in Indian Village, where he remained for three terms. He became interested in the work of the church, being but eighteen when elected a deacon and one year later made a minister. He is now a student in the German Baptist College at Manchester, where he is securing all the benefits that the institution can confer. He has constantly preached during the collegiate course, and being a fine speaker is in demand in the church, especially at the old home, where he is best known. He is a promising young man and one in whom a commendable pride is taken by all his former friends. The Cart Creek church, where no other minister is received with greater cordiality, was located originally on land donated by his grandfather, and for forty years the family have been prominent in its affairs. For nearly twenty

years, Mr. and Mrs. Winger have been identified with the church, in which he takes a leading part. He holds earnest relations with the Democratic party, believing that the perpetuity of the free institutions of our country are best subserved by close adherence to the fundamental principles promulgated by Jefferson.

WILLIAM S. RESONER, M. D.

William S. Resoner, M. D., the well-known and popular young physician and surgeon of Point Isabel, Green township, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Sulphur Springs, Henry county, Indiana, June 9, 1864, and educated in the common schools. His parents are William Martin and Catherine (Resoner) Resoner, the former of whom was also a physician, under whom William S. took a preparatory course of instructions, and then in 1888 entered the medical college of Denver, Colorado, remained one year, and then took a course of study in the medical college at Portland, Oregon, then a course at the Polyclinic College in Chicago, from which he was graduated April 1, 1898, and also attended the Curtis Physio Medical School at Marion, from which he was graduated February 10, 1891.

William S. Resoner was united in marriage November 15, 1892, with Miss Minnie H. Davis, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Davis, and this union has been favored with one child, Hazel, born December 31, 1894. William M. Resoner, father of Dr. Resoner, came from Coshocton county, Ohio, about 1824, and settled in Blackford county, Indiana, with his step-father, John Jennings, and lived there until his marriage. He

studied medicine under a Dr. Pugh, but, his wife dying about this time he removed to Henry county, and taught school; while there engaged he met Miss Resoner, who became his second wife. William S. Resoner's step-grandfather went to California in 1853 and has never been heard of since, and it is thought that he was killed, as he was a reckless man; the grandmother of Mr. Resoner was eighty-one years old when she died and had been blind for ten years, and was further afflicted with deafness.

The parents of Dr. Resoner had ten children, viz.: Garrett, of Pueblo, Colorado; Emma Z. (Mrs. Dr. J. T. Anderson), of Swayzee; Mollie (Mrs. William Bendow), of Anderson; also John, a twin of Emma, who died in infancy; Sarah died when five years old; the five not named died in infancy.

Dr. Resoner's grandmother was born in 1801, and his grandfather, Martin, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and one of his sons that of 1812.

Fraternally Dr. Resoner is a member of the Physicians' Protective Association; is also a Knight of Pythias and a member of Triangle Lodge, No. 30, at Pueblo, Colorado, and was keeper of records and seals; he is likewise a member of Point Isabel Lodge, No. 510, I. O. O. F., has passed all the chairs, and in 1897 represented the subordinate lodge in the grand lodge; he is likewise a member of the Elwood Encampment, No. 168, and of the Rebekah branch of the order. Socially the Doctor and family mingle with the best people in the township and county, and professionally the doctor stands in the front rank of the medical practitioners of the county of Grant.

GEORGE GLASGOW.

George Glasgow resides on his farm in Monroe township, Grant county, Indiana, upon which he located soon after his marriage. He is a native of Ohio, born in Clermont county, October 2, 1858, and a son of John Wesley and Catherine (Robb) Glasgow. The father was also born in Ohio, was a mechanic and emigrated to Indiana in 1859. His family consisted of three sons, the youngest now deceased. Peter, the eldest, resides in Los Angeles, California. George is the second child. Both parents died young, leaving their little boys to be cared for by others.

George Glasgow was taken into the family of James Woods, an uncle, and grew up amidst rural environments. He was expected to perform the chores on his uncle's farm when a lad, and did not disappoint him. His educational advantages were limited and confined to a short attendance at the public school, but his intellect and natural acquirements were strengthened and fortified by observation and whatever facilities were at hand so that his lack of school training is little felt. He adopted the vocation of a farmer and has always been a hard-working man.

At the age of twenty-one George Glasgow had accumulated twenty acres of land in Monroe township which he had partially improved, and he constantly saved his means and added to this property until at this time he has one hundred and sixty acres of fine land lying in the gas belt. He made his home with his uncle until the age of thirty when he was married to Miss Ida B. Johnson. He then built his substantial residence and made other improvements on his land,

and took possession with his family. He is practical and up-to-date in his methods and one of the foremost farmers in the township—one whose success can be traced directly to his own industry and thrift and whose property, like the man, is a credit to the county.

Mrs. Glasgow is a native of Blackford county, this state, where she was educated in the public school. Her parents, Lemuel and Ruhama (Pierson) Johnson, were natives of Ohio before moving to Blackford county, Indiana, where the mother died February 24, 1901; the father now lives with his son on the old homestead. They are earnest members of the Christian church. Mrs. Glasgow also holds a membership in the same church and is a lady whose many graces of mind and heart have endeared her to a wide circle of friends.

Mr. Glasgow has always affiliated with the Democratic party in national politics, but in local elections has supported the Republican candidates. He has voted for each Democratic presidential nominee since 1881, including General W. S. Hancock. While not a member of the church, he has been liberal in aiding those organizations and has contributed to the building fund of at least three churches in his neighborhood. He has been upright and honorable to a degree in every walk of life and is regarded as one of the sound men of this section.

ALEXANDER R. BARLEY.

Alexander R. Barley, contractor and builder at Marion, Grant county, Indiana, was born in the city of Bedford, Bedford

county, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1824, a son of Conrad and Rachel Barley, also natives of Bedford county. The father was a tanner by trade and was the owner of a large plant, from which he shipped his output chiefly to Baltimore. In 1838 he came to what is now the city of Marion, Indiana, and entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land in Van Buren township and also purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres near North Marion, which land was partially improved, and which he made his home until his death, which occurred at the age of fifty-three years, in the faith of the Lutheran church. His vote was cast for the Democratic party invariably, but he was no politician.

Nicholas Barley, grandfather of Alexander R., came from Bayern, on the Rhine river, Germany, was a young man when he came to the United States and settled in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, where he owned a fine farm and a large tannery. He died at the age of eighty-eight years, having had born to him a family of eight children, all of whom died in Pennsylvania, save the youngest three. The eight were named in order of birth, as follows: John, Nicholas, Elizabeth, David, Mary, Valentine (who died in Illinois), Conrad, father of Alexander R., and Henry, who came to Marion in 1844, purchased one hundred and sixty acres in Center township, and later bought Connor's mill, six miles northwest of Marion city, where he passed the remainder of his life.

The boyhood days of Alexander R. Barley were passed in attending school until nearly sixteen years old, when, in September, 1839, he came to Grant county, Indiana, and here he assisted his father on the

home farm until the following March, when he came to Marion and began an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade under James Stout, served three years, then worked here as a journeyman until 1844, when he went to Greenville, Darke county, Ohio, and worked as a millwright for A. W. Sanford about two years, and next followed the same business on his own account until 1848.

In the year last mentioned, Mr. Barley returned to Marion and embarked in contracting and building, and has here erected many of the finest structures in the city, among the early ones being the Presbyterian church and the Bennett & Tibbitts block, Mr. Barley at that time owning a large planing-mill, which was, not long afterward, destroyed by fire. Mr. Barley was then employed for six months at Goshen, Indiana, as foreman in a sash and door factory, and then took charge of his cousin LaFayette's shop.

To the marriage of Mr. Barley with Miss Dorcas Drake, of Hamilton county, Ohio, were born two children, viz.: Artie, who is married to John R. Edwards, a traveling man of Marion, and Frank, who died at the age of thirty-three years. The mother of these children passed away in 1893, in the faith of the Presbyterian church.

In politics Mr. Barley is a Democrat and in religion is a member of the Christian church. Fraternally he was made a Mason in 1847, at Greenville, Ohio, by Grand Master Keifer of the grand lodge of Ohio, and was the first Mason made in that lodge, then known as Greenville Lodge, No. 44; he is now member of the Marion Lodge, No. 105. Mr. Barley is the owner of five acres of land in the town of Fitzgerald, Georgia, and also his home in Marion, Indiana.

JOHN T. STRANGE.

John T. Strange, a leading member of the Grant county bar, is a resident of Marion. He is a native of Grant county, born in Monroe township April 7, 1850, and is a son of George Strange, whose biography is found elsewhere in this volume.

The boyhood days of John T., were passed upon the home farm and at intervals he attended a pioneer log school-house, about fifty days each term for two or three years, but by studying nights and making the best of his meager opportunities he passed the necessary examination, received a certificate and when eighteen years old began teaching. He walked two and a fourth miles to his school each morning and returned home at night to assist in doing chores about the farm. During the summer season he aided his father in clearing and ditching, and when he attained his majority received a one-third interest in the products of the farm as his pay.

In September, 1872, he entered Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, from which institution he was graduated in a class of twenty-two in 1877. He stood among the first in his classes in every particular. After completing his college work he entered the office of George W. Harvey, studied law, and in the fall of 1877 was admitted to practice. He was associated in partnership at different intervals with A. E. Steele, R. W. Bailey, H. L. Martin and E. A. Huffman, but since October, 1900, has been without a law partner. He has met with marked success and has acted as counsel in some of the most important cases tried in the Grant county courts. He has an elegant office and one of the best libraries in the

city. In politics he was an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party until 1900, when he cast his vote for the Republican candidates. He is prominent as a stump speaker and in 1896 was a delegate to the National Democratic convention held at Chicago. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

July 31, 1879, Mr. Strange was married to Emma, daughter of Dr. A. J. Bobbs (whose biography appears in this volume). and they have one child, Esther, born May 4, 1882.

A. W. FRIERMOOD.

Beyond the question of a doubt that industry which has contributed most greatly to bring what was a wilderness to a condition of the highest fertility and value is that of the manufacture of drain tile.

In its original condition the greater part of Grant county was, owing to its level surface, partially or wholly covered with water much of the year, so that for many years the earlier residents depended upon cultivating only the higher pieces of ground. In order that larger tracts could be cultivated the pioneers began to make drains, either in the form of open ditches or by the use of timber channels beneath the ground. Thousands of acres were in this way reclaimed from a worthless condition, becoming highly productive. This system, however, was but a beginning, but proved to the satisfaction of every citizen the absolute necessity and value of suitable drainage.

While the ditches made of slabs and timber were quite effective and the area of tillable land in the county was increased a

hundred-fold by their use, it was soon found necessary to replace them, owing to decay. The expedient of earthen tile was resorted to, as, when once laid, the work never had to be repeated. As soon as the use of it was proven effective and economical the demand became so great that factories for its manufacture sprang up in every section of the country. Not the less important of these, and one which has contributed greatly to the development of one-quarter of the county, is that located at Sweetser, owned and operated by A. W. Friermood.

Nearly twenty-five years ago, in partnership with his cousin, Mr. Friermood began the manufacture of tile in a small way, having an investment of about three thousand dollars and employing two men. At the expiration of two years he became the sole proprietor, and has since devoted the greater part of his attention to the conduct of that enterprise. The business has experienced steady growth, the investment now being eight thousand dollars and employment being given to eight men. The annual output of the factory is from five thousand dollars to seven thousand dollars, which is distributed over an extended area.

For twelve years natural gas has been the fuel used, Mr. Friedmood having been the leading spirit in the development of gas at Sweetser and holding a controlling interest in the company, which supplies the needs of a large number of customers. The gas pressure at this place is remarkably even and strong, the twelve years use of this product proving the existence of what would seem to be a permanent and inexhaustible supply.

In addition to the manufacture Mr. Friermood has become quite a widely known

contractor of public works, where the use of tile is demanded. Besides laying several miles of drain for the county he has, during the past five years, carried to successful conclusion contracts of street improvement in Marion. The demands of his business at Sweetser requiring a considerable tract of land, including a part of the village, he has contributed materially to the building and improvement of that thriving little city.

Mr. Frierhood was born near Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, October 7, 1850. His parents were George and Catherine (Michael) Frierhood, both being natives of Ohio. When A. W. was but three years of age, after a short stay in Delaware county, Indiana, the family came to Grant county, locating in Sims township, where the father improved a new farm.

When the nation's danger demanded the offer of service of so many of its loyal sons George Frierhood enlisted in Company I, Ninety-ninth Indiana Volunteers. During the battle of Atlanta he was wounded, the effects of which resulted in his death two days later. His body reposes in the National cemetery at Marietta, Georgia, where, beside so many others of the country's defenders, he sleeps, the soft winds of the sunny south whispering a requiem of peace.

Some years later the exact location of his grave was determined and visited by his son, whose own respect for and loyalty to the nation were emphasized and consecrated while standing above the clay of him whose own life was thus sacrificed.

A. W. Frierhood's mother had died when he was but ten years old, but his step-mother, Christina Snyder, became an excellent mother to the orphan children. After

the father's death the mother remained upon the farm, while the children became separated, A. W. finding a home in a family by the name of McLain, with whom he remained until at the age of seventeen his mother's brother, William Michaels, of Dialton, Ohio, having repeatedly urged the lad to come to him, A. W. made his home with this uncle until the attainment of his majority.

His father's estate had been placed in the hands of Willis Zerkel, of Sims township, Grant county, who had also been the guardian of the children. Being a man of integrity and acute business judgment Mr. Zerkel had enhanced the value of the estate, so that about six hundred dollars was the share of A. W., who by loaning this amount and what he had received for wages had at the age of twenty-five about twenty-one hundred dollars, with which he was enabled to engage in the business already described.

In March, 1876, he was married, at Northampton, Clark county, Ohio, to Miss Phebe Oltwalt, of that place. After a residence together of nearly eighteen years this lady was called from him in January, 1894. The following year occurred his marriage to Miss Nellie Seegar, daughter of Jasper and Lydia Seegar, now living retired in Marion, and of whom further mention is found elsewhere in this work.

Mrs. Frierhood was born in Pleasant township, and with the exception of four years while a child her life has been passed in Grant county.

She was educated in the high school at LaPorte, subsequently receiving special musical training in the conservatory at Jacksonville, Illinois. She became a music teacher before her marriage, attaining

marked success as a capable instructor. The natural charm and refinement of this lady, emphasized by the advantages of a liberal education and the benefits of the best society, combine to make her a most agreeable companion and entertaining hostess.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Friermood consists of two sons and a daughter: Roger, who is a student in the senior class at Purdue University; Glen, a student in Butler College at Irvington, Indiana; and Lucille. Mr. Friermood and wife are members of the M. E. church. He is a past noble grand in the Sweetser Odd Fellows Lodge, and she is active in the Rebekahs at Marion. He is a Republican, frequently being found in the conventions of the party.

DAVID S. HOGIN.

David S. Hogin, a highly respected citizen of Marion, Grant county, Indiana, and a retired merchant, was born in Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, March 22, 1832, a son of Benoni C. and Nancy H. Hogin.

Benoni C. Hogin, father of David S., was a native of Kent county, Delaware, was born July 5, 1804, was reared on a farm, and at the age of eighteen or nineteen years came west and for a short time lived in Lancaster, Ohio, and then came to Indiana and learned the tailor's trade in Brookville, Franklin county. Returning to Lancaster, Ohio, he engaged in mercantile business until February, 1836, and then came to Marion, Indiana, there being at that time only twelve families in the village, and here again he had the courage to embark in mercantile trade at the point now known as the corner

of Third and Washington streets, and continued in business here until his death, which resulted from cholera, June 14, 1851, while on a visit to Iowa, his wife dying almost simultaneously. The remains of both were interred in Bower Grove, where they still lie side by side.

In politics Benoni C. Hogin was a Whig, was a judge of probate in Grant county in an early day, and was a member of the constitutional convention in 1851. Fraternally he was a Royal Arch Mason, at Lancaster, Ohio, and was appointed deputy to organize Grant Lodge, No. 105. In religion he was a devout Methodist.

John Hogin, father of Benoni C., came from the north of Ireland to the United States about the year 1800 and settled in Delaware, where he died when his son, Benoni C., was a mere lad. Of John Hogin's three brothers, one, George, was an officer in the war of 1812.

Nancy H. (Swayzee) Hogin, mother of David S. Hogin, was born in Brook county, Virginia, was married in Kent county, Delaware, July 19, 1827, and died of cholera in Sigourney, Iowa, as intimated above, at the age of forty-three years, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her grandfather, Amos, came from Lorraine, Germany, prior to the Revolutionary war in America and entered a large tract of land on Long Island, New York, on the present site of Brooklyn, but during the struggle for independence moved with his family to Virginia, and thence to Fairfield county, Ohio. Amos Swayzee had one son, who was an officer in the war of the Revolution; another son, also named Amos, and who was probably born on Long Island, became the father of Mrs. Hogin, and died in Fairfield

county, Ohio, but his wife, Henrietta, died in Grant county, Indiana, at the age of eighty years.

To the marriage of Benoni C. and Nancy H. Hogin were born three children: Emily R., who was married to David R. McKinley, and died in 1874; David S., the subject proper of this sketch; and William Edward, who was a practicing physician in Marion and died in 1876.

David S. Hogin was not quite four years of age when brought to Marion, and here he was reared and educated. He assisted his father in the store until the latter's death, when he assumed charge of the concern, carried the business through the panic that prevailed from 1852 until 1855, and was one of the most successful merchants of his age in the state of Indiana. About 1865 he disposed of his stock of dry-goods and engaged exclusively in the grocery trade in partnership with his sons until 1890, when he permanently retired. He had also conducted a farm of one hundred and fifty acres for several years.

David S. Hogin married, June 22, 1852, in Ohio, Miss Mary E. Vantilburgh, and this union was blessed with two children, viz.: William Edward, of the firm of Spencer & Hogin, wholesale grocers and hardware merchants, and Charles A., also a hardware dealer in Marion.

In politics David S. Hogin is a stanch Republican, but before he had become of age cast his first presidential vote for Winfield Scott, the Whig candidate, in 1852. Mr. Hogin was never desirous of holding public office, but as a matter of public duty served as superintendent of the Marion water-works, and was on the water-works board for fifteen years; during the Civil war he

was trustee of Center township, Grant county. He lacked two weeks of being of age when he made application for admission to the Masonic fraternity, and is now a member of Grant Lodge, No. 105, of Chapter No. 55, Council No. 28, and Commandery No. 21, and in all of these has held exalted offices.

Mr. and Mrs. Hogin are consistent members of the Christian church, to the maintenance of which they have always liberally contributed.

EDGAR L. GOLDTHWAITE.

All of the Goldthwaites in Grant county, and the United States as well, are descended from Thomas Goldthwaite, who came from Yorkshire county, England, to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1630.

In 1836 Mary Crawford Goldthwaite, the widow of John Goldthwaite, moved from Fairfield county, Ohio, to Grant county, Indiana, her husband having died in 1829.

John Goldthwaite emigrated from Longmeadow, Massachusetts, to Marietta, Ohio, with General Rufus Putnam in 1789. He taught the first school in Fairfield county and afterward started the first nursery in the state, which business he continued until his death. He was a son of Thomas Goldthwaite, who served seven years in the Revolutionary war with the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment.

Mrs. Goldthwaite brought with her to this county seven children: Elijah, born in 1808, died in 1874; Margaret G. Stevenson, born in 1810, died in 1840; Oliver, born in 1812, died in 1873; John Wesley, born in

1816, died in 1896; Mary G. Brownlee, born in 1818, died in 1844; Cimon, born in 1820, died in 1875; Lucy G. Brownlee, born in 1823, died in 1847.

The only survivors of this branch of the family, the eighth generation in this country, are Margaret Willson, daughter of Mary G. and John Brownlee; and Orlando L. and Edgar L., sons of Oliver Goldthwaite, and William E., Frank B., Lucy, Alice and Emily Goldthwaite, children of Cimon Goldthwaite.

The name is variously spelled Goldthait, Goldthwait and Goldthwaite.

WILLIAM H. TROOK.

No line of thought or action in life presents greater opportunities to the man of serious ambition than that of the profession of the law. Among those at the Grant county bar who have already attained distinction through the display of legal ability is William H. Trook.

He was born in Grant county January 29, 1868, being the son of William and Anna E. Trook, early settlers of Richland township. The father of our subject departed this life February 3, 1901; his mother still resides on the old homestead, one of the most beautiful country homes in Grant county.

The early life of Mr. Trook was not dissimilar to that of the average country boy. His college education, however, was received at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he pursued the literary and law courses, graduating from that justly celebrated institution of learning in the year

1890, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

On the 16th day of June, 1890, he was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor at law and solicitor and counselor in chancery in the supreme court of the state of Michigan.

Desiring to have the full benefit of the excellent advantages offered by that superior educational institution, he returned the following year and became a student in the post-graduate class, pursuing a special course of study on the law of private corporations, upon the completion of which he received the degree of Master of Laws.

Immediately after the close of his college career he entered upon the practice of his profession in the city of Marion. The conduct and issue of his first cases established a reputation that soon brought him a lucrative practice. Success was assured from the start, his devotion to the cause of clients and his careful preparation for the trial of cases insuring him a recognition, both among the profession and the general public.

By devoting his entire attention to the law and not allowing politics or extraneous matters to distract him from the one line of thought, and possessing thorough business integrity, he has become the legal adviser of some of our largest business institutions. Large and important cases, upon the issue of which great sums were involved, have been placed in his charge; the result, in most instances, proving the correctness and wisdom of his selection.

As a public speaker he makes no effort at flowery declamation, but by methodical and logical arguments brings his case before the court, and in his address to the jury

analyzes the testimony concentrating it upon the point at issue. He pays constant attention to that adage that "Method and preparation are the true cause of a lawyer's success," and he never comes into court without having his authorities carefully selected beforehand.

A Republican in his political affiliations, he is sought to contribute by public address to the success of the party, his efforts in that direction having won for him many commendatory expressions.

On the 28th day of March, 1900, he was admitted to the bar of the United States court, before which tribunal he has appeared in several large and important cases. He is now located in the Iroquois building, where he has one of the finest furnished and best equipped law offices in the state.

Mr. Trook is a member of the Masonic, Knights of Pythias and B. P. O. E. Fraternities. He is also a member of the Marion Commercial Club, designed to further the interests of the city. He also has extensive landed interests in the county and is one of Marion's wide-awake business men.

HON. JASPER A. GAUNTT.

A history of the leading men of Grant county, Indiana, would fall short of its object did it not include the name of Jasper A. Gauntt, of Marion, whose remarkable physical energy and mental ability has placed him prominently before the people and drawn to him a great many unswerving friends. He is a native of Grant county, having opened his eyes to the light of day in Liberty township, near Fairmount, Feb-

ruary 3, 1850, in the home of Reuel J. and Sarah (Beals) Gauntt. His great-grandfather, Charles Gauntt, was born in New Jersey and belonged to one of the old English families who sought a home in the wilds of America during her earliest colonization. He migrated south and finally located in South Carolina, where he married and reared a family. Among the children born to him was Samuel K., the grandfather of Hon. Jasper A., who was reared to manhood in that state and went to Tennessee, where he married and lived for many years. In 1849 he came to this county with his son Reuel, and passed the remaining eight or nine years of his life, dying at the age of sixty-nine.

Reuel J. Gauntt was born in the state of Tennessee, where he was married to Miss Sarah Beals, a native of the same state. After marriage he turned his back on the south and came to Indiana, where in May, 1849, he entered government land near Fairmount, which he improved and made his home until his death in 1889, when in his sixty-fifth year. He was a strong Republican, an active politician and one of the representative men of his township. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace in 1852 and continued in that capacity until 1868, a period of sixteen years, and was then honored by being chosen as county treasurer, of which office he was an incumbent four years. During this time, while serving as treasurer, he moved to Marion, returning to his farm at the expiration of his official term. He was quite successful in life and achieved this prosperity after coming to Indiana, as his capital when he reached here was but eighty dollars and the wagon in which the trip was made. His in-

domitable will would brook no obstacle, and the first abode of the family was a tent pitched by the side of a large log. A log cabin was built as soon as possible and into this they moved, quite content to put up with the small inconveniences of life in order to gain greater good eventually.

Mr. Gauntt was made a Mason in the lodge at Jonesboro and raised to the chapter at Marion. His wife was a Quakeress in her religious belief and died in middle age in 1879, when about fifty years old. Four children were born to them, viz.: Jasper A.; Mary E., who died when about thirty-eight years of age; Martha, who is the wife of Jason Biddleman, of Gas City; and one child who died in infancy.

Jasper A. Gauntt was educated in the public school, and at the age of seventeen he was employed to teach his home school, where the average attendance was sixty and the scholars were all his old schoolmates, the most severe test which could have been put to his ability. But he was found not wanting, and so general was the satisfaction given by him that he was hired to teach the following winter—1868 and 1869. When his term of school had expired he entered the high school at Jonesboro and after his father took charge of the office of county treasurer he was an able assistant, installed as deputy. He also taught another winter term of school and later accepted the position as bookkeeper in the bank of Jason Willson & Company. This varied and constant employment served to brighten his intellect and keep him in touch with the prominent men of the county as well as giving him an insight into business matters that has been of inestimable value to him.

Ever on the alert to take advantage of

each opportunity that offered for self-improvement, Jasper A. Gauntt spent the time not needed in his work in the treasurer's office in assisting in the work of the auditor and clerk and soon became perfectly familiar with the routine of county work. J. H. Nelson was the successor of the elder Gauntt to the office of treasurer from 1873 to 1875, our subject acting as deputy under him, and also under Isaiah M. Cox, who was the incumbent from 1875 to 1877. About this time he embarked in the grain and stock business in partnership with Mr. Lillard, under the firm name of Lillard & Gauntt, and from 1879 to 1885 made extensive shipments of both stock and grain, at the same time taking the management of the home farm. A position as bookkeeper and assistant cashier in the Jason Willson Bank being again tendered him he entered that service, where he remained until 1889 when he resigned to take charge of the post-office, to which he had been appointed. His tenure of office lasted four years and was fraught with many beneficial results, the office being moved into new quarters and a free delivery established during his administration. His affable and courteous treatment of patrons making him popular with the public, and it was with sincere regret that they saw him retire from this position.

Mr. Gauntt then turned his attention to the manufacture of fruit jars at Converse, this state, being associated with William Feighur and Wilson Addington. The company employed about one hundred men and was under the direct management of Mr. Gauntt who was also president of the company until he sold out in 1896 after three years of profitable work. He was a prime mover in establishing the Marion Telephone

Company, in 1896, and was the efficient manager of that organization until 1898 when he resigned to accept the position now held by him, that of deputy revenue collector for the sixth division of the sixth district of Indiana, comprising nine counties with headquarters at Marion.

He has been active in all measures that would promote the general good and has the interest of the people at heart. He was an organizer and director of the Marion Transit Company, one of many movements which was brought to life through his encouragement and enterprise. He has been an ardent Republican since he cast his maiden vote for Ulysses S. Grant, and is one of the most prominent and popular politicians in this part of the state, and in 1901 represented Grant county in the state legislature. Honorable and fair-minded his actions are above suspicion and his life above reproach. He was chairman of the central committee in 1892; four years later was placed on the executive committee.

In 1889 he was engaged in managing the farm and enjoyed the distinction of bringing the first herd of registered Jersey cattle to the county. For a number of years he was connected with the Grant county Fair Association, holding all the offices in the association, and was also active in organizing the Fairmount fair. At the age of twenty-two he was honored by being selected a delegate to the state convention, and the confidence reposed in his integrity and sagacity has never been misplaced or betrayed. He is a prominent Mason and has been exalted to the degree of Knight Templar. In religion he is an earnest believer in the doctrine of the Friends church, to which he belongs.

Mr. Gaunt married May 2, 1876, Miss Adaline Evans, of New Castle, who is an earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal church. They have but one child, Edith, who graduated from the Marion high school and is now a student in the state university at Bloomington, Indiana. The family are among the most prominent in the county, have many friends and enjoy an unusual degree of popularity.

WILLIS CAMMACK.

Of those men to whom much credit is due for the present improved condition of the public highways of Grant county, few are deserving of greater consideration than he whose name stands as introductory to this paragraph. More than half of the greatest century in the world's history, and during which time all that is in Grant county has been made, has this gentleman resided within the limits of the county, having come here in 1849, when but a lad of sixteen years.

The birth of Willis Cammack took place October 7, 1833, in Bartholomew county, Indiana, and his boyhood was spent in Randolph and Wayne counties, where his people moved when when he was one year old and stayed. His parents were James and Peninah (Cook) Cammack, he being native to Ohio, and she born in North Carolina. Both families are found to be of English origin, and both were among those early followers of the martyred Fox, who were forced to flee from their native land to avoid the religious persecution of which the Society of Friends were the victims. They sought refuge in Scotland, where religious freedom was enjoyed by them to a greater degree, the

Scots being thoroughly occupied in persecuting each other. That the world moves is shown by the fact that in the last days of the nineteenth century, after six hundred years of fanaticism and contention, the factions of the regular and "free kirks" having overlooked their past viciousness and contention, have become one body, celebrating the event with the most enthusiastic demonstrations by processions that rival those of their greatest enemy, the Catholic church. When the antagonism of the Scots to each other allowed them a chance to persecute the Friends, they found it necessary to seek other fields, which they did by coming to America where they hoped for greater liberty.

James and Peninah Cammack were married in Wayne county, soon after made their home in Randolph county, and there resided during the greater part of the boyhood of Willis, and until they came to Grant county. The father had erected a mill at Spartansburgh, Randolph county, and upon coming to this section built one where the present village of Fairmount now stands, but which at that time was not a hamlet, only one house. After operating that mill for some time the father built a second mill at Oak Ridge, three miles west of Fairmount and which he operated until 1856, when he removed to a farm in Hamilton county, where he passed the remainder of a busy life, passing to reward that comes to the honest and upright man in 1890, at the age of seventy-five. The mother of Willis had gone before, while he still lived at Fairmount, the lady who then became his wife being a widow Jay whose maiden name was Pierson, and who survived her husband some three years. Of the eight children born to the mother of

Willis, two died young and but two—Willis and Clarkson—reached the age of thirty. The one son by the second marriage is Prof. Ira T. Cammack, a popular teacher in the public schools of Kansas City, Missouri, where he holds the esteem of the people to a commendable degree. The old Hamilton county homestead is still retained by the three sons.

Willis, as it were, grew up in the mill, assisting in the building of the one at Fairmount, and becoming a partner with his father in that at Oak Ridge. He was married in 1855, to Miss Sarah Jay, of Jonesboro, and the next year went with his father to Hamilton county. Two years later he bought a small farm in Mill township, and in 1863 purchased a farm adjoining the present home in Liberty, though it was some twenty years later that he secured the present farm. This he has greatly improved making it a most desirable and convenient country home.

For twenty years Mr. Cammack has been identified with the public works of the county, his first enterprise of that character being a stretch of seven miles of pike road in Jefferson and Fairmount townships. In this he was associated with David Overman and Isaac Carter, and the result proving to their mutual satisfaction, that the connection has continued to the present. Not less than one hundred miles of pike have been constructed by them in Grant, Miami, Howard and Blackford counties, in each instance the work being done with such a regard to the specifications that their reputation as careful constructors has constantly grown and broadened. The actual details of supervision have generally been in the hands of Mr. Cammack, to which his personality has seemed to peculiarly fit him. Having over-

sight of hundreds of men, it has required the exercise of skill and tact to so conduct the operations that no conflict of authority has resulted and that harmonious relations have continued not only among themselves but with the many workmen.

For some years Mr. Cammack has beside the general contracting above mentioned, been engaged in the construction of street, sewer and drainage work. Charles Vermilion is associated with him in some of this work, but more especially that of the sewer line, in which they have during the present year over a mile in process on construction in Marion. During the twenty years that he has been actively engaged in general contracting the business has proven quite remunerative, a comfortable home and income with easy competence and living being assured.

Despite the publicity under which all this contract work has been done and the tendency on the part of critics to detect openings for censure, to the credit of Mr. Cammack can it be said that no shadow or stain of jobbery or questionable transaction in connection with any of these numerous public contracts; but on the other hand, the most careful inspection and investigation has ever been invited by the firm. Mr. Cammack has also been called upon to serve the public, notably during the war, when the demand was great upon the trustee, the duties requiring attention to the widows and families of deceased soldiers. He has been a Republican since the birth of the party, having cast his first vote for John C. Fremont in 1856.

After living as his helpmeet upwards of a quarter of a century Mrs. Sarah (Jay) Cammack passed over the border land to an eternal rest. She who succeeded this lady at the

hearthside was Lizzie Cornelius, widow of Albert Cammack the younger brother of Willis.

The first family consisted of Bayard T; Rosella is the wife of Orange Peters, of Marion; Flora Alice is Mrs. Evan H. Ferree, of whom separate mention is found elsewhere; William is the county clerk; Ella is the wife of William Waggoner of Marion, Indiana, and Edgar is a practical dentist in New York City; a daughter, Laverna, is a young lady of fifteen, still in the family circle. Mr. Cammack was reared within the precincts of the Society of Friends, holding a membership with the Congregation at Bethel which stands near his own home, and which he assisted in organizing in 1864, and in which he has held official position constantly since. His first marriage was in accordance with the regulations of the Society, the simple but impressive ceremonies of the Society being observed. While the simplicity and sincerity of the lives of the Friends remain the same, the tendency is to the approach of the more ordinary styles of life, the marriage of the older Society being now seldom seen. It is to the lives, as examples of sincere and earnest living, of such men as Willis Cammack that the younger generation should be constantly referred, no more valuable lessons being possible to convey than are found in a careful study of the character of this substantial and honored citizen.

DEAN A. BALDWIN.

Dean A. Baldwin, of Marion, Indiana, who represents a well known reliable Fire Insurance Company and is its special agent and adjustor for Indiana, and Michigan and

Cincinnati, in Ohio, is a product of Grant county, Indiana, having been born on Deer Creek hill, three miles south of this city, February 7, 1864, and he is a son of Asa T. Baldwin, who is represented elsewhere in these pages. The days of his boyhood were spent on his father's fruit farm and in attendance at the public schools partly in country and partly in Marion public schools where he received his primary education. Later he took a course near Marion at what was called "Mississinewa Graded Schools" and at the age of twenty-one entered the employ of Overman Brothers, retail grocers, as driver of their delivery wagon. Two years later he was promoted to the position of head clerk in their store and soon won the good will of their customers by his application and obliging ways. The close confinement of indoor work proved too much for his health and at the end of five years from the time he commenced with this firm he was compelled to seek a change of climate. About one year was spent in Michigan when he returned and worked with his uncle, Stephen G. Baldwin, soliciting fire insurance for a short time and proving unsuccessful.

Not wishing to again try his health by inside work, he became collector for several business houses of Marion and also continued to solicit fire insurance among his friends to whom he had formerly sold groceries. This time he was more fortunate in the insurance work and at the end of six weeks had made sufficient success of fire insurance soliciting to warrant him in dropping the collections and applying his entire time to the fire insurance business. Accordingly he hired to his uncle and for six years divided his time between soliciting and office work, the business

more than doubling in that period. In February, 1896, in response to his application, he was appointed special agent and adjustor for Kentucky and Indiana, and Cincinnati, Ohio, by the Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey. In March, 1899 at the suggestion of Mr. Baldwin, Kentucky was dropped from his field and he was continued as special agent and adjustor for this state and Cincinnati.

On January 1, 1901, the Merchants' Insurance Company placed Michigan under his charge, and he now acts as special agent as above mentioned. His work has been in the highest degree satisfactory and meritorious, the company raising his salary four times since he has been associated with them and otherwise showing their appreciation of his efforts in their behalf. He has always made his home in Marion, Indiana, where he has many friends. He was reared in the Quaker faith and is a member of that church at Marion, Indiana. On Nov. 16, 1893, he led to the altar of marriage Miss Cora R. Ortner, of Sandusky, Ohio, a most estimable lady, the ceremony being performed at her parents' home in Sandusky, Ohio.

ASA T. BALDWIN.

Asa T. Baldwin represents one of the oldest families of Grant county, Indiana, and was himself born in the county on the site of the present thriving village of Fairmount, March 16, 1835, and a son of Thomas and Lydia Baldwin. The Baldwin family were among the earliest of the Friends who settled in Wayne county, Indiana, Daniel was

the grandfather of Asa, and who married Christian Willcuts, having lived for some time near the present site of Earlham College at Richmond. There Thomas, the father of Asa, was born April 26, 1813, but was reared mainly at Fountain City, near the old New Garden meeting house, the central point of the Quaker influence that later did so much for the accomplishment of the severance of the bonds of human slavery.

In 1833 when the demands of a growing family were becoming important, Daniel Baldwin removed to Grant county, entering land upon which part of the village of Fairmount now stands. He was a man of strong personality, and was an important factor in the early days of the community, dying at the earliest recollection of Asa. Christian Willcuts was a native of the Pine Tree state, and whose family was one of the most important in its community. Lydia Thomas, who was born at Fountain City on Christmas day, 1814, and was the daughter of Stephen Thomas, who also came from North Carolina in the early days of the present century to the wilds of Wayne county. His wife was Hannah Mendenhall. They both died at Fountain City and their bodies repose in the Friends cemetery at New Garden. The marriage of Thomas and Lydia under the old forms of the Society, occurred in that old house held sacred by many Friends in the state, in 1833; removing soon after to Grant county, the remainder of the family following immediately. This worthy couple lived together for almost sixty-six years, and finally passed away in May, 1899, within four days of each other, to that land "beyond the waveless sea." They were thought to be the oldest couple born in the

state. They sleep in one grave in the Odd Fellows' cemetery, the dawn of the resurrection morn to find them in death, as in life, not divided.

Thomas Baldwin was one of the few who formed the first anti-slavery society, holding some meetings in the old Mississinewa meeting house, when the more conservative refused the further use of the house, and the gatherings were transferred to Deer Creek, which ever after became known as an anti-slavery stronghold. His own house became a station on the underground railroad, and the night was never too dark or the danger too great for him to attend the wants of the distressed and hunted slaves who by the assistance of such friends as he, finally found that freedom denied them in the country that had equal rights and personal liberty as the foundation stone of its existence.

Others of the Baldwin family to reside in Grant county were Elias, Joseph, David, Jonathan and Micah, all of whom became highly respected citizen of this section of the state. Of the daughters, Millie was married to Barnabas Bogue and died at her home in Bogue's Hill in West Marion; Mary became the wife of Dr. Philip Paterson and lived and died at Fairmount; Huldah is the only survivor in 1900, and lives in Illinois, being about seventy years of age; Rachel was the wife of James R. Smith and died at Fairmount. Eight children were born to Thomas and Lydia Baldwin, seven of whom attained maturity and among whom not a death occurred for forty-five years, the first being that of Mary W. Moore in 1897, the wife of Dr. Charles V. Moore of Fairmount, being preceded to the other shore by her husband by but two weeks. She was soon followed by her brother Addison M. Baldwin, who

had been a man of considerable importance in the county, having served as the recorder for two terms, and having had an honorable and creditable career as a valiant soldier during the great civil strife. Of Terah Baldwin fuller mention will be found elsewhere in this volume; Stephen G. is the widely known insurance man of Marion; Ann is the wife of John Fellow of Tipton county, and Lucetta B. is Mrs. Dr. Ed Stanley, of Los Angeles, California..

Asa T. Baldwin passed most of his boyhood near Marion, and soon after reaching his majority spent several months on the St. Joseph river in Michigan. Having the training afforded in the schools of Richmond he began to teach in Grant county when still quite young and for twenty years made that his principal occupation. He taught the first two winter schools of whites and Indians at the opening of White's Manual Labor Institute in Wabash county, Indiana. For the past thirty-one years he has resided in Marion, where he has devoted the greater part of his attention to the cultivation of small fruits, having about thirty acres devoted to gardening and fruit-growing. He formerly owned sixty acres, of which about one-half has been platted and added to the city, being known as the Forbes addition.

The marriage of Asa T. Baldwin occurred at the age of twenty-four to Miss Emily Kelly, daughter of Timothy and Avis Kelly, with whom he lived for twenty-five years, her death being at the age of forty-eight. She was the mother of six children, three of whom are still living. They are Otto K. Baldwin, a prosperous farmer of Wheeling, Indiana; Dean A. Baldwin, the popular insurance adjustor, whose biography appears on another page, and Clara B., who

became the wife of Willard A. Evans of Indianapolis. Clara was educated in Earlham College, graduating in the class of 1893, and has already obtained considerable distinction as an easy and fluent contributor to the press of the state. Her husband is a skilled electrician and is engaged in the manufacture of electrical machinery.

On his fiftieth birthday Mr. Baldwin was united to Mrs. Mary E. Overman, relict of Anderson C. Overman. She is a daughter of Isaac and Rhoda Jay, and a sister of Abijah C. Jay of Marion.

Isaac Jay and Rhoda Cooper were married in Friends meeting, six miles north of Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio. Both were native to Ohio soil, his birth being in Miami county, and he was a son of Walter D. and Mary (Macy) Jay. In the fall of 1850 the Jay family, consisting of four sons and a daughter, settled near Marion, on the farm that is now comprised in the Odd Fellows cemetery and which joins the old Missisnewa Friends burying ground. There the lives of the parents were passed, he dying at the age of seventy, and she surviving till attaining her eighty-second year, with all faculties unimpaired to the end.

Isaac Jay was one of that class of ministers of the Society of Friends whose lives were an inspiration to the weak and a benediction to the strong. He was given great latitude in his ministrations, being free to go where his own judgment decided, visiting, during the course of a busy life, pretty nearly every place in the country where the Friends Societies were found. His services were not for hire, but for the love of God, and with the hope that some good would be the result of his ministrations. His family were Allen, who bears to-day a some-

what similar relation to the Society as that of his father in the past, being one of the most widely and highly respected of the Society's ministers. He resides at Richmond. Doctor Milton Jay of Chicago has attained a well merited position in the medical profession; Walter D., deceased, was a substantial farmer of Grant county. Abijah C. and Mary are already noted.

Anderson C. Overman, to whom Mary Jay was married when quite young, was a practical surveyor, being for some years in the employ of the railroad as well as in laying out many of the public ditches for the county, and held for two terms the office of county surveyor. Receiving part of his father's estate he built a pleasant residence in 1878. His death came on the 26th of March, 1880, after a rather protracted period of illness. Three children were born to them, Isaac, deceased at the age of twelve; Alhambra and Rhoda have been given the benefit of Earlham College. The old residence being destroyed, the present convenient and desirable one was built in 1896, and here the most generous hospitality is extended to the numerous friends; no more popular home or highly respected people being found in Marion.

Mrs. Baldwin has to some extent followed in the footsteps of her revered father and distinguished brother, consecrating her own life to the demands of the Master, and since twenty-eight years of age has been in the active work of ministering to the relief of distressed and wounded spirits. Much good has come from her labors and her worth is recognized in the Society by her being constantly assigned to positions that require the exercise of maturity of judgment and determination of purpose. She usually

has some Society to attend and is constantly sought to minister beyond the reach of her ability. She is generally in attendance upon the yearly meetings and has often served upon the visiting committee to White's Institute, to the conduct of which much of her effort is directed.

Mr. Baldwin is also entitled to no little consideration and credit for the work he has done for and in the Society. Besides being active in the general work of the Society, he has devoted much thought and effort to the training of the young. His services in the monthly, quarterly and yearly meetings have been of an important nature as he has often made the reports and acted as chairman and secretary of various committees. For a number of years Mr. Baldwin served as one of the overseers of First Friends church of Marion, and for seven years was clerk of the quarterly meeting held at that place. He has taken an active part especially in Sabbath-school work and the subject of peace and arbitration. For a quarter of a century he taught a Sabbath-school class, and is now and has been for many years chairman of the central committee on peace of the yearly meeting held at Richmond, Indiana. Like other members of his church he does not believe in prize fights, duels, capital punishment, mob-violence or national warfare. He fully believes that all should use their influence to hasten the time when all difficulties will be settled by peaceable methods.

HENRY CLAY CREVISTON.

The traveler, who passes from the village of Van Buren to Warren, Indiana, goes through a desirable agricultural section of

the country, the large farms being well improved with handsome residences and barns, all speaking in emphatic terms of the industry and intelligence displayed in their conduct. When some four miles northeast of the town of Van Buren, and near the extreme corner of Grant county, attention is specially drawn to the attractive home of Henry Clay Creviston, where every feature bespeaks the supervision of a well-trained mind, coupled with energy, ambition and thrift.

The farm of one hundred and eighty acres is a delightfully situated tract, lying along the course of Black creek, and consists of valuable pasture as well as tillable land, which has been kept in a high state of fertility by the systematic manner in which it has been operated. The tract is one of the earliest to be cleared in the township, having been entered by Solomon Fry, who sold to Enoch E. Camblin, one of the oldest residents of the community still living. Mr. Creviston has added materially to the value of the farm by the extensive system of tile drainage, he now having in excess of four thousand rods of tile laid beneath the surface. A commodious barn, with suitable outbuildings adapted to the uses of the farm, have been erected at a great expense, the entire effort at improvement being crowned by the beautiful residence which, standing as it does upon an eminence that commands a delightful view of the surrounding country, magnifies the general excellence of the place, exciting the warmest commendations of those, who can appreciate the skill, energy and intelligence displayed in the making of such a property. The farm is devoted almost wholly to the breeding and development of thoroughbred stock, it being the

home of the "Warren Herd of Poland China Hogs," as well as the headquarters for Cotswold Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle. The annual sales of the stock from this widely known establishment, held at Warren, Indiana, have brought hundreds of stock men to this section, and have made the name of Henry C. Creviston almost a household word in dozens of homes throughout the country, the products of his herds being found on numerous stock farms and ranches over a widely separated territory. The many exhibitions, where his stock has competed with the best produced by other breeders of other states, has redounded to the extension of his fame as a careful and systematic developer of thoroughbred animals. For fifteen years he has been identified with the improvement of the stock of the state, believing much of the prosperity of the average farmer lay in his being supplied with that class of stock that would give the greatest returns for the efforts bestowed upon them. Experience and close observation has left no doubt in his mind as to the superiority of the well-bred animals, the result being that his attention and skill were turned in the direction of the breeding and development of this class of stock. That he has succeeded is amply proven by the reputation accorded him by his compeers, who recognize him as one of those who have won well merited name and competence from the devotion to the industry. Believing in the Darwinian doctrines of the development of all animal life, there has come great satisfaction to him in the thought that his efforts have done something toward the furthering of the great principles that underlie the universe. He is a member of the Swine Breeders, the Shorthorn and Wool Growers' Asso-

ciations, in the councils of all of which his advice and experience carry due weight, there being few who have wider or more satisfactory results from the years spent in this interesting line of effort. No profession can present to the thoughtful mind of him, who is in touch with the sublime truths of a wise Creator, ideas more in accord with the great heart of Nature; for, here, whatever effort is made, the result but emphasizes the conception of God, ample reward being found in the advancement that comes through one's own knowledge and adherence to the recognized laws of inexorable decree.

Besides the specialties mentioned, Mr. Creviston does quite an extensive business in general farming and stock feeding, generally turning on the market car-load lots of various stock. The attention he has given to the cultivation of fruit has resulted in the growth of a three-acre orchard the product from which will compare favorably with that from any similar sized tract in other states, thus demonstrating to the satisfaction of any one interested, the feasibility of the commercial development of this region more fully and systematically along the line of horticulture.

The section in which this farm is located is included in the great Indiana oil field, the development on the Creviston farm being thirteen wells in active operation, the royalty from them contributing materially to the total income of the proprietor. Some of the first efforts at oil investigation for this field were made on this farm, Mr. Creviston having for several years great credence in the belief of the existence of the product in paying quantities. The gentleman whom we are considering was born in the county,

and in fact, in the township, where he has resided all his life, the date of birth being August 13, 1857. The family of which he is a representative is one of the oldest of the community, a full review of its relation to the county being found in connection with another member of the family in this volume. His boyhood being all passed at home, he received the advantages afforded by the local schools; and, at the age of nineteen, began to teach, the field of his operation for the succeeding four years being in the home district, the success he attained as an instructor and disciplinarian insuring him a permanency in school work so long as he might have inclination in that direction.

Just after passing the twenty-third year, on the 15th of September, 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss Josie Lobdell, the accomplished and amiable daughter of the widely known citizen of Washington township, Aaron Lobdell, whose memoirs are also found on another page of this work. This lady was generally accorded the first place, as a genial and fascinating companion, among the many clever young ladies of the neighborhood where she was reared, her subsequent life but emphasizing the correctness of this acclamation. The union has resulted in the generation of six children, the eldest being Pearlle Ann, who, after graduating in the common schools, attended the Marion Normal school, where she made decided progress in all her efforts, Laura G., Russell G., Jessie F., Walter W. and Emma J. constitutes the remainder of an interesting family, in whose companionship Mr. Creviston finds the greatest satisfaction attending the relations of domestic life.

While Mr. Creviston is almost wholly occupied with the demands of the home and

farm, he has become associated with both the Modern Woodmen and the Knights of the Maccabees.

LEWIS LANDESS.

Of the many men who have largely contributed to the making of Grant county, none has deserved more commendation than Lewis Landess. He was born near Danville, Highland county, Ohio, October 17, 1825, a son of John and Sarah (Roush) Landess, who were of Kentucky and Virginia birth respectively, and who were married in Ohio, both having been brought there by their parents in childhood. John was the son of Jacob Landess, who was from the state of North Carolina, married a Welsh lady, and settled at an early day in Kentucky. The two families located in the woods of Highland county, Ohio, where they were identified with the early history of that region, becoming widely known and influential citizens. Mrs. Sarah Landess died when Lewis was but a child leaving two other children, the lady who became their step-mother being Susan Shaffer.

John Landess passed nearly all his life in Ohio, but died while on a visit to his children in this state, at the age of fifty-four. He was the father of sixteen children, of whom John resides in Iowa. Levi is in Ohio and Lewis is the third of the sons living of the first family. There being several children at home, when Lewis reached the age of sixteen, he concluded his services were no longer needed, and he accordingly started for Indiana, where two uncles then lived. His father had given his consent,

and with his little belongings tied in a handkerchief, he made the trip, finally reaching his uncles—Michael and Philip Roush—the former of whom resided in Van Buren township. The trip was made in company with a family named Gardner who came to this vicinity, and with whom Lewis continued to live for four years, the home being one and one-half miles north of Van Buren village. He assisted Gardner in clearing out a new farm, as well as doing similar work for others, securing work of other kinds whenever the opportunity presented. He assisted in building the first bridge over the Wabash between Warren and Huntington. He was thus employed for the greater part of seven years, making his home at the Mr. Gardner's with whom he had come to the state.

During this time he had managed to secure a forty-acre tract of wild land lying one mile west of the present village, and after his marriage devoted the next four years to the improvement of the same.

Lewis Landess was married on the 18th of March, 1848, to Miss Phebe C. Whinery, daughter of Joseph and Lydia Whinery, who were pioneers of the Black creek settlement, having migrated from Clinton county, Ohio, in 1837, where Phebe C. was a child of ten years. In the four years on this first tract he cleared nearly all the land, erected a good hewed-log house and got a pretty good farm started. He then secured an eighty-acre tract two miles northeast of the village, having forty-five acres already cleared, and for the next fifteen years his attention was devoted almost wholly to the clearing and improvement of this place. He increased the acreage till it contained two hundred and seventy-seven acres, most of which he had in cultivation and which be-

came one of the best farms of the township. This farm was located along the two Black creeks and was well drained, and with the excellent class of buildings he had erected it became a most desirable and valuable farm. In 1896 he sold this farm, receiving fourteen thousand, three hundred and sixty-five dollars for it, the price being much higher than had then been paid for any other farm in the township, but even at that price it proved a fine investment for the purchaser, the oil produced from it returning the purchase price several times over.

Some years since Mr. Landess left the farm, removing to the village, where he has a very desirable body of land, from which several village lots and building sites have already been surveyed. He has made it something of a feature in the latter years to handle oil territory, having made several important deals in that line, though he has not become what is known as an oil operator in the sense of developing territory on his own account. His interest, however, in this movement has resulted in bringing other experienced men into the field to develop, the result being to the great benefit of the entire community, no one thing having been so important in the making of this region as the oil development, there now being hundreds of producing wells in the field, the returns being of incalculable benefit to the owners as well as to the operators and to others who are employed in the work.

Mr. Landess has ever evinced an interest in all intended improvements tending to the betterment of the community, such as railroads, pikes or drainage. In the securing of the Clover Leaf Railroad he had taken an active part in the township's bonding to the amount of eight thousand, eight hundred and

fifty dollars, and paid his share most willingly. But the promoters had shown such a spirit of wanting more that he discouraged their efforts to secure a guarantee of twenty-five thousand dollars by getting signatures representing that the commissioners would pay and that the signatures did not mean that each man was holding for the amount. This, however, soon became apparent was a fraud, as suits were brought and many of those men were compelled to pay the amounts designated, the cost to some of them exceeding one thousand dollars.

Having made a marked success of every business matter in which he has become interested, he is now one of the most prosperous and influential men of the township, and there is nothing touching the advancement of the community in which he does not take a keen interest, his advice and counsel carrying great weight among all his neighbors. Conservative and careful, he has not been inclined to take hold of questionable or impracticable enterprises, the uniform success attending all his ventures giving him the reputation of solidity and evenness in all matters, whether it be of business, politics or religion. While he holds to the fundamental principles of the Democracy and is an ardent adherent of the great truths set forth in the declaration of independence and is a stickler for the rights guaranteed by the constitution, he is quite liberal in his actions as to local matters, giving due weight to the selection of the better class of men to manage the affairs of the community regardless of their political faith.

He had the misfortune to lose the companionship of his wife in 1865, after she had become the mother of eight chil-

dren, of whom seven are still living. Some years later he wedded Mrs. Hannah S. Johnson, the widow of Lewis Johnson, of Washington township, and whose maiden name was West. She had been married in Ohio, and in company with her husband had come soon thereafter to this state. But one child has resulted from this union—a son, Elmer West Landess—a hardware and furniture dealer at the village. The first family consisted of Oscar E., whose personal mention is found elsewhere in this volume; Alice, wife of Levi Cole, of Marion; Maria Louisa, wife of Asbury Bradford, of Washington township; William, a farmer; George, an M. D., of Van Buren; Ada, wife of Joseph Coons, now of California; and Serepta, wife of James Bradford, the post-master of Marion.

Mr. Landess is one of the active and energetic members of the Church of the Disciples at Van Buren, and as the years are counted to the credit of Father Time he endeavors to more nearly conform to the teachings and precepts of the Great Master, realizing that therein lies the road to final happiness in the Hereafter and satisfaction in the land of the living. Possessing the respect and confidence of the people with whom he has lived, it is safe to say that no other man has ever been held in higher estimation by all, and whose life has been more closely in touch with the mass of the citizens, who, like himself, needed the sympathy and encouragement that only the agreeable companionship of such men can give.

Now, standing in the opening of the twentieth century, he may well take pride in reviewing the history of the one just gone, if he finds the impress of his own personality and effort indelibly impressed upon

its records so that the future investigator may read that Lewis Landess had been not an idler or a listener even, but a doer of the work as well. For upwards of three-quarters of the grandest century the world has ever known has he been a factor in the growth and making of this country, more than sixty years of that period being closely connected with Grant county, and certainly he is fully entitled to some satisfaction in the thought that he has been one of the men whose efforts have brought the wilderness into a state of fertility and productiveness little dreamed of by those who first crossed these vast wastes of pond and woods.

As the cares of life are settled and the breath of the invisible wings sometimes is felt may he, with that other grand old man whose life was passed in the wilds close to nature's heart, say—

“ But the truer life draws nigher,
Every year;
And its morning star climbs higher,
Every year;
Earth's hold on us grows slighter,
And the heavy burthen lighter,
And the dawn immortal brighter,
Every year.”

REV. ENOS HARVEY.

Rev. Enos Harvey, of the Society of Friends of Fairmount, Grant county, Indiana, is a native of Hendricks county, in this state, was born April 3, 1854, and is a son of Mahlon and Zilpha (Hadley) Harvey.

Mahlon Harvey was born in the state of Ohio, but was reared to manhood in Morgan county, Indiana. Thus far he has spent his entire life in the pursuit of agriculture, and it is more than probable that such will

be his pursuit until overcome by physical decay or disability. On leaving Morgan Mahlon passed some time in Hendricks county, and in 1855 came to Grant county, Indiana, and settled on a farm three and one-half miles southwest of the village of Fairmount, and now resides on an adjoining farm.

Mrs. Zilpha (Hadley) Harvey was a native of Morgan county, Indiana, and passed away from the Liberty township home farm September 24, 1889. To her marriage with Mahlon Harvey there were born nine children, namely: Sarah Emlen, who died December 19, 1865, at the age of seventeen years and six months; Albert, who died in childhood of scarlet fever; Milton, the next in order of birth, was formerly a farmer, but is now a retired resident of Marion, is married and has reared a family; the Rev. Enos Harvey, whose name opens this biographical notice, is the fourth son born of the family; Eli died in young manhood, leaving a wife and children; John W., who lives on the old home farm near Fairmount, is also married and has a family; Mary, now Mrs. Clayton S. Wright, resides in the "Little Ridge" neighborhood on a portion of the old home farm; Ruth is married to Ansel E. Ratliff, also resides in "Little Ridge" neighborhood, and with her the father, Mahlon Harvey, makes his home; the youngest of the family of nine children was an infant, deceased.

The Harvey and Hadley families both descended from Irish ancestors, who settled in America prior to the opening of the Revolutionary war, and the great-grandfather of Rev. Enos Harvey emigrated from North Carolina to Ohio about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and he and three

brothers purchased several thousand acres of land in Clinton county that had been awarded by the government to an officer for his services in the war of the Revolution.

Enos Harvey, during his minority, attended the district schools of Liberty township, and afterward taught for a number of years in the public schools of Grant county, spending the spring terms and also the entire year of 1878-9 as a student at Earlham College. The summers were spent in the Marion Normal School under Superintendent T. D. Tharp. December 25, 1879, he married Mary M. Wilson, who is a daughter of Lindsey and Jane (Davis) Wilson, natives of North Carolina.

Mrs. Mary M. Harvey was educated in Grant county, Indiana, where she was born, her parents being among the first born in the county, her grandfather Wilson having located in Fairmount when it was a small village known under the euphonious name of "Pucker." To Mr. and Mrs. Enos Harvey have been born two children, the eldest being Ora Ethel, who was born October 10, 1880, was educated in and completed a business course in Fairmount Academy, and is a stenographer and typewriter at Fairmount, Indiana; John Milton, the youngest child, was born October 12, 1882, and is also a student at Fairmount Academy.

Rev. Enos Harvey, in 1891, was acknowledged a minister of the gospel in the Friends church. The first year and a half of his ministry was spent as superintendent of evangelistic and pastoral work in Fairmount quarterly meeting, and as pastor of the church at Jonesboro, after which he spent one year as a student in the Biblical department of Earlham College. In 1893

he was called to the pastorate of the Friends church at Amboy, Indiana, where he continued for three years and until he accepted the call to his present charge at Fairmount, in 1896.

The Friends Society of Fairmount comprises seven hundred and ninety members, including children, and is one of the pioneer religious organizations of this section of Indiana, has been very prosperous, and numbers among its members the best families of the city and a large area of the surrounding country.

In politics Rev. Enos Harvey has been a Prohibitionist of recent years, though formerly he served two terms as township trustee of Liberty township as a Republican, and he still takes an active interest in the moral phase of politics.

MARION F. EVANS.

Marion F. Evans, of the firm of Evans & Cammack, retail druggists at Marion, is one of seven children, born to Owen and Martha A. (Price) Evans. He is an Indian by birth, born near Spiceland, October 15, 1864. In his younger days he attended the common schools and at the age of seventeen was made assistant recorder for Henry county. He remained in the recorder's office three years, at the expiration of which time he went south, combining pleasure and business on the trip. After satisfying his curiosity he returned and accepted the position of assistant postmaster at Marion, the postmaster being J. A. Gauntt. He remained in the postoffice about four years. Being familiar with the county records he was appointed deputy recorder in Marion under Mr. Lil-

libridge. After serving some two and one-half years he embarked in the drug business in Marion, as a member of the firm of Briles & Evans. Some time after this partnership was formed, Charles Briles, the senior partner, died, and Mr. Evans continued the business alone for three years.

He then sold out and, in partnership with W. T. Cammack, engaged in business on the corner of Washington and Third streets, in May, 1900. This firm is one of the most popular of the city, carries one of the largest and finest stock of drugs to be found in Grant county, and it is safe to say that they have the largest business of any firm in the county. The store is well appointed, the fixtures are of the highest grade and arranged with care, making the corner of Third and Washington a popular resort indeed. Their store contains everything known to the drug trade, in addition to which the usual novelties and a beautiful soda fountain, along with the handling of cut flowers, make the store very attractive.

Mr. Evans makes a specialty of the prescription department and commands the major portion of the business in Marion in that line. In politics Mr. Evans is a staunch Republican, while fraternally he is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias, and is recognized as one of the leading citizens of Grant county.

WILLIAM J. CROKE.

More than at any previous time in the history of our country the conditions of the social life are being studied and analyzed that a reasonable solution may be arrived at whereby the advancement of the human race

may be assured, many of the present detrimental surroundings be ameliorated, a better and broader civilization be secured and the happiness of the human race be guaranteed. For two hundred years thinkers have worked and thought and wrote along this line; the analysis of society by Rousseau, Voltaire and Pestalotzi, in France, resulting in many attempts to reorganize society. Fourier established the community idea, which was tried in various forms and by different men, the Oneida community being a notable example of the effort in America. The Brookdale Farm, in which some of the brightest men of the country participated, and the efforts of Robert Dale Owen, in our own state, but illustrated the tendency of the human mind to desire a change and to work toward its ideals. Generally the results of these efforts have proven disastrous, the scope being too narrow, not taking in those very questions that are constantly at work with a direct bearing upon the daily lives of the masses. From communism and trade unionism has grown socialism. Anarchy, as it is generally understood, is destructive in its tendency. Properly understood it is tending to the right ends. Henry George, with the application of a clear intellect, brushed away much of the shadow that darkened this social question, making it stand out in strong perspective that the intelligent student may get at the pith without having reason obscured by the cobwebs of mysticism.

Without going deeply into all the fundamental truths that underlie socialism we will advance a step to the organization of the political movement that has for its basis the correction of some of the evils from which society now suffers. Social Democracy stands for the rights of man. The French

Revolution was based on the rights of man. It is now sought to revolutionize society by the peaceful means, through the reasoning faculties of thinking and rational beings; not to dethrone the present Omnipotence enthroning reason, as was done in France and making it a god, but to consider those great questions that most nearly affect society and apply reason and logic to a solution. As applied to the questions affecting municipal existence Social Democracy holds that those public utilities, made valuable only by the use of the public, rightly belong to the public. That all work done for the public should be done by the public. A few men in Marion have advocated these ideas, some of them being elected to positions on the city council on the strength of their advocacy of these questions. Among this number is William J. Croke, councilman from the Fourth ward, who was chosen to that position at the April election of 1900.

As a member of the council Mr. Croke has repeatedly advanced the social ideas for which he stands, several others of the body agreeing with him in many points, some, even, going beyond him in the effort to the practical solution and application of the principles involved. He is a member of the Committee on Ordinances, and also of the one on Claims. The city now owns its electric light plant, the water works and a crematory for the consumption of garbage. The same argument that justifies public ownership of these, and no one now questions the advisability of such ownership, will carry the same idea to the ownership and operation of street railways and telephone systems, and, in fact, to all of those franchises made valuable by the use of the public. The construction of all streets, pave-

ments, walks, sewers, etc., comes under the same principle, and the development along this line in other cities emphasizes the importance of the movement. The recent fight of the gas trust in Chicago but shows to what extremes monopolies will go to impose upon the public when allowed the latitude that a franchise generally carries with it. As the strength of trusts and monopolies increases, the need and absolute necessity of the general adoption of this plan becomes more apparent every year. This is the logical outcome of the tendency of the present social conditions, a peaceable and reasonable revolution, the result of which will assuredly be the betterment of the human family.

For several years Mr. Croke has been a close student of the economic questions, having carefully reviewed the history of all social and educational movements. Being a fluent and ready speaker he has often been called upon to elucidate the conditions that confront the common people before the gatherings of representative men, both mixed and organized.

Mr. Croke was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1867, of Irish parentage, his father being an iron-worker. At the age of fourteen he began to work as a glass-finisher and passed in succession through the various steps of advancement during the course of several years until he had acquired the trade of a glass-blower. He worked as a chimney blower at various places until the fall of 1893, when he came to Marion with the Evans Glass Company, being one of the blowers at the opening of the factory. He still remains with that company, being one of their most trusted and reliable employes. He early took a deep interest in organized labor and became a mem-

ber of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, in which he has filled all the positions of honor and responsibility in the local Union No. 60. This local union dates from November, 1893, the charter having been brought from Pittsburg at the coming of the workmen to start the Evans Company. There are now five local unions in Marion the membership being short one thousand.

The glass trade is separated into five divisions—the window, the flint, the green glass workers, the flatteners and the cutters—having a total enrollment of nearly two thousand at Marion. This association of glass-workers numbers about seven thousand six hundred in the United States, and his selection as the representative to the annual or National Association has brought the local union rather prominently before the general body. It also afforded him the broader study and association so necessary to the sound understanding of any important proposition. He was, in 1895, sent as a representative to the Annual Federation of Labor Committees which met at Denver.

With the advantage given him by careful study to the great labor questions and their bearing on the social movements now in process of evolution, Mr. Croke is a very suitable adjunct to the city council, where the very ideas can most properly be given practical trial. Contact with the world and a well-digested knowledge of the principal features of our complicated existence strengthen him in the application and extension of the principles of Social Democracy, the judicious use of good, hard common sense being absolutely necessary as the test of any innovation.

HIRAM COOPER.

Hiram Cooper conducts a first-class livery business at Fairmount, Indiana, where he has a new barn centrally located and first-class rigs are always on hand. He was born in Madison county, Indiana, August 2, 1844, being a son of Isaac and Cynthia Ann (Blake) Cooper. His education was obtained in a pioneer school, which he attended from thirty to forty-two days each year during his boyhood and youth, and to attend this school he had to walk two and a half miles. When not in school he aided in the work upon the farm and thus helped clear a tract of three hundred and twenty acres which his father had entered in 1832.

When the Civil war came on Hiram Cooper offered his services as a volunteer soldier, but was rejected on account of having lost some teeth from the effects of a kick of a horse. He lived on the home farm until 1875, when he purchased a tract of eighty acres, which he improved and tilled until 1883, when he traded for property in Elwood which he subsequently lost on account of imperfect title. He then purchased a butcher shop in Frankfort, supplied meat to the citizens for ninety days, then sold out and invested in a small livery stock in Frankfort. This business he conducted about five years, then removed to Fairmount and continued the same business six years, when he sold out and returned to Frankfort; about one year later he again came to Fairmount, where he is now located and where for twelve years he has met with marked success. His horses and vehicles are always in good condition, and as he caters to the wants of his customers his popularity increases and his business ex-

pands each year. In 1900 he erected a new barn on Washington street, which is well appointed, centrally located, and he is ever ready to supply his patrons with such turn-outs as they may desire.

December 24, 1865, Mr. Cooper was united in marriage with Mary Seward, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Loveless) Seward, and seven children have been born unto them, viz.: Otto, deceased; Ardilla, now Mrs. William Webb, of Franklin; Harriet, at home; Josephine, now Mrs. E. Phillips, of Franklin; Rolly D., of Fairmount; Arthur D., at home; and Olie F., of Alexandria. In politics Mr. Cooper affiliates with the Democratic party and while at Franklin was elected city marshal. He has held membership in the Independent Order of Red Men and the Knights of Pythias, but at present is non-affiliating. His religious home is in the Christian church.

Isaac Cooper, father of Hiram Cooper, was born at Point Pleasant, Virginia (now West Virginia), in 1796, and was a son of a Virginia planter who did service during the war of 1812. Isaac Cooper was twice married, first to Miss Stephens, who bore him three children—Hannah, now Mrs. Burt Martin, of Markleville, Indiana; Margaret, now Mrs. John Hudson, resides in Iowa; and William, who was a resident of Anderson, but is now deceased. Isaac next married Cynthia Ann Blake, and in 1832 came to Indiana and settled in Madison county, where he was one of the earliest pioneers. The red men still roamed the forest and were not at all times friendly to their white neighbors, and the early settlers never knew how soon they would fall victims to their treacherous acts. The Davis mas-

sacre occurred on his farm; seven people were slain at this time and their bodies buried in one grave. This grave was preserved and cared for as long as Mr. Cooper owned the farm. He died in 1872, and his wife, who was born in 1820, died in 1898. They were the parents of six children: Hyram; Isaac; Sarah E., now Mrs. Joseph Rider; Loretta was the wife of Henry Markell; John is deceased; and George resides at Markleville, Indiana.

JESSE M. BALLARD.

The subject of this biography is a native of Grant county and was born on a farm within three miles of the city of Marion on the 13th of July, 1861. His life has thus far been spent in Grant county, if we except temporary absences for business or pleasure.

Jesse M. Ballard is the only representative of the family name now living. He was the only son born to James and Emily (Riggs) Ballard, early settlers of Grant county, and natives of the Hoosier state. His father was a descendant of English stock established in the Virginias, probably before Revolutionary times. Though it is not definitely known that they were participants in the struggle for American independence, it is nevertheless a historical fact that the name Ballard figures prominently in the annals of that great struggle.

James Ballard, the father of our subject, was a farmer and respected citizen of Centre township, Grant county, in the ante-bellum days, and entered the service of his country during the great Civil war. He was a mem-

ber of the Fortieth Indiana Infantry, and was stricken with disease from exposure incident to camp life and died at Huntsville, Alabama, March 18, 1864. The immediate cause of his death was pneumonia. His widow later married, in 1869, Irvin Love, a prominent farmer of Grant county, now deceased. Two children were born to her first marriage to two to the second. The first family are Jesse M., the subject, and his sister, now Mrs. Honora Hawkins, a widow residing on North Boots street in this city. Her late husband, C. M. Hawkins, was postmaster of Marion at the time of his death. The mother's second family comprised two sons, George B. and Orville Love. The last named died in childhood from the effects of a kick from a horse, and George B. is a prominent well-to-do farmer in Washington township. Mrs. Ballard survived until April 12, 1882.

The subject of this sketch remained at the maternal home until he attained his seventeenth year, employed in working upon his step-father's farm. Up to this time he had not made rapid progress in his educational work, since the country schools were restricted to four or five months a year. On leaving home, however, his aspirations for more liberal education were gratified through his own efforts. For some years he worked by the month as a farm hand, spending his savings in attending school. Finally he began teaching and followed that avocation regularly for eight years.

When C. M. Hawkins was appointed postmaster of Marion he chose our subject as his deputy, and he was thus employed at the time of Mr. Hawkin's death. Without any particular maneuvering or political wire pulling the appointment as postmaster came

to Mr. Ballard, apparantly as recognition of superior merit and faithfulness in a subordinate position.

May 1, 1893, he received the appointment as deputy postmaster, and April 16, 1896, he was commissioned as postmaster, holding that position until the 15th of April, 1899. In the meantime political supremacy had changed hands and Mr. J. L. Bradford, the present incumbent, succeeded to the office.

The family home was established in Marion in September, 1893, and has been here continuously since, occupying a handsome residence at No. 225 North Washington street. On leaving the office Mr. Ballard turned his attention more closely to his farming interests, having a fine farm of one hundred and forty acres in Washington township. At the same time he became interested in the stock business, buying and shipping, and also became identified with a more extensive and general line of business, i. e., the wholesale meat trade. This is an enterprise of great importance and which gives employment to a number of hands in the various departments of buying, slaughtering, cold storage and shipping dressed meats. Many of the local meat markets get their supply from this source, while outside shipments assume considerable proportions. Though the busiest of busy men Mr. Ballard is cordial and open-hearted, ever ready to greet a friend or entertain a stranger.

The marriage of J. M. Ballard took place September 4, 1883, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary L. Lomax, at that time a teacher in the public schools of Grant county. She is a native of LaPorte county, Indiana, and a daughter of Alfred and Mary (Anderson) Lomax. Miss Lomax was edu-

cated in her native county and is a graduate of the LaPorte high school.

Mr. and Mrs. Ballard have two children, Miss Emily and Alfred J., both students in the Marion high school. Mrs. Ballard and the children are members of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Ballard has always maintained his allegiance to the farming interests, and is at present the president of the Grant County Farmers' Institute. This is a society of semi-literary character supported by the state, having for its purpose the advancement of agricultural interests through the influence of public addresses and papers on topics relating to various subjects of interest to the hearers. Much good has been accomplished in later years through the Farmers' Institute, the existence of which seems to be quite general throughout the more intellectual sections of farming communities.

Of the social orders he holds membership in the I. O. O. F. and in the I. O. F., the latter a beneficial order. He is an active and influential Democrat, though in no sense an office seeker. But he wields potent influence in the councils of the party, both local and general.

Mr. Ballard is widely known as a breeder of fine Duroc Jersey swine and handles the Dickerson Delaine Merino sheep, having now a large flock; also feeds cattle for the market and introduced the use of commercial fertilizers in this county and has sold large quantities of the same.

ANSEL ROGERS SMITH.

Ansel Rogers Smith, ex-surveyor of Grant county, resides in Marion, where he was born April 29, 1857, being a son of Ephraim and Rachael (Overman) Smith.

Ephraim Smith was born in Ohio in 1821, but came to Grant county when a young man and became a storekeeper. He was a man of many excellent traits of character and soon won the esteem of his fellow citizens who honored him by electing him as the first surveyor of Grant county and served two terms, during which time he attended to his duties to the satisfaction of his constituents and they as a further reward elected him county treasurer in 1854, and subsequently was engaged in business in Fairmount and other towns and also served as postmaster at Fairmount, Amboy and Wheeling; finally settled at Fairmount, where he served as city clerk until advanced years compelled him to give up active pursuits.

Ephraim and Rachael Smith became the parents of eight children: Eli and Jesse are deceased; Caroline is the wife of Harvey Howard, of West Liberty, Indiana; Martha M., wife of Marcus D. Ellis, of Salem, Oregon; Emma is dead; Mary is the wife of Winfield S. Swan, of Broken Bow, Nebraska; Ansel R. is the subject of this sketch; Clarkson D. is a civil engineer at the city of Marion. The mother of this family died in 1860. He has lived a moral, upright life, never indulged in intoxicating beverages or tobacco, thus leaving a record worthy of mention.

Ansel R. Smith attended the common, city and Normal schools and was well fitted for his future career. At the age of twenty he became a teacher and followed this profession until 1881, and while teaching also served as deputy county surveyor under E. C. Murray and L. M. Overman. In 1890 he was elected county surveyor and served two years, then served as assistant civil en-

gineer for the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad Company one year, when he was appointed to take charge of the engineering work at the Soldiers' Home, a position he still holds, and in connection with which he served two terms as county surveyor, being elected in 1896 and again in 1898.

He was married in Marion, in 1887, to Julia, daughter of Daniel and Ellen Dailey, and they reside at No. 630 West Fifth street.

Mr. Smith is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias.

WILLIAM L. SLODERBECK.

To him who supplies the greatest relish to the tables of the good liver is due at least some credit as a benefactor, even though the motive that moved his action and enterprise be primarily his own living and the comfort and advancement of his family. The modern table is not considered well supplied, even in the depth of winter, if not provided with some of the product of the grower of winter vegetables. This is an important industry not known to the people of a generation ago, but that now adds materially to the luxury of the living of the better class. All through the eastern states, notably about New York and Boston, hundreds of glass covered houses are devoted exclusively to the cultivation of lettuce, radishes, cucumbers and other vegetables, thousands of dollars being invested and the services of hundreds of men being needed to their proper care and cultivation. The most prominent representative of this industry at Marion is William L. Sloderbeck, whose greenhouses are at the junction of Twenty-sixth street and

Valley avenue afford nearly all the lettuce grown during the winter season. The establishment and growth of this industry under adverse circumstances afford food for reflection, fully as much as the product affords food for the epicure. The proprietor was born in Franklin township, Grant county, January 12, 1858, his parents being Daniel and Nancy (King) Sloderbeck, who came from Champaign county, Ohio, early enough to enter government land, and both of whom died at Marion, he being seventy-six and she sixty-five years of age.

With none of the modern advantages of education or assistance, but ever having to contribute to the needs of his parents' growing family, young William had upon attaining his manhood absolutely nothing but the will and ability to do an immense amount of hard work, to which he had been diligently reared from the tenderest years. Seeking work, he found it upon a section of railroad, at which he continued for some months, managing to save a little something from small wages. Later securing a place with a glass company as a common laborer he gave his duties that devotion that won for him the friendship and good will of his associates and employers.

Mr. Sloderbeck was married July 12, 1884, to Miss Mary Zeller, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Benholz) Zellar, who were of Scotch and Dutch ancestry respectively. He was for upwards of twenty years in the employ of Joseph Hulley as a machinist and died at the age of sixty-four, while the mother still resides near her daughter. Securing some six acres of land, Mr. Sloderbeck set the most of it to small fruits, which he attended by working before and after daylight, continuing his labor with the

Mississinewa Gas Company, scarcely losing a day in the six years he remained in their employ. Being blessed with a most sensible and hard-working wife and by the forced exercise of the strictest economy and frugal living, he managed to make some progress, meeting every payment as it came due. Having as keen an insight into the needs of the future as the average man, he readily saw the demand for a supply of winter vegetables, and under the advice of others began to devote something of his efforts to the production of lettuce, his first efforts in this direction being in the winter of 1892. He kept within his own resources, the ingenuity displayed in the fitting of his first greenhouse being of an order that excited the commendation of those who were watching his course. While he had been denied the advantages of education, he had all the native wit and resource that displayed a high order of intellect, and it is safe to say that all the tact and wit of which he was possessed were necessary to the preparation and fitting of that first house. While not a mechanic, he found that he could do anything essential to the building, or the installation of the system of hot-water heating, the result being the complete work of his own hands. The output the first year was about four tons, for which he found ample demand, not only at home but in other cities, so that the necessity was at once apparent that more and larger buildings were needed. He had risked a great deal to make a success, mortgaging his first crop to carry the matter through. He now has two 20x70 and one 20x90-foot buildings under glass, all well fitted with the needful piping for heating by either hot water or steam, and having a capacity of producing from two to

three tons of lettuce at a time. A season comprises five crops, making an annual output from ten to fifteen tons of the choicest esculent to be imagined. While the local consumption has steadily kept pace with the production, the neighboring towns of Gas City, Jonesboro and Fairmount contribute greatly to the market.

The present plant and outfit are estimated to be worth about forty-five hundred dollars, the property being greatly improved with a comfortable residence, which is also the work of the proprietor's own hands, and in every way the thrift and substantial character of the business and the owner are displayed. He is at present enlarging his dwelling, which he intends to greatly improve.

Feeling all through life the defect of school advantages, Mr. Sloderbeck has endeavored to so place his own children that they would not be handicapped as was he in their business and social life. Arthur is a student in the Marion Business College, Jesse is in the public school, while Earl is but a boy of five years. Harry was called from them when but passing from babyhood.

No more progressive and substantial citizen can be found in Marion than this gentleman, his many excellent qualities of head and heart being recognized in all walks of life. He is a respected and honored member of the Masonic craft, wherein he holds high standing, as he does in whatever society he is found.

ALVA H. UNTHANK.

Alva H. Unthank, D. D. S., has his office in the Glass block, Marion, and is numbered among the rising young men of the

city. His parents, Alfred and Elma Unthank, are natives of Indiana and lived on a farm in Wayne county until 1882, when they settled at Middletown, where they now reside.

Alva H. Unthank was born in Wayne county April 10, 1875, and passed his early boyhood upon the farm. When but a lad the family removed to Middletown and he was there prepared to enter college. He was graduated from the Dental Institute of Indianapolis in the fall of 1896 and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1898 he located at Marion, where he is meeting with marked success. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Zeta Psi-Phi, a D. D. S. college fraternity.

DANIEL WISE.

Daniel Wise, of Upland, Grant county, Indiana, is a descendant of one of the oldest and most highly respected families in the county, and is himself a young man whose sterling worth has made him many friends among all classes. No man in Grant county is more widely known and respected than his father, Jacob Wise, whose biography is given on another page, or his grandfather, Daniel, whose long career of usefulness was cut short but a few years since. The grandfather took an active part in the great drama of life which was enacted in the wilderness of Indiana in her early days, and it is to such indomitable natures that the state owes the evolution which has taken place within her borders during the last half century.

Jacob Wise is known as a straightforward, upright man and is one of the most prosperous farmers in this community. Educated in the frontier schools he continued to make his mind the storehouse of val-

uable information and is to-day a man of broad and varied knowledge. It was his privilege to care for his parents during their later years and it was a duty discharged with pleasure. His wife was Elizabeth Marine, to whom he was married March 13, 1856, and by whom he had nine children, eight of whom are living, viz.: Samuel, a farmer and also a mechanic of ability; Mary Jane, now Mrs. Jesse Stanley; Solomon; Frank, who lives at home; Lydia, Mrs. George Himelich; Elmer, a farmer of Monroe township; and Alice. The sons are all engaged in farming and the daughters have married farmers and with one exception all live in Jefferson township. Too much cannot be said in praise of Jacob Wise and wife or the large family which they brought up to be an honor and credit to them. The mother was born in Wayne county, Indiana, January 15, 1836, and was one of a family of thirteen children. Two brothers, Jonathan and Daniel, both of whom are farmers, and two sisters, Mrs. Wise and Sallie, wife of H. Kizer, of Anderson, Indiana, survive. The maternal grandparents are Asa and Lydia (Huff) Marine, esteemed residents of this township. Jacob Wise engaged in the pursuits of agriculture and has accumulated a most desirable property of two hundred acres in this township, which is improved with modern residence and outbuildings. They are members of the Christian church, and in politics Mr. Wise has always supported the Democratic ticket. The paternal grandparents of Daniel Wise lived to a ripe old age, the grandfather dying April 8, 1895, at the age of ninety years, and his wife, Catherine (Bickel) Wise, in her eighty-eighth year, on May 6, 1897.

Daniel Wise was born in Jefferson town-

ship January 8, 1865, and has grown to man's estate amidst the friends of a lifetime. Educated in the public schools, he acquired a good practical knowledge which has been of vast use to him in his business relations. He remained at home until he was twenty-six years of age, when he was married and moved onto eighty acres of land which was his by inheritance. This constitutes part of their present homestead, to which they have added until the present acreage is one hundred and fifteen. They are frugal and industrious in their habits, living within their means and endeavoring to prepare for the future against the inevitable "rainy day."

Mr. Wise was united in marriage October 27, 1891, to Miss Ella Milholland, and four children have been the fruits of this union. Two are left to scatter sunshine in the home of their parents, Alva, a bright little boy whose record in school is excellent, and Waldo, the baby. Mrs. Wise was born in Jennings county, Indiana, January 9, 1872, and is a daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Hemlick) Milholland. Of the nine children in this family seven are living. Mrs. Wise has resided in Grant county since a child of eight years and here received her educational training. Her father was born in this state November 2, 1844, and was a soldier in the Civil war, taking part in many battles and serving for upwards of three years. He is a Republican in his political convictions. Her mother was born October 26, 1847, and is a native of Decatur county. Both are well and favorably known in this county, where they still reside. Mrs. Wise is a lady of charming manners and the most cordial hospitality is extended to the casual visitor as well as to

invited guest. She and Mr. Wise as well are members of the Christian church and gave material aid in its construction. They are of benevolent natures and the worthy never ask assistance from them in vain. They have the respect and good wishes of all and count their friends by hundreds.

Mr. Wise is a Democrat, but has not dabbled in politics, preferring to give his energies to his farming and to keeping up the standard of fine horses, cattle, sheep and hogs with which his place is stocked. While he is a practical business man he is also a progressive one and does not believe in following old ways when he finds smoother traveling in the new.

RICHARD BREWER.

Richard Brewer, of Van Buren, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Belmont, county, Ohio, January 22, 1826, and at the age of seventeen came with his parents to Hancock county, Indiana. His father was John Brewer and his mother Delilah Burdett, both of whom were natives of the old state of Maryland, where they were married, removing soon thereafter to Ohio. They were among the earlier residents of Hancock county, where they made a comfortable home, reared a respected family and earned a high standing as honorable and upright citizens, passing to the "bourne from whence none return" after reaching the age of three-score years.

Richard Brewer is a man whose whole life has been devoted to the cultivation of the soil, few men having been more active or successful in bringing the wilderness

condition into a state of fertility and productiveness, having cleared one and a part of a second farm in Hancock county, besides the great amount of similar effort since coming to this section. In 1870 he secured the present home farm, then consisting of one hundred acres of slightly improved land, having a hewed-log house and barn, but with no ditching or other effort at drainage. Here he has passed the last thirty years, during which time he has made extensive and important contribution to the wealth of the community. His estate is located in a section of the township that lies so level that until a systematic plan of ditching was installed much of the effort at making a farm was practically wasted, but as soon as suitable open outlets could be secured he began to lay the old-style timber ditches, which he extended through the tract, replacing this primitive system with the more modern methods of drain-tile as soon as it was possible, now having upwards of five hundred rods of this kind of drainage in operation. By constant attention to the conduct of his farm he has been able not only to make a desirable home having convenient and commodious house and barn, but he has also received such reward for the effort bestowed that a handsome competence gives him an easy and comfortable living for the remainder of a well-spent life.

In addition to the income from the agricultural feature of the farm Mr. Brewer has a satisfactory return in royalty from the operation of six oil wells, some of them being among the earliest that were sunk in this field, having been developed ten years since.

Mr. Brewer was united in marriage at the age of twenty-four to Miss Martha Roland, but from whom he was called to part

after she had become the mother of five children. In March, 1871, he was joined to Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, a lady of rare qualities of head and heart, and whose maiden name was Cranfield. The fruits of the former union were Clarinda, the wife of Samuel H. Beck, of whom further mention will be found in another part of this volume. John Brewer resides in Van Buren, as does Samuel. Matilda is the wife of Joseph W. Dillon, of Marion, and the youngest became the wife of George Cauthron and died at the age of forty-two in the past year. Twins by the second marriage died while still in infancy, the only survivor of the three children being Aaron, a young man of high standing in the community and who is now operating the home farm in connection with his father.

Richard Brewer is a Democrat in his political relations, and while he makes no pretention at being a political worker he is said to be a man of decided and clear views on the great questions that most nearly affect the prosperity and perpetuity of the nation, believing in the strengthening of the fundamental principles of the government and a close adherence to the sound teachings of the recognized fathers of the constitution. The strange gods of latter day commercialism he regards as the great danger to the nation's existence, believing the development of the individual's opportunities, the extension of personal liberty and the education of all the youth to be the great means of the salvation of free institutions.

The keen observation, seconded by the careful reading of the productions of able minds, has given him a well-digested knowledge of the motives that move men, and while he has never evinced a disposition to

detract from all that has for its object the advancement of the human race he fully realizes that an immense amount of effort is poorly directed, and that great misconception exists in the minds of those who take upon themselves the task of the reformation of the world.

ELI PARKS.

Eli Parks is a leading agriculturist of the Upland, Indiana, community, and has been a resident of Grant county for sixty-five years. He was born June 15, 1831, in Preble county, Ohio, and is the second in a family of eleven children born to Silas and Sarah (Frame) Parks. His grandfather, Samuel Parks, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and took part in the battle of Fort Wayne.

Silas Parks was born in the state of Kentucky October 7, 1805, and died in this state in 1857. He had been brought up on a farm and followed that occupation during his life, but for many years was engaged in the Christian ministry, where his eloquent appeals in the cause of right and his magnetic influence resulted in incalculable blessing. He was married in his native state to Miss Sarah Frame, and reared four sons and seven daughters, eight of whom still reside in Indiana. He moved north with his family, settling in Preble county, Ohio. The vehicle which conveyed him to his new home was a wooden wagon, the wheels being sawed from the ends of large logs, and the team which drew the wagon was oxen. Fifteen miles was considered a good day's journey by an ox team, and moving in those

days meant slow, tedious work. He remained in Ohio until the fall of 1835, when he came to Grant county, reaching here on October 5, and at once entered a tract of sixty-five acres of land from the government. The life and surroundings of the Parks family were similar to that of the early settler throughout the state. He cut the first tree from the place, followed that by constructing a cabin for the comfort of his family and then set about clearing off timber and preparing for the cultivation of crops. The house was made of hewed logs, with puncheon floor, and a clapboard roof held in place by heavy poles. The chimney was constructed of mud and sticks. Silas Parks was an old-line Whig and had the courage of his convictions.

Eli Parks was but a lad of four years when his parents located in this county and he has watched the growth of population and cultivation of fields of waving grain on ground once thickly covered with forest or marsh. He recalls the time when deer and wolves roamed at will in the vicinity and bands of Indians would pass his father's cabin on their tramps across the country. Whether the Indian was entitled to his home among the forests of Indiana did not trouble the minds of the frontiersman. He wanted the land for his own home and for cultivation, and the red man must give way before advancing civilization and he has been driven farther and farther toward the west, the circle gradually closing around him until but a very small territory is his allotted portion to-day, and it is only a matter of time when our swiftly increasing population will spread out and swallow up that portion as well.

Mr. Parks remembers Marion when she

could boast of but one store, which was kept by a man named Bedrall, and a grocery whose proprietor was one Samuel McClure. The iron horse did not traverse the state with his mighty rumble and roar of power, and the modern use of electricity was unknown. Primitive implements of home manufacture, many of them, were in use in those primitive days, and our subject cut his grain with a sickle. When the cradle was invented it was thought a great advance had been made, and that was used many years before the first mower made its appearance. Now Mr. Parks uses a modern binder which resembles the first reaper about as much as the cradle resembles the old sickle.

At the age of twenty-one Mr. Parks began farming on his own account, his farm consisting of forty acres of timber to which an axe had not been touched. Industry and perseverance were brought to bear on the little plot of ground and in a short time it was in shape and ready for the bride who has since been his helpmate. They resided here until 1871, when they disposed of the place and purchased eighty acres in Mills township. This was their home until an unfortunate investment in merchandise involved him in financial disaster and he honorably gave up homestead and everything to discharge the obligations against him. Saving what was left from the ruins, he came to Jefferson township and made a new start in life. Forty acres was again purchased in the timber and the old work of clearing and improving began again. With the assistance of his sons a home was soon beautified and improved and a new lease taken in the battle of life.

On February 2, 1854, Eli Parks and Lorinda Bole were united as man and wife,

and for almost half a century have smoothed the rough places in each other's pathway. Five children blessed their union and the darkest hours in their life were those in which two of these children were laid to rest. Three have been spared to comfort and bless the last days of this worthy couple. Wesley S., the eldest son, is married and resides in Gas City, where he follows his trade of carpenter and joiner. William is the barber of Upland, and his steady, industrious habits have won him a wide circle of friends and crowned his labors with success. Emma is the wife of Lewis Pace, a farmer of this township. She has a family of eight children. Mr. and Mrs. Parks have spared no pains to give each of their children a good common-school education and to bring them up a credit to the lives they would be called upon to adorn. They have formed many warm friendships and are among the best residents of the county. Kind and benevolent by nature, they delight in doing good and many kind deeds may be traced to their door. They are members of the Jefferson Christian church and gave with liberal hands towards the construction of the present church structure.

Mr. Parks was formerly a Whig, but has affiliated for many years with the Republican party. He has not been a participator in campaign work, as the petty emoluments did not appeal to his nature and his private interests occupied his time.

It will not be amiss in a work of this character to give a brief glance at the lady who has done so much towards furthering the best interests of the county and becoming somewhat acquainted with her ancestors. She was born in Athens county, Ohio, July 20, 1834, and grew into womanhood in her

native state. Her parents were William and Lorinda (Rood) Bole, the former a native of the state of Pennsylvania and a descendant of the old German stock whose thrift and energy furnished the impetus which has carried to state to its present flourishing condition. Twelve children were born to them and all grew to adult years. Five are yet living, their homes being in Ohio and Indiana. William Bole spent many years with his daughter, Mrs. Parks, and it was here he died when in his eighty-seventh year. He had been a farmer all his life and was a good, Christian man who was a consistent member of the Christian church. He was an old-line Whig and later a Republican. One of his brothers fought in the war of 1812. Mrs. Bole was born in the Empire state and remained there until after her marriage. She also made her home with her daughter and lived to the good old age of eighty-eight years. She was a devout woman and a devoted mother, whose early training and discipline were of great value to her children.

MARTIN FLANAGAN (DECEASED).

Martin Flanagan, a native of county Mayo, Ireland, was born in 1814. During the early portion of his life he worked as a laborer and in 1850 came to America and located in Cincinnati. The year following Miss Celia Marley came from the same county, or one adjoining, in Ireland, and they were married in July, 1852. She was a daughter of John and Cartharine (Quinn) Marley and was born in 1824.

Mr. and Mrs. Flanagan became the parents of the following named children, viz.:

Maria, born November 4, 1853, married John Phillips in 1879 and became the mother of five children—Porter B., Stella B., John G., Rex and Fred M.—she died May 1, 1899; John H., born March 9, 1856; Catharine, who married Charles Cunningham, of Oregon, and has two children, Celia and Charles; Sarah A., who married Joseph Baker and had one child, Ovid M.; Mrs. Baker died May 5, 1886; Frances Bell, born in 1870, and three others that died in infancy. Martin Flanagan was a stock-dealer in Cincinnati, Ohio, in partnership with another man which he carried on for a number of years; finally his interests drifted into the hands of his partner.

Mr. Flanagan came with his family from Cincinnati to Grant county, Indiana, in 1859, and located in Mill township and rented until 1876, when he came to Fairmount township, having bought forty acres three years before, and purchased ninety-one and a half acres of farm land. He led an active life until his death in 1900. Mr. Flanagan was a man who made a great many friends, was strictly honest and by perseverance and indefatigable industry rose step by step to a position of honor and influence. He was a loving husband and father and always a welcome guest among his many acquaintances. John and Catharine (Quinn) Marley were the parents of six children: John H., Thomas, Mary, Michael, Celia and Luke.

Mrs. Flanagan's grandfather's name was John Marley and he married Catharine Leonard. In politics Mr. Flanagan was always a Democrat.

John H. Flanagan, son of Martin and Celia (Marley) was married February 3, 1894, to Jennie, daughter of James and Susan (Cosgrove) Monahan and has three

children: Sarah Marie, born February 17, 1896; Pauline and Celestine, twins, born May 10, 1898. Her father was a soldier of the Civil war. Mr. Flanagan is a popular citizen, a Democrat in politics and has been active in political affairs of his town. He purchased and now owns forty acres of land in Fairmount township and has always been very popular.

.SIMON B. CLARK.

Simon B. Clark, a prominent agriculturist of Fairmount township, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1832, and is a son of James and Sarah (Simon) Clark. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was of German descent, the great-grandfather having come to this country from Germany. The maternal great-grandfather was from Ireland, the family settling in Virginia, in which state the mother of Simon B. Clark was born. James Clark was born February 10, 1794, and his wife was some years younger, having been born March 26, 1800. They were united in marriage July 3, 1822, and in 1837 came to Grant county, locating in Fairmount township, where the father died May 14, 1878. There were ten children born to them, namely: An infant, deceased; Polly; Gabrielle, Mrs. Havens, of Fowlerton; Rebecca; Ursula; an infant, deceased; Wealthy Ann, of Kansas; Caroline; Cynthia; Simon; and James, of Fairmount.

When Simon Clark was six years old his father moved to Ohio, and one year later settled in Fairmount township, Indiana. As the land in this township had all been

entered, the father purchased thirty-five acres of partially improved land, which is now owned by Simon B.'s sister, who has added to it until she now has two hundred and twenty acres of land, most of which is under cultivation, this being recently divided.

Mr. Clark received his education in the subscription schools which were held in the old log school-house out of which a log had been cut and a greased paper inserted to do duty for a window. Reaching his twenty-second year, he was joined in matrimony on February 4, 1854, to Miss Julia Ann Nottingham, daughter of James Nottingham. A large family of children blessed their union, namely: An infant who passed away in babyhood; Ursula, who was born February 17, 1857, and on February 5, 1879, became the wife of Leslie Lemon, by whom she has one daughter, Relda V., a bright, winsome child, who was born April 25, 1880. The parents of Mr. Lemon are John and Nancy Ann (Corson) Lemon; Floranna, the third child born to the Clark home, claims as her natal day February 13, 1859. She married Arthur Jay and is the mother of two children, Carl, born August 17, 1883, and Lelia Iona, born in 1886; Malissa Adalaide was born February 26, 1862, and married Charles Buffington, by whom she has five children, Grace, Chester, Thomas, June and Gladys; John Ellsworth was born September 26, 1864, and is the present efficient and popular treasurer of Marion; Sarah Olive was born March 26, 1866, and passed away February 14, 1867; Rebecca Joanna, born December 4, 1867, was twice married—first to L. Andrews, by whom she has two children, Georgia and Leslie, and afterward to John DeLong, of

Fairmount, which marriage also resulted in the birth of two children, Julia and Arthur O.; Corintha Blondella was born March 26, 1870, and became the wife of Francis Wimpy and the mother of one child, Ursula; Edward Charles and Etta Caroline were twins, born February 9, 1872. Edward married Dora Fisherbuck and has three children, Gale, Raymond and Eva Belle, and resides two and a half miles east of Gas City; and Etta C. married Perry Wood, of Jonesboro, and became the mother of one child, Lacy Fern.

DANIEL WHYBREW.

Daniel Whybrew, one of the popular and influential farmers of Fairmount, Grant county, Indiana, was one of nine children born to Joseph and Phœbe (Bull) Whybrew. His parents were very poor and it was only by exercising the strictest economy that they managed to save a sufficient sum to bring them to America with all their children, except the eldest son, who followed them at a later time. They came at once to Grant county and located on the farm in Fairmount township which is still the home of their son Daniel. Their children were Joseph, Phebe, James, Daniel, William, John, George, Hannah and Mary Ann.

Daniel Whybrew was born January 2, 1837, in Chapel parish, Essex county, England, his boyhood days being spent in the hard work to be found on the old English farms. He was very ambitious for an education, but as his poverty precluded him from obtaining this inestimable boon in the usual way he found he must depend on his own personal efforts during his leisure mo-

ments if he would gain the much coveted wisdom. He was not afraid of work, so he began with a will to improve each and every opportunity that offered to learn to read and write. By continued application and perservance he soon mastered the rudiments of these branches, when his advancement began to be more rapid and pronounced. He continued the habits thus formed until he had acquired a good practical education and established a systematic course of judicious reading which makes him one of the most intelligent men of his township.

Daniel Whybrew came to this country at the age of eighteen and again took up the pursuit of farm life, carving a comfortable home out of the almost unbroken forests of Grant county. By the exercise of thrift and economy he has accumulated one hundred acres of fine land which hard work and persevering labor have placed among the best improved in the township, his buildings being commodious and comfortable in design and modern in their appointments. In addition to general farming he has also engaged in stock-raising and has at present six head of horses and fourteen head of cattle.

Mr. Whybrew was joined in marriage November 19, 1860, with Miss Eunice Wilson, by whom he has had a family of ten children, namely: Lucy Jane, who married Morton Clark; Henry M.; William M.; Della, the wife of Chapman Duling; John; Daniel Webster; Cora B., wife of Edward Nicholson; Olive C.; Thomas T.; and Cynthia Ann, deceased wife of John De-Long. The great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Whybrew came from England at an early time and settled in the state of North Carolina, where the family lived and multiplied

for many years. Her parents located in Indiana when she was but a little girl. She was an only child, her father dying soon after her birth and her mother being again joined in marriage, first to Lewis Jones, by whom she had three children, Calvin, Lewis and an infant, all deceased. She was married a third time, this union being with Elem Dougherty, and became the mother of seven children, viz.: William M., Margaret, Samuel, Henry, Arthur, Cyrus and Ellen. One of these half-brothers enlisted in the Civil war, as did the eldest brother of Mr. Whybrew, and both sacrificed their lives on the altar of their country. Mr. Whybrew is an influential member of the Friends church, has held a number of offices in the society and is a liberal contributor to that cause as well as any other which will be of public benefit. He possesses a strong personality, which is a dominating influence in the section in which he lives, and he is highly esteemed for his integrity and honor.

JAMES McDOWELL GILLESPIE.

James McDowell Gillespie, son of William and Rebecca (Balsley), was born in Jefferson township, Grant county, Indiana, July 19, 1862. He was educated in the public schools and chose farming as his life work. His great-grandfather came from Scotland, first settled in Pennsylvania and subsequently removed to Ohio. His father came to Grant county, Indiana, in 1838, when a boy with his parents, settled in Monroe township, and his father, grandfather of James, helped to make the first road in that part of the county. William and his wife reared eleven children. The first born died in infancy; George W., deceased;

James M., the subject of this sketch; Albert A., of Delaware county; Mary Frances (Mrs. Timothy Cassady), of Marion; John; William, of Illinois; Henry, of Jefferson township; Elmer, of Fairmount township; Anna and Ella, twins, the former now Mrs. Alvin Howe, of Jonesboro, the latter deceased; and Thomas Harlan, of Fairmount township.

The mother of James M. Gillespie was of German descent; her ancestors settled in Virginia during colonial days and later removed to Pennsylvania and thence to Ohio and Indiana. His wife's people went from Indiana to Missouri and her great-grandfather came from England.

On January 1, 1887, James M. Gillespie married Sarah E. Nottingham, daughter of Owen P. and Mary Ann (Couch) Nottingham. She was born December 13, 1868. Five children are the fruit of this union, viz.: Mildred, born December 5, 1887; Inez, July 19, 1889; Park, July 21, 1891; Pearl, September 18, 1893; and Dollie, June 28, 1900. Her parents came from Ohio and earlier from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gillespie has about forty-one acres of land where he lives in Fairmount township. He belongs to a religious class that call their meetings the "Dawn Circle" and meet once a week in the home of Elder Gillespie, and he also attends the meetings of the class in Marion. This is the old theology.

The following poem refers to the teaching of this cult:

OVERCOMING THE WORLD.

"Shall I, for fear of feeble man,
Refrain from showing God's great plan?
Under a cover hide my light,
While thousands grope in cheerless night?

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"Shall I, for this world's mean renown,
Regard a mortal's smile or frown?
How then could I my trial stand?
Or what excuse could I command?

"Lord, I would loyal prove to Thee;
Let Thy reproaches fall on me;
To spend my days in Thine employ
Shall be my chiefest earthly joy.

"O! what are all earth's gilded toys
Compared with heaven's eternal joys?
Or even to the feast now spread
For pilgrims through the desert led?

"Its manna is a foretaste sweet
Of heavenly bounty, full, complete;
Its cloudy pillar, guiding light,
Are earnest of the future bright.

"This path I therefore humbly tread,
In footprints of our living Head;
In hope rejoicing as I go
In him who leads and loves me so."

HENRY WINSLOW.

Henry Winslow, a retired farmer and highly respected citizen of Fairmount, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, January 26, 1829, a son of John and Elizabeth (Henly) Winslow, both from North Carolina.

John Winslow, the father, came from his native state, North Carolina, in 1840, bringing his family with him, and located on a farm four miles from Fairmount, but ere reaching their destination the family was deprived of the mother, who died near Jonesboro; the death of the father occurred in Fairmount. The family born to John and Elizabeth Winslow comprised five sons and three daughters; by a second marriage there were born two sons and three daughters. The children born to the first marriage were named, in order of birth, as follows: Jesse H., who died in Des Moines, Iowa; Hugh

W.; Henry, whose name opens this sketch; William died in Kansas City, Missouri, during the Democratic national convention held there in 1900; Hezekiah resides in Oregon, is a stock-raiser and gardener; Mrs. Mary Needham, now living in Iowa; Susan Jane died unmarried in Henry county, Indiana; Elizabeth Rush is living in Fairmount. To the second marriage of John Winslow there were born the following named children: Rebecca, who was twice married and died in Kansas; Penina, also deceased, was married to a Mr. Milligan, and died in Logansport, Indiana, where her husband also died; Jennie, who was the wife of Isaac Gossett, and died in Fairmount; Thomas J. resides near Swayzee, Indiana; and Charles F. lives in Illinois.

Henry Winslow left his native state of North Carolina when he was a lad of ten years, and then entered upon a regular course of study in the pioneer log school-house in the back woods of Indiana, which he attended until twenty-one years old during the winter season, and started in life as a farmer, going to Iowa in 1854, and purchasing a farm in Linn county, within sight of Cedar Rapids, and there followed agriculture until just before the Civil war, when he sold out, came to Indiana and located in Fairmount, where he opened a meat market; at the first draft for the Civil war Mr. Winslow was one of the victims, but furnished a substitute; at the second draft he was again victimized, and was sent to the front as a member of the Thirty-second Indiana Infantry. His chief duty was at Indianapolis, as a guard over prisoners and in apprehending deserters; he was also twice sent to New York to aid in escorting recruits to South Carolina. "Bounty jump-

ers" were very numerous in those days, and it was a part of Mr. Winslow's duty to see that the men who had received a bounty did not escape to play the same "game" in some other locality.

After about nine months' service in the army Mr. Winslow returned to Fairmount and engaged in farming for about two years, and then embarked in the meat business, in conjunction with which he bought and shipped stock until 1896, when he was prostrated with disease and has since been incapacitated for active work. His life up to this time had been a very industrious one, and as he was possessed of a vigorous constitution his confinement is the more irksome than it otherwise would be.

Henry Winslow was joined in marriage in 1854 with Miss Mary Jane Dillon, a native of Ohio, who came to Grant county, Indiana, in her childhood, accompanied by her father, Jesse Dillon, an early settler of Madison county, Indiana. To this marriage have been born six children, of whom only two are now living—Susan Jane and Albert D. The daughter, now Mrs. Susan Jane Cassle, lives in Swayzee; Albert D., the son, served in the late war as a member of the Forty-second Indiana Infantry, and is now in the Philippine islands, where he has passed one year. One of the deceased children was named Stanton and was a clerk, but overtaxed himself and died of consumption, after having exhausted every effort for the prolongation of his life. He was a most exemplary young man, whose untimely demise was a severe blow to the entire community, and especially so to the parents. The three other children whose names are not given died in infancy.

Henry Winslow was at first an old-time

Whig in his political affiliations, but on the disintegration of that party and the organization of the Republican party he allied himself with the latter and has been an earnest supporter of its principles ever since—although he has never sought nor held a public office. He and his family are members of the Society of Friends, of which society his ancestors were members for generations back, the family having come from England to America over two hundred years ago—first locating in New England and thence going to the south.

[Since these notes were taken Mr. Winslow died, March 18, 1901, after a long and severe sickness of about four years and a final confinement to the house for about four months.]

JOSEPH POOLE.

Joseph Poole, a highly respected agriculturist of Fairmount, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, February 3, 1842, but came to this state in early manhood, locating in this county, where he has become identified with all the best interests of the county. His parents, Joseph and Mary (Hoover) Poole, were the parents of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, he being the eighth. The five now living are as follows: Henry, a farmer of North Carolina; Christina, wife of Joseph Davis, a farmer of Phelps county, Missouri; Joseph; Felix, a farmer of Center township, this county; and Romulus R., a gardener of Fairmount. The father was born in North Carolina about 1788, and remained there engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, in 1858. He was an old-line Whig. His wife

was a native of the same locality and died some three years before her husband. She was a Christian woman whose life was devoted to doing kindly deeds and lightening the load of others.

Joseph Poole, of this biography, came to Grant county to seek his fortune, and, according to his account, was "sixteen dollars worse off than nothing" when he reached Fairmount township. He began as a farmhand, and his industrious, frugal habits soon won him friends of the better class, and he was not wanting for employment. His work was well done and consequently he was in demand and was kept busy until March 2, 1875, when he led to the marriage altar Miss Louisa Shields, and from that time worked for himself and family. The fruits of their industry is a fine farm of fifty acres, with a cosy, comfortable home and other good improvements, and the satisfaction they enjoy of knowing that their lives have been well spent and in such a manner as to confer blessings on those around them. They are held in the highest esteem in the community and have raised a family who are a credit to them. They have but two children, twins, and it has been the parents' aim to train them to lives of usefulness and honor, giving them educations that would enable them to become intelligent citizens. John makes his home with his parents and assists them as only a loving son can. Mattie married Charles Wilson, a prosperous resident of Madison county. Both children are members of the Friends church.

Mrs. Poole was born August 22, 1845, in Clinton county, Ohio, and is a daughter of John and Martha (Connell) Shields. There were but four children in the family,

and all are residents of this township: George, Alpheus and William J., are all farmers here. Mrs. Poole is the eldest. Both parents were natives of Clinton county, Ohio, and were educated in the old-style schools. The father, born January 24, 1819, died January 10, 1891. The mother was born April 10, 1818, and died September 20, 1888. They were farmers, and in 1862 came through to Fairmount township, where he purchased about three hundred and fifty acres of land. He was a prosperous man in life and contributed with liberal hand to both the Methodist and Friends churches, also helping the academy along and giving freely to other worthy objects. He believed in doing good with his money and reaping the fruits of his expenditures. He was a Republican in politics, and a man of great decision of character. His wife was an earnest Christian and a wise mother, training her children in paths of uprightness and honor. Mrs. Poole was educated in her native state, and was seventeen when she came to this township. She has been a cheerful, untiring helpmate for her husband for a quarter of a century, sustaining him by her wifely councils and encouraging words while she kept the home sunny and pleasant—a very haven of rest. They are zealous workers in the Friends church at Fairmount, of which they are both members, and have assisted in building two other churches in that vicinity. Mr. Poole is a Republican and has been a staunch advocate of the policy of that party.

IVY LUTHER.

Ivy Luther is a gentleman of prominence in Grant county, Indiana, both as a practical farmer and as a consistent member of the

Society of Friends, and is a man whose quiet, upright and Christian life has made him universally liked and respected. Although unostentatious in his manner, he is possessed of great strength of character and a personality that is felt throughout the entire community. He is a southerner by birth, having been ushered into the world in Randolph county, North Carolina, on February 22, 1834. His parents were Martin and Sallie (Kearns) Luther, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, the father having been born in Randolph county September 5, 1805, and the mother in Davidson county August 15, 1807. The family originated in Germany, whence the grandfather, Michael Luther, emigrated to this country. Martin was a man of but limited education and was engaged in farming in his native state, dying there March 26, 1883. His wife was in her eighty-sixth year when she died, December 15, 1892. They were earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church and reared their children to lives of righteousness. Six children were born to them, three sons and three daughters, five of whom are living and all but our subject residents of their native county. They are Mary Ann, wife of Richard Graves, who is a farmer on the old homestead; Ivy, the subject of this biography; Josiah, a farmer; Martha E., wife of Henry Rothrock; and Emily M., wife of William F. Hix.

Ivy Luther was educated in the common schools of North Carolina, the school he attended being known as the New Hope, a log building twenty-two by twenty-six feet in dimensions, with shingled roof and stone chimney. The room was heated by a fireplace, and the slab seats, which were without backs, were upheld by wooden legs.

A desk twelve or fourteen feet in length, with a long seat on each side, was furnished for the older pupils, the boys sitting on one side and the girls on the other.

August 28, 1855, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Luther and Miss Sarah Stuart, the ceremony being performed by a Methodist magistrate, Marshall Dorsett by name. One son and four daughters blessed this marriage, four of whom have grown to adult years and are filling lives of usefulness and honor, viz.: Dorothy E., who passed through the common schools with credit and was a student of Earlham College, at Richmond, for one year. She also attended school at Knightstown two or three terms and the State Normal two or three terms, and for the past seventeen years has been engaged in teaching, a work in which she is very proficient. Her ability is so well recognized that her services are in demand and she is the present efficient teacher of the sixth grade. Narcissa G., wife of Elias Bundy, a well-known attorney of Marion, was also a lady of education and a successful teacher. She is the mother of two bright little sons. James A. resides in Fairmount and is engaged in the manufacture of glass at Summitville with his father and brother-in-law, A. B. Scott. He married Malissa Scott. His family consists of two daughters. Emma L., the youngest of the family, is the wife of A. B. Scott and the mother of two sons and one daughter. They reside in Fairmount.

Mrs. Luther was born in Davidson county August 21, 1833, and is a daughter of John and Rebecca (Hix) Stuart. She was reared to womanhood in Randolph county and was one of nine children, only four of whom survive. Henry resides on a

farm at Plymouth, Illinois, and has seven children; Elizabeth married W. M. Kearns, an agriculturist of Knightstown, Indiana, by whom she has two children; Mrs. Luther is next; and then comes Martha, who married Alsen M. Bell, of Summitville, by whom she has three children. Jehu Stuart, the father, was of Scotch ancestry, but was himself a native of Davidson county, North Carolina, where he was born June 23, 1797. He was a life-long Friend, and devoted his life to agricultural pursuits in his native state, dying there in 1878. His wife was born May 12, 1804, and died about 1890. She was reared in the Methodist faith and was a good woman, whose Christian teachings have made a lasting impression on the lives of her children.

Mr. Luther remained in the south until 1866, when, in company with several neighboring families, they sought homes in Indiana, locating at first in Henry county, where they rented for seven years. October 21, 1872, they came to Grant county and purchased eighty acres of land in Fairmount township. As there were no improvements of any kind on the property, they resided in the village until their little home was erected, when they took possession and have remained there ever since. Their well-directed energy and thrift have resulted in well-fenced fields, comfortable dwelling, commodious barns and other improvements, with a competency to guard against want in their old age. Their prosperity has been well earned by years of industry and their lives have been governed by the golden rule, which has made them indulgent neighbors and lenient to the faults of others. They were both reared according to the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal church, but some

thirty-three years ago they united with the Society of Friends, with whom they have since been identified. They assisted in building the church and academy, both of which are a credit to Grant county, and have ever been ready in those measures tending to the moral, spiritual and intellectual growth of the community. Mr. Luther was at one time an old-line Whig, later a Republican, and at the present time is a Prohibitionist, believing that the abolition of the manufacture and sale of spirits is the only manner in which our country will be freed from the curse now resting on her from the rum traffic. They are both earnest workers for the cause so near their hearts, and Mrs. Luther was one of the brave ladies who took part in the crusade. They have brought into the world a family of honorable citizens and are themselves representatives of the best class of people and stand high in the opinion of all who know them.

JOSEPH H. PEACOCK.

Joseph H. Peacock, deceased, was born February 9, 1844, in Liberty township, Grant county, Indiana, to William and Phebe (Halsley) Peacock. His ancestors at an early day had resided in North Carolina, but migrated north and finally located in Grant county. His education was secured in the common schools of his native township during the dull season of the farm, his summers being employed in assisting in the plowing, sowing and harvesting. Leaving school, he still devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until May 14, 1874, when the lamp of life was extin-

guished here on earth and he was gathered unto his fathers. He was a young man not yet in the zenith of his life when the summons came to him, the snows of thirty winters had fallen lightly over his head and the future was tinted with the roseate hues of promise; but faith led the way, and with unfaltering step he followed the beckoning hand into the untried land beyond the grave. Some five years before, on March 24, 1869, he was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Elizabeth S. Radley, by whom he had two bright little boys, William Arthur, born November 26, 1871, and John Henry, born June 14, 1873. On October 8, 1890, the spirit of William Arthur winged its flight to the better land, there to be reunited with the loving father, gone before.

Mr. Peacock was a steadfast member of the Friends church and was a young man of sterling character. He was overseer for two years and made one of the most acceptable records ever known in that office.

John Henry Peacock, the only surviving son, was married to Miss Ruth A. Reese January 21, 1892, and two children have been born to them, namely: Myron Reese, born November 7, 1893, and Joseph Edward, born March 24, 1897. Ruth Reese was born in Cass county, Michigan, July 22, 1873, and is a daughter of Reuben and Jane (Reeder) Reese. Her father was born January 7, 1840, and died September 16, 1896, in the state of Texas. Her mother died April 29, 1877, when Mrs. Peacock was but a little child not yet three years old, and she was given a home with her grandfather, Spencer Reeder, with whom she resided until their deaths, about 1880. Spencer Reeder came from North Carolina about

1842 and settled in Liberty township, and he and James Scott were the first justices of the peace of Grant county. Her paternal grandparents, Solomon and Ruth Ann (Wright) Reese, were from Tennessee. John Henry Peacock resides on the homestead and cultivates the farm, relieving his mother from all care. He is an industrious, painstaking worker, and the condition of his farm speaks well for his ability as an agriculturist.

Elizabeth S. (Radley) Peacock, widow of Joseph H. Peacock, resides in Fairmount township on the homestead of one hundred and eighty acres, and is loved by all who know her. Her parents were both natives of England, in the vicinity of Chelmsford, Essex county, where they were married and where their four children were born. Samuel Radley and his wife, Mary (Bull) Radley, like the pilgrims of old, determined to seek a home in the new world, and in the summer of 1849 set sail from England, with their little family, in the sailing vessel "Westminister," under Captain J. M. Doane, and after a voyage of six weeks landed in New York harbor. They at once set out for this state, traveling by rail and canal to LaGro, thence by private conveyance to Grant county, where they arrived about the 1st of September, 1849. A few days after their arrival in this county they were visited by their first great sorrow in the death of their baby and only son, Samuel J., who was born May 31, 1846, and was called to bloom in the garden of the Lord on September 12, three years later. They were members of the Friends church and had brought with them from the mother country

their letters of transfer, which were deposited in the new home and loving hands, did all in their power to alleviate the trouble which had visited the newcomers. The family now consisted of three children, namely: Mary Ann, who was born August 31, 1841, was married to Jesse Rich, and passed to her reward February 28, 1865; Elizabeth S. (Mrs. Peacock), who was born June 9, 1843; and Alice, born February 21, 1845, and the wife of William S. Elliott, of Radley, Liberty township. Mr. Radley was a plasterer and brick mason in his native country, and on reaching here he gave his time and attention to agriculture and his former trade, which he continued to do throughout his life. There were but few residents in Fairmount township when they came, and in the village there were but two stores, one grist-mill, one saw-mill and two residences comprising the improvements in the entire township. In later years they located more in the center of the township, and through heritage they received a large tract of land in Liberty township, and in honor of this family the village of Radley was named. Samuel Radley was a man of strict integrity, to whom an honorable name meant far more than aught else. He was born September 4, 1816, and on March 11, 1877, his soul passed into the great Unknown—a good man gone to his reward. His wife was born August 30, 1807, and survived him eleven years, entering the dreamless sleep to awake in the eternal morning October 23, 1888. They are well and kindly remembered by the older residents, and in their case it may be truly said that the good they have done lived after them.

JAMES HUTCHINSON CARROLL.

James Hutchinson Carroll, son of Jacob and Frances (Hutchinson) Carroll, was born in Scott county, Kentucky, April 7, 1835. He attended the old subscription schools until about sixteen years of age, when he engaged in farming. He left Kentucky in 1854 and came to Marion county, Indiana, where he was located until 1883, and then settled in Fairmount township, where he owns one hundred and thirty acres of fine farm land. In 1866 he engaged in the mercantile business in Indianapolis, continuing about one year. He was reared in the Christian church, but is not a member. Politically he is a Democrat.

On March 15, 1861, James H. Carroll married Eleanor Martin, daughter of Alfred and Eliza (Webster) Martin, who has become the mother of ten children, six living and four dead. Florence, born January 30, 1862, was married in August, 1887, to Leander Perry Tacket; Clara C., born November 4, 1864, died in October, 1870; Arlotte, born January 8, 1868, died in October, 1870; William H., born July 25, 1870, married, in 1893, Myrtle Antrum; Omer O., born September 28, 1872, married in January, 1893, Alice Lewis; James F., born February 18, 1874, married Minnie Lewis in 1894; infant, died in 1876; John, born June 24, 1876; Albert H., born May 18, 1882; Charles Ora (deceased), born February 4, 1888, died January 15, 1889, at the age of eleven months. His father, Jacob Carroll, was born in Virginia, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. His mother was a native of Kentucky.

Mr. Carroll follows stock-raising and mixed farming, is enterprising and ever

ready to assist in improving and developing the county. He has paid personally nineteen hundred dollars for ditches, giving thirteen hundred dollars towards the construction of one that has been of no benefit to him whatever.

Mrs. Carroll was born May 30, 1840, in Marion county, Indiana, where she was educated in the public schools, attending until she was sixteen years of age, and afterward lived with her widowed mother until she was married. Her father died when Mrs. Carroll was but ten years of age, leaving her mother heavily burdened with a large family of children. He was born in South Carolina, and received an excellent education, after which he entered into school teaching, which he had always afterward followed as his principal vocation. He also took great interest in farming, and had purchased land and established himself a home, and this he also brought under his direct supervision with great success. He and his wife were devout members of the Baptist church, and had always taken an active interest in all religious matters and did all in their power to have the religious advantages extended to people in all walks of life as well as the educational privileges, in which he also was a leader.

He and his wife became the proud parents of twelve children, and it was with great sorrow that one by one these children have been called from this life until now there are but three left. The first born was Martha Ann, who later married Cyrus Catterton, and she is deceased; Catherine (Mrs. John Leverton), deceased; James, who gave up his life as a soldier in the Union army after one year's service; Malinda, who was burned to death when but a child; Sarah

(Mrs. Daniel Catterson) is now deceased; Mary E. (Mrs. George Morgan) deceased; Louisa (Mrs. Marion Kelly), deceased; Rhuben H., who is a progressive farmer of Marion county, Indiana, and who married Harriet Kelly and has a family of eight children; Alfred, of Johnson county, Indiana, a widower living with his son; Elleanor (Mrs. James H. Carroll); and Lyman Leonard, who also died in the Civil war after serving two years.

This family is one of the oldest in America, and the name has been prominently identified with the history of the United States since its origin. Mrs. Carroll became a member of the Christian church in her girlhood days in Marion county, Indiana, but never removed her membership when she left.

Mrs. Carroll's father was born in Virginia and his mother was a native of Kentucky, where they both died. He was a noted teamster in his younger days, but in his declining years lived the life of a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll had born to them eight children, of whom the subject of this review is the youngest. The first born was Archibald, of Marion county, Indiana; Elizabeth (Mrs. Oscar Crevington by her first husband and after his death married a man named Kirby); Polly Ann (Mrs. William Baty), deceased; John, deceased; Sarah (Mrs. Robert Kirby, of Kentucky); Catherine (Mrs. George Angel), deceased; Alexander Scott, of Tipton county, Indiana; and James H.

James H. Carroll is a man who has been exceedingly successful as an agriculturist, and has bought over two hundred acres of land in the rough in Fairmount township, and through his personal efforts he has

brought his land to a high state of cultivation and has now one of the finest farms in Fairmount township. After spending hundreds of dollars of hard-earned money on this property and others adjoining, of which he has never received the least benefit, he has kept on working diligently, bound not to give up to disappointment, and has got now where he can see the time when he and his beloved wife can sit down and reflect over the past and see the wonderful effect one man's efforts has accomplished in the history of this grand county.

Mr. Carroll is a man who has always been kind and loving as a husband and father, having become widely known throughout the county, and has made hosts of friends, who extend their kindest wishes to him. Mrs. Carroll also has been a devoted helpmate to her husband, and has accomplished a great deal of good in the community in which she has lived. She is a good conversationalist and is ever ready to extend the kindly hospitality which she alone possesses and which has gained for her the friendship of people in all walks of life.

Mr. Carroll is a man whose educational advantages have been very limited, but he believes in having his children obtain the best education that can be had, and if they do not grasp the opportunity open to them there is no one to blame but themselves, and two of his children have passed beyond the limits of the common schools with great credit to themselves.

AUGUSTUS NEWTON LUCAS.

Augustus Newton Lucas, son of Dennis and Elizabeth (Scott) Lucas, was born in Highland county, Ohio, August 23, 1851.

When he was ten years of age the family removed to Fulton county, Indiana, and one year later to Mill township, Grant county, where they lived until 1872, then removed to Jay county, where they now reside. His father was born February 15, 1830, and his mother July 15, 1831. They became the parents of thirteen children, viz.: Augustus N., the subject of this sketch; Benjamin, deceased; Ella, deceased; John; Charles; Elizabeth (Mrs. Horton Barnell), of Redkey, Jay county, Indiana; Edwin; Frank, of Farmland, Randolph county, Indiana; Elmer, deceased; James, deceased; Albert, of Albany, Delaware county, Indiana; Mollie, deceased; and Margaret (Mrs. Oliver Stout).

Mr. Lucas has always lived in Grant county, and now has eighty acres of fine farm land, and devotes his time to general farming. He is a member of the M. P. church, and has been parsonage trustee, class leader and superintendent of the Sunday-school, and is at the present time one of the examining committee. He has always been a liberal supporter of all religious undertakings in his community.

On February 20, 1876, Augustus N. Lucas married Sarah Bell, daughter of John and Hannah (Thompson) McWilson. She was born December 23, 1855. They became the parents of two children: Glenolia, born February 4, 1877, and died October 8, 1894; and Preston Elonzo, born March 5, 1882, who resides with his parents. His paternal grandmother came from Germany and her husband came from England and stopped first in Pennsylvania, then in Ohio and finally settled in Indiana, where they now reside. The Wilson, or McWilson, family is one of the oldest in Grant county

and have been prominently identified with its development. John McWilson, father of Mrs. Lucas, came from Virginia in a very early day on horseback and was one of the first to settle in the township. He was a man of wonderful will power, full of business, a great worker, and soon gained the confidence of his neighbors through his honest dealings.

He entered one hundred and sixty acres of land and was one of the first to hold a political office in Grant county, it being trustee, the meetings being held in his home and also in the home of Thomas D. Duling, these being the most convenient places to hold their meetings at that time.

Mr. McWilson was born November 9, 1807, and died November 12, 1865. He married first Mary Ann Lucas, whose father was an early settler, he having entered the land now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Lucas. She was born February 11, 1822, married January 5, 1840, and died November 16, 1853. Their children are Robert Hugh Alexander, born May 9, 1842, died June 20, 1862; Matilda Jane, born June 30, 1844 (Mrs. William Duling); William Thomas, born October 21, 1847; James Philander, born January 21, 1849; Joseph, born December 14, 1851, died the same day; Mary Louisa, born November 4, 1853, died November 19, 1853. Mr. McWilson next married Hannah M. (Fallas) nee Johnson. She was married first to Turner W. Fallas, October 1, 1844, by whom she had two children: Amos L., of Gaston, Delaware county, Indiana; and Mary Ella (Mrs. Lewis N. Jones), of Upland. He died October 22, 1850, and she married second time Gabriel Johnson, who died October 17, 1869.

By the marriage of John McWilson and

Hannah M. (Johnson) Fallas there were three children: Sarah Bell; Samuel Alonzo; and Turner Mackey, who died June 29, 1859, aged one month and nine days. Mrs. McWilson was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1824, and died March 8, 1894. She came with her parents from Pennsylvania to Ohio in October, 1829, and was one of nine children.

Mr. McWilson was always a member of the Presbyterian church, was elder, acted in this capacity for many years, and held this position at the time of his death.

FRANCIS M. HAYNES.

Francis M. Haynes, a successful farmer of Fairmount township, is the son of Solomon and Clara (Andrews) Haynes, was born in Franklin county, Indiana, August 22, 1842. His parents moved to Delaware county, Indiana, when he was about eight years old, where he was educated in the old subscription schools. The first school he attended was located in the house of Jacob Jones, who was the teacher. Mr. Haynes attended school two months each winter until he was nineteen years of age.

In January, 1864, he enlisted in Delaware county in the Second Indiana Battery and participated in the battles of Prairie De Ann, Arkansas, April 11 and 12, 1864; Moscow, Arkansas, April 14, 1864; Poisoned Springs, Arkansas, April 18, 1864; Jenkins' Ferry, or Saline River, Arkansas, April 29-30, 1864; Fort Smith, Arkansas, July 29-30-31, 1864; Nashville, Tennessee, December 15-16-17, 1864. On account of exposure he was taken sick at Nashville,

Tennessee, and was confined to hospital. The experiences undergone while in line of battle are beyond description and the exposures very severe. After two years of active service he was discharged from service at Indianapolis, October 22, 1865, and returned to Grant county, Indiana, where he became a leading agriculturist of Fairmount township, residing in the northeast corner of the town adjoining the Mississinewa river.

On August 6, 1868, Mr. Haynes was united in marriage with Rachael, daughter of Daniel and Mary Ann (Johnson) Coleman, by whom he has had five children: Alpharetta, born March 28, 1869, and died November 18, 1896; Daniel, born February 4, 1871; an infant (deceased), born in September, 1873; Arthur D., born December 6, 1875; and Clara S., born December 22, 1880. Mrs. Haynes was born October 19, 1845. Solomon Haynes, the father of the subject, was born in New York state, and when a young man came to Ohio and later to Grant county, Indiana, where he died in 1890. The paternal grandfather came from England, and the maternal grandfather was Silas Andrew.

Mrs. Haynes' parents (the Coleman family) came from Ohio in a very early day and settled in Grant county, Indiana, where they were one of the earliest settlers and where they lived until their deaths. Her father entered government land and became a prominent, honored and respected citizen. They became the parents of twelve children: Charlotte (Mrs. Henderson Nelson), of Gas City; Racael, the wife of the subject; Daniel, of Marion; an infant, deceased; Thomas, deceased; Gabriel, of Gas City; Mary Ann (Mrs. Harrison Dorton),

of Mill township; an infant, deceased; Nancy (Mrs. Alexander Myers), of Jonesboro; Henderson D., of Gas City; Mattie (Mrs. William Folk), deceased; and Andrew, deceased, aged eleven years.

The parents of Mr. Haynes were also very early representatives of Grant county, and became widely and prominently known. Mr. Haynes has held the office of commissioner of the town of Fairmount for twenty years. Not wanting to be burdened with the cares of political matters of the town, he did not want to accept this office at the last election, but it was forced upon him, and his good work and thorough knowledge makes it necessary for him to serve.

Since these notes were taken Mr. Haynes was elected as one of the members of the advisory board of Fairmount township, and is now serving in that capacity.

JOSEPH A. WINSLOW.

Joseph A. Winslow, a leader in religious, political, social and commercial circles in Fairmount, Grant county, Indiana, is also a farmer of prominence and one whose progressive ideas have led to the success he enjoys to-day. He was born in North Carolina December 6, 1859, and is a son of Jonathan P. and Jane (Hanley) Winslow. During his infancy his parents came to Grant county and located in Fairmount township, where he burned brick and built him a fine residence. This old landmark is still standing in the village of Fairmount and is now occupied by a mother and sister of Joseph A. When it was built it was thought to be a mansion, superior to any of the buildings then in the vicinity, and it is yet in a splendid state of preservation.

Joseph A. Winslow received his education in the public schools of Fairmount, and then took up the occupation of farming and has since followed it, bringing to his aid a sound judgment and far reaching intelligence which has been responsible for his success in the undertaking. He chose as his bride, Miss Margaret A. Gurnea, whom he led to the altar March 16, 1883. She is a daughter of George A. and Margaret (Morrison) Gurnea, and a lady of superior attainments. Six children were sent to sanctify their marriage, viz.: Jonathan G., who was born January 23, 1884; Donald E., born November 7, 1886; Joseph H., born November 9, 1888; Paul, born August 17, 1893, and passed away the 24th of the following August; George W., born May 20, 1895; and William Clarke, born May 5, 1898, and after a brief life of five months, was taken to the better world October 10, 1898. For many years Mr. Winslow was identified with the Quaker church, but in 1890, he severed his connection with that organization and united with the Baptist denomination. He is an enthusiastic worker in the church and was elected clerk, holding the office three years. He is the able and efficient superintendent of the Sunday-school, and during the years it has been under his supervision it has grown in numbers and strength until it is now one of the most flourishing schools in the village and is far reaching in its influence for good.

George G. Gurnea, the father of Mrs. Winslow, traces his ancestry to France, whence his grandfather, Francis Gurnea, emigrated to America, taking part in the battles of the Revolution. George G. and two brothers were soldiers in the second war with England, in 1812. George was

born in Montgomery county, New York, February 24, 1819, and was a lad of fourteen when he came with his father to the state of Ohio, where he lived until his marriage, January 16, 1844, to Miss Mary Morrison. Miss Morrison was of Scotch birth and came to America at the age of eighteen years. Their marriage resulted in the birth of ten children, as follows: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Martin Griswold, was born May 24, 1846; Mary Barbara, born December 9, 1850, died November 9, 1867; Donald M., born December 9, 1851; Jennie, born April 15, 1853; Hattie J., born April 14, 1857, married R. T. Morgan; Margaret A., wife of Joseph Winslow, was born December 16, 1860; Minnie C., born April 2, 1864, is Mrs. Chauncey L. Hayes, of Los Angeles, California; Ocella, born December 22, 1844, died in infancy; George, born July 19, 1843, died the following January; and Samuel, who was born April 13, 1855, died at the age of eight months.

THOMAS WINSLOW.

Thomas Winslow is too well known to need an introduction to our readers, as he is one of the foremost and most prominent men of Grant county, Indiana, having passed his entire life here since his birth in Fairmount township, this county, July 14, 1849. His parents, Milton and Mary (Roberts) Winslow, were also well and favorably known as this was their home for very many years. His grandparents, Thomas and Nancy (Nixon) Winslow, were also residents of the county during its pioneer days. The family was founded in

America by three brothers who ran away from their homes in England and worked their passage to America on the "Mayflower" in 1620. Their father learned of their plans, but saying nothing to them sought the captain and paid him the price of their voyage, requesting him to give it to the boys when they should reach their destination. This he did much to their surprise. One of the brothers settled in Baltimore, one in Pennsylvania, and one in North Carolina, and it is from the latter that this branch of the family springs.

Milton Winslow was born May 21, 1821, in the state of North Carolina, and came with his parents to Grant county, Indiana, when a lad of fifteen. The parents remained in Fairmount township until their deaths, and here he also died November 15, 1893. He assisted his father in clearing the old farm and remained at home until his marriage with Mary, daughter of Walter and Hannah (Johnson) Roberts, on April 23, 1846. They became the proud parents of ten children, viz.: Walter R., who was born March 2, 1847, married and became the father of two children. His present residence is unknown as he has not been heard from since 1883; Charles, who was born April 5, 1848, married Clara Viola Fellows, by whom he had two children, Iva, born March 9, 1877, now the wife of E. C. Modlin, and Vernie, born October 6, 1879. His wife died November 17, 1887, and he was married to Miss Martha Hoffhines, by whom he had three children, Vivian G., Bertha M., and Estella Blanche; Thomas, the third child of Milton Winslow, was born July 14, 1849; Nixon, born October 28, 1850, died September 11, 1853; Oraanna, born July 25, 1852, died September 1,

1853; Milton, born December 23, 1853, married Miss Viola M. Miller, and is the father of four children, Ray, Bertha, Merlie, and Tressie; Elihu, born February 6, 1855, was married in Kearney county, Nebraska, and now lives in Greeley, Colorado. He has nine children; Wilson was born December 3, 1856, and married Loisa Ball, who has borne him eight children. They reside in Elm Creek, Nebraska; and Jesse, born December 28, 1858, died September 23, 1861. Milton Winslow was actively engaged in farming the greater part of his life, and was an ordained minister of the Quaker church, following the ministry for twenty-three years. He was a forcible and eloquent speaker and had an unusual knowledge of the Bible, his words being eagerly listened to by large and attentive audiences. He was also a writer of some pretensions, composing a number of poems which he afterward compiled and had published, the book having a wide circulation and containing some gems of superior merit. That he was a man of exceptional ability along many lines, there can be no doubt. He held a warm place in the hearts of those whose privilege it had been to come under the charm of his presence, and the news of his passing away was felt to be the announcement of a personal loss by the entire community.

Mary Roberts Winslow was born July 15, 1818, in Wayne county, Indiana. Her parents were from a Quaker settlement in South Carolina and in company with several other families, enough to form a settlement wherever they might choose to stop, departed from their native land for new scenes. Arriving in Kentucky, they noted the bluegrass which grew so abundantly

and thought it a most desirable country in which to form their settlement, but first they wanted to find out all about the country. Learning that the state had been wrested from the Indians without recompense, and that slavery was carried on there, they said Quakers would never prosper there, and they continued their journey until they reached Wayne county, Indiana, where they located. There has never been a Quaker settlement in the state of Kentucky, on that account, and looking back at this time, to all the trouble and bloodshed that has been carried on within her borders, it would almost appear as if a spirit of prophecy had taken hold of the little band when they showed their disapproval of the state obtained by blood and kept up in the same godless manner. Her grandparents on both sides settled in Wayne county, where Richmond now stands, and made that their home until death removed them. Her great-grandfather came from South Carolina in his boyhood and located in Ohio. The Quakers were a peace loving people, who would neither go to law or to war, and because her father refused to enlist in the war of 1812, the soldiers wreaked their vengeance on him by taking everything he had, even to the bedding of his first wife, and the saddle of her horse, leaving them perfectly destitute. Her father was of English origin, his mother, Nancy Whitson Roberts, being a resident of Nantucket Island in her girlhood. Large numbers of birds of all kinds came there to build their nests and rear their young each summer, and it was customary for the residents of the island to gather the eggs for food. In order to make this work more easy the girls had large pockets placed in their dresses

which were to be filled with eggs when out on a hunting expedition. On one excursion of this kind, in which the grandmother participated, all the pockets were filled and the young hunters were on their return home, when one of the boys so allowed his feelings to overcome him that he hugged one of the girls until he smashed every egg in her pocket, much to their astonishment and chagrin.

Thomas Winslow received his education in the subscription and free schools of Fairmount, applying himself with diligence to the task of learning until he had attained his twenty-first year, when he left the school-room.

Mr. Winslow was joined in marriage, at the age of twenty-four, with Miss Nina J., daughter of Henry and Olive Ann (Jackson) Charles. This happy union was dissolved by the death of Mrs. Winslow on October 12, 1875, one son, Verlin, being the only offspring. In 1879, Mr. Winslow contracted a second marriage, the bride being Miss Adalaide Winningham, daughter of William J. and Sarah Winningham. Five children were the fruit of this union, namely: Irvin B., born February 1, 1880; Edgar L., born December 2, 1881; Mabel O., born February 14, 1890; Nina M., born February 9, 1894; and Lee, born August 21, 1897.

Mrs. Winslow was born August 18, 1858, in Randolph county, North Carolina, and was named in honor of the mother of Worth Bagley (the first officer killed in the Spanish-American war), the two families being neighbors at the time of her birth. She is of Scotch-Irish descent, her great-great-grandfather, coming with three brothers from their native Scotland and settling

in North Carolina, where several generations of the family were reared. Her grandfather, Gaines Winningham, married a Miss Moffitt. Mrs. Winslow is a lady who possesses the rare power of making every one feel at ease in her presence, and being a good conversationalist, she is both attractive and pleasant.

Mr. Winslow was always ready with his pen, writing being a study of which he was fond, and at the age of sixteen he opened a writing school and he had made that a most successful business for several years, until 1888. After the death of his first wife he entered school and once more took up his interrupted studies for a couple of terms in his township. Following this he taught three terms and was a most able and original educator. Mr. Winslow has a birthright in the Quaker church, and is one of its most faithful members. He is a strong supporter of the Republican policy, giving convincing reasons for his opinions. In 1891 he was appointed deputy assessor of this township and served until 1896, when he was elected assessor of Grant county, his term expiring November, 1900. He has made one of the most efficient and satisfactory officers ever elected to the position, and has received many flattering expressions of approbation from his opponents, regarding the commendable discharge of his duties.

Verlin Winslow, only son born to Thomas Winslow, by his first marriage, was born May 30, 1874, and was always an exceptionally bright lad. He was an apt pupil and the youngest ever to graduate from the public schools, he being but thirteen years old at his graduation in 1887. He then entered Purdue University and took the course there, lacking one year. He en-

listed as a soldier in the late Spanish-American war, but was taken sick while in camp and unable to go with his regiment when they sailed for Cuba and Porto Rico. He was discharged later for disability and returned to his home. He was married to Miss Alberta Farley, by whom he has one child, Nina Alberta.

ISAIAH THURSTON.

Isaiah Thurston, well and favorable known as a progressive and substantial farmer of Fairmount township, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Shelby county, this state, November 27, 1856, and is a son of Levi and Clarissa (UpDyke) Thurston. Levi Thurston was of German parentage, but himself a native Pennsylvanian, whence he came to Shelby county, Indiana. It was while still a young man and resident of Shelby county that he met Clarissa UpDyke, of Franklin county, Indiana, and persuaded her to become his wife.

Isaiah Thurston was educated in the common schools of his native county until he reached his eighteenth year, when he left school and devoted his time to farming. It is the farm more than any other industry that keeps the wheels of commerce moving and supplies the mouths of the vast multitude with food. Without it business of all kinds would be at a standstill; factories would be shut down; stores closed; and life itself would soon cease to be. The intelligent farmer is at the very foundation of our existence, and his life of freedom and independence, under the blue of the heavens with its sunshine and pure air, although accompanied by toil and endurance under summer heat and winter snows, is the envy of

the less fortunate man confined to office, factory, or store. Mr. Thurston engaged in general farming in his native county until 1895, when he moved to Fairmount township, where he has continued in the same business.

He was married March 20, 1878, to Miss Marsella Treeon, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Coughman) Treeon, the union resulting in the birth of three children, viz.: Ada Inez, who was born November 25, 1878, and married Theodore Carl Ginn; Cordia H., was born July 10, 1886; and Ernest, born February 22, 1896. Although but a few years in this vicinity, this family has drawn to itself warm friends and has established a reputation for integrity and uprightness that places it among the most respected in the county.

SOLOMON WISE.

Solomon Wise belongs to the younger element of Grant county, Indiana, and his practical ideas and modern methods employed in carrying on his farm have done much to place farming on a higher basis in this community. He was born August 1, 1860, and comes from one of the oldest and most highly respected families of Jefferson township. The Wise family were among the earliest settlers in Grant county, the grandfather, Daniel Wise, coming here in 1848. He was of German stock and was a native of Pennsylvania where he worked at his trade of carpenter and joiner and also engaged in farming. He purchased a quarter-section of land in Jefferson township, which he at once set about improving and cultivating. But two sons survive him. The son, Jacob, is the father of Solomon, and is

also a native of Pennsylvania, born February 15, 1833. He was a lad of fifteen when his parents moved to this state and a more extended account of his early life is given on another page of this work. He was married March 13, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Marine, daughter of Asa and Lydia (Huff) Marine. They are well known residents of this township where their upright, honorable conduct through life have placed them in high esteem among their acquaintances. They are earnest members of the Christian church and their family have been reared in the paths of rectitude and honor, and so well have these principles been inculcated in their minds that they have grown into men and women who are a credit to their parents and the communities in which they reside. There were nine children, eight of whom are still living, namely: Samuel, a resident of this township who combines farming and the work of a mechanic; Mary Jane is the wife of Jesse Stanley, a farmer; Solomon, our subject; Daniel, also a farmer; Frank, who resides with his parents and helps with the estate; Lydia, wife of George Himelich; Elmer, a farmer of Monroe township; and Alice, who is at home.

Solomon Wise attended the district school during his boyhood and assisted with the farm duties. His inherent aptitude for the pursuits of agriculture has placed him among the front ranks of progressive farmers and has enabled him to acquire a considerable property. He owns about two hundred and fifty acres in Fairmount and Jefferson townships which is admirably adapted to the culture of all kinds of farm products and yields large returns for the labor and care bestowed upon it.

Another family who belonged to the pio-

neers of the state is that of James Johnson, who came here during the '40s and is one of the largest land owners of the county. They are people of prominence and high social standing. One of their children was Miss Emma Johnson, who attended the district school and grew to young womanhood in our midst. She was born September 20, 1860, and from childhood has had the happy faculty of making strong friendships. Among the number who were permitted to enter the inner circle of friendship was Solomon Wise, and a stronger sentiment soon led to an engagement which culminated in their marriage on June 13, 1883. A son and daughter were given to add brightness to their fireside, but the son was taken to blossom in the heavenly kingdom. The daughter, Ethel, is a bright little girl and a source of comfort and happiness to her parents. She has a decided talent for music which is being cultivated under the best instructors, and indeed, Mr. and Mrs. Wise believe only in the best instructors in either music or school, and give their hearty support to the advancement of modern methods in education. They are liberal contributors to the Jefferson Christian church, of which they are attendants and in which Mrs. Wise holds a membership. Mr. Wise is a Democrat and keeps well posted on the issues of the day.

SAMUEL BAIR.

Samuel Bair, the proprietor of the "Clover Leaf" dairy, has in the space of a few years made for himself a reputation second to none as a successful and capable dairyman. No other business comes in so close touch with the people, and has so great

a bearing upon the general health and happiness of a community as does that which supplies their consumption of milk and cream. It is not only necessary that kind of the right kind be used but that the greatest skill and judgment be constantly exercised in their feeding and handling. In no other occupation is the old adage that "cleanliness is next to Godliness" so forcibly demonstrated as in this, and is behooves the consumer to know something of the conduct of the dairy that supplies the milk he uses.

A careful inspection by the writer of the establishment, known all over the city as the "Clover Leaf" dairy confirmed the favorable reports often heard as to the care with which it is carried on. The twenty-five cows used here are of the choicest breeds, being selected by the proprietor especially for their milk-producing qualities, the quantity not being the greatest consideration. They are fed with that exact precision that long experience has taught to be the most desirable, the materials being chosen and fed with regard to the essential chemical constituents of suitably flavored and enriched milk and cream. This is one of the features of successful dairying not generally understood, few having more than the faintest conception of the care with which a first-class up-to-date dairy is conducted in this one particular. Most modern dairies are now supplied with silos for the holding of ensilage, which has proven its worth, when fed in suitable combination with certain ground feeds, as one of the greatest milk producers. Bran, corn and oats are all used to advantage by Mr. Bair, having proven of value when scientifically fed. Probably that one feature, which most easily affects the flavor and quality of milk, is the

care exercised by the employees in the process of milking and in the handling of the product. Herein lies the superiority of Mr. Bair's popular establishment, minutest care being constantly taken that every receptacle used in milking and in the cooling and aerating process be kept scrupulously clean and sweet. The cows are made to stand on a plank floor, which is cleaned after each milking, and no pains or labor is spared to prevent the introduction of any noxious or objectionable flavors from reaching the milk. The "Clover Leaf" has already a well-established patronage, which has kept the proprietor's wits at work to seek means of keeping up with the demands of a growing business. The excellence of its product is the basis of the present prosperous business Mr. Bair feeling that, when a business has been attained upon the merits of the product alone, there can be little danger of other than continued prosperity. One of the best flowing wells of the county is used to supply the water drank by the animals—the water being one of the most productive sources of strong or noxious flavors, when the animals are allowed the use of streams or other surface water.

The establishment is fully supplied with gas-engine pumps, etc., all the machinery fittings being of the latest and most approved patterns.

Mr. Bair does not rest a reputation upon age or the fact of many years of experience as a proprietor, but upon the fact of being an honest, faithful, careful, conscientious man, whose every effort is to the end of making a success based upon giving patrons the best that is to be secured of the product in which he deals. Inspection by any patron or public authority is invited, no effort be-

ing evinced to cover up defects; but, on the other hand, every feature of the entire establishment is shown, even though it is not yet completed, as the plans of the proprietor contemplate. Devoting his entire time and attention to the business, every detail is constantly under his personal supervision and inspection.

Mr. Bair is a native of Allen county, coming to Grant in 1892. He was for some years in the employ of G. W. Stoddard, with whom he became familiar with dairy interests and to whom he gives much of the credit of his present prosperous and growing business.

His wife was Miss Lettie Brown, of Whitley county, Indiana, and they have four children—Jesse, Clarence, Clyde and Edna.

MRS. EMMA L. RATLIFF.

Mrs. Emma L. Ratliff, the subject of this review, is a daughter of Samuel and Lacy Ann (Weesner) Knight, natives of Grant county, Indiana. They have always lived here. They had three children, Elizabeth, being the eldest. She married Harvey Ratliff and resides on a farm six miles south of Marion. Cortez, the youngest of the trio, resides on Thirtieth street, in this city, a surveyor and civil engineer by occupation.

Emma L. Ratliff, the subject of this sketch, was born in Madison county, Indiana, near Fairmount, where her early years were spent, and where she grew to young womanhood, but received her elementary education at Fairmount. After her early marriage, however, she still continued her educational work, she and husband attending school, or being engaged in teaching for a

number of years. In 1879 she wedded Charles L. Ratliff, a son of John and Sarah (Pierson) Ratliff, old settlers of Grant county, and one of the prominent families of Marion.

Charles L. Ratliff was born on a farm near Marion, received a liberal education in his young manhood, and took a decided inclination toward educational and literary work. He was a graduate of two business colleges, and was one of the founders of Marion College, where he was employed in teaching until failing health compelled his retirement. He was also admitted to the bar of Grant county as an attorney at law.

He took his family to Colorado on two or three different occasions, hoping that the altitude would prove beneficial; but the insidious disease consumption had too firmly established itself, and he died in his wife's arms at his parental home on West Sixth street, in January, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Ratliff had an interesting family of one son and two daughters; the eldest, Orville, died at nine years. He was a lovely boy who had already learned the virtues of obedience and proper maternal regard. The daughters are Grace Belle, and Georgia Anna.

The untimely death of Charles Ratliff was an event greatly deplored by all who knew him. He was a man of great ambition and high aspirations. He was a careful, systematic student, a zealous devotee to science and pure literature. In his personal habits and daily walk he was most pure and consistent. He discountenanced slang and frivolity, and reveled in pure thought and language. Mr. Ratliff was not an adherent to any church creed or doctrine; neither was he wholly orthodox in

religious views. His doctrine was that of freedom of thought and action in all cases when the rights of these were not jeopardized. He believed that disease was more an outgrowth of defective mentality, than defective physical organism. Though no doubt the primary cause of his death was pulmonary disease, complicated with other physical ailments, yet he would never speak of disease or anything relative to discord, holding that only the pure in mind shall see God. He never recognized the change but fell asleep to awaken in another sphere of existence. But when assured that death was near, he begged his devoted wife to never speak of him as dead as he maintained to her that he was not dead but simply gone into an invisible metamorphosis, to be ever present with her, and this thought, though considered by some to be very ambiguous and visionary, is to her a source of great comfort.

And what is life at most, except what we make it? Assuredly it is a straight-laced creed which would deny a poor sorrowing family this one solace.

JOHN W. CLOUD.

John W. Cloud, of Van Buren township, Grant county, Indiana, was born on the 20th of October, 1844, on land entered from the government, in Wells county, by his father, the scene of his advent into the world being the primitive cabin erected by his father upon first coming to the state. His parents were Joseph and Sarah (Sharpe) Cloud, he being born in Pennsylvania February 1, 1804, and she having come into the world in Clinton county, Ohio,

in March, 1811. They were united in 1828 and were the parents of eleven children—Stogdan, James, Augustus and Martha, who were born in Ohio; Margaret, born in Rush county, Indiana; and Thomas, Henry, John, Nathaniel and Susan, born in Wells county.

Sixty years ago, when they first migrated to the wilds of Indiana, the country had not begun to emerge from the wilderness condition, the wilds being yet inhabited by the animals of the forest, and the red men still being frequent visitors at the rude homes of the few brave settlers. Wells county, especially, presented scenes of the wildest nature, there being as yet but few places within its precincts where the white man had established himself in the little round log cabin, indicating the location of some adventuresome spirit who, accompanied by a no less brave woman, had hoped to secure for himself, and possibly for his children, a permanent home, even though the conditions of living and the hopes of advancement were of the most discouraging nature. Possessed to a large degree of those elements that almost insured success in whatever line or effort he might choose, Joseph Cloud set himself to the task of making a suitable home, and through the course of an honorable and useful life devoted his attentions to the accomplishment of the main object of his coming, and lived to have the satisfaction that comes to the man who has done his duty in a straightforward and consistent manner.

When John W. Cloud was about four years of age his mother was called to the other shore; and not long after his father married Mrs. Jane Matheney, the widow of John Matheney, who had come to the

town of Van Buren some years before and secured a part of the tract of land that was later embodied in the Cloud homestead. His wife had not come at the time, and, in fact, he sickened and died before she came, she having remained in the older home until her husband had provided a home for her and the five children. After the death of her husband she brought her little family to the new home and resided on the tract until her marriage to Mr. Cloud. Her children were Benjamin, Sarah, Jane, John and Nancy, of whom the two youngest daughters are still living, Jane being the wife of Jacob Powles and residing on the old Matheney homestead, and Nancy being the wife of James Cloud, her step-brother, and now residing in Kansas.

Joseph Cloud and this estimable lady were widely and favorably known in this section of the county, where they are remembered for their many excellent qualities of head and heart. They rest side by side in the old Corey cemetery, where many of the earliest settlers of the community are buried, as well as several of their own family. This old burying-ground is one of the best known land-marks of the county, and here but a small stone marks the last resting spot of many a noble man and woman whose hearts beat with true patriotism for their country and whose lives were constant examples of Christian fortitude and splendid self-sacrifice. Too soon will the last vestige or trace of these pioneers be obliterated, when the simple record, traced with unskilled fingers and often elaborated with rude rhyme, be worn away by the constant effort of time and the elements. He had cleared and otherwise improved the present home of his son, with

whom his latter years were passed, his death occurring at the age of seventy-two, having survived his companion about three years. No children resulted from the second union, but four of the younger children by his first wife received a commendable training at her hands and take pleasure in testifying to her great worth and excellent character. The eight Cloud children living at the opening of the twentieth century are widely scattered, but two beside John W. beings residents of this state. They are Margaret, wife of Henry Crawford, of Van Buren, and Martha, who is Mrs. George Geiser, of Wells county. All the remainder are in western states, two being in Kansas, one in Iowa and one in Washington, all being farmers or mechanics.

John W. Cloud remained with his father until the latter's death, assisting in the clearing and operation of a productive and valuable farm. Receiving part of the homestead, he has now a fine farm of eighty acres, the residence having been erected by his father, in connection with himself. He has made extensive improvements, especially in the line of drainage, having laid upwards of one thousand rods of tile, thus enhancing the productiveness of the estate to a great extent. While he has grown all the crops usually found in this section, he has, during the past few years, paid special attention to the breeding and growing of pure Chester White hogs, realizing a satisfaction in seeing the stock of his neighborhood much improved in consequence.

Being of a methodical and studious nature, Mr. Cloud has made the operation of his farm correspond with the most modern ideas of recognized leaders in agriculture, following a proven method of crop rotation

and keeping the necessary quantity of stock to consume the grain and other products of the fields, thus preventing deterioration of the soil and insuring the greatest return for the care and labor bestowed.

At the age of twenty-two Mr. Cloud was united in marriage to Miss Margaret J. Welch, daughter of David and Susan Welch, and who was born in the township where all her life has been passed. She is some four years his junior, and as a young lady was one of the most popular and attractive of the many girls of the community. The passing years have not diminished the charming traits of this cultured lady, the freshness of youth but having ripened into the more matronly and matured culture of the mother and agreeable companion. The eldest of the seven children who call her mother is Ethan, a farmer of Wells county; Lucinda is the wife of William Opson, of Van Buren; and Sarah is the wife of Homer Dillman, of Wells county. Those at home are Oren M., Emery, Delmer and Dolphus, the latter two being twins.

Like his father, who held tenaciously to the principles of rock-ribbed Democracy and who served his township as its trustee, John W. has continued an uninterrupted relation to the party, having for years served on the various committees and being found frequently in the party conventions.

Lying in the celebrated oil field, his farm has four good wells in active operation, the royalty from them adding materially to the general income of the proprietor.

CHRISTOPHER BELL.

Among those men who are recognized as land-marks, either for long residence, prominence in religious or political move-

ments or through having a specially interesting career, none is more extendedly known within the confines of Van Buren than he whose career is herewith presented—Christopher Bell, or, as he is more generally known, "Kit" Bell. Mr. Bell is a thoroughbred Scotchman, having first seen the light of day among the hills of Dumfriesshire on the 21st of October, 1832. His father was David Bell, and his mother Elizabeth Deans, who was probably connected with the greatest of Scotch heroines, Jennie Deans. While Christopher was yet a child in arms they came to America, settling ten miles east of Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, and twenty miles from Cincinnati, where the permanent home was made, and where the parents died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

At the age of seventeen, in 1849, in company with his brother, whose health demanded a change, "Kit" started to cross the plains, great numbers going at that time from Cincinnati to the gold fields of California. After spending ninety days of the summer on the route, they reached the mine at Downieville, on the north fork of the Yuba river, and at once began the work of prospecting along the Yuba river. For a time the results were eminently satisfactory, panning out as high as one hundred and fifty dollars per day; but the approach of winter demanded a change and they sought the Macalama river. The fortunes of the brothers were quite varied, they being at times well provided and again at low ebb. Christopher continued in this line of life for seventeen years, filled with all the excitement that the most ambitious novel-reading boy of to-day might wish. He visited every mining place in the entire Rocky

Mountain region, ever striking out with a prospecting outfit, upon hearing of new fields, generally to find that they were very much overrated or that the really desirable claims had already been taken by others. The years failed to reimburse him, all efforts finally ending in disaster and discouragement, so that he turned his attention to the making of mill machinery, flumes and other work of that nature. This proving more remunerative, he continued it, becoming an extensive contractor, and all his contracts yielding a handsome return. One mill that he erected on the Yuba made him two thousand dollars in a few months, while still another yielded seven thousand dollars profit. Keeping on in this line, having established an enviable reputation as a reliable and successful contractor, he found himself, after building thirteen mills, worth something like twenty-two thousand dollars. Then, having as he thought the opportunity of a life-time, he invested all this in a quartz mill, but within twenty days after it was completed it failed, wiping out all his hard-earned capital, again reducing him to the depths of poverty. Thoroughly disheartened and with less than a thousand dollars of the many thousand he had made, he set once more to work at contracting to recoup the shattered fortunes, resolving that as soon as a competence had been attained he would return to the east and not again risk his all in speculation. After erecting two more mills he counted up the gains, finding himself with a little less than two thousand dollars to show for seventeen years of the hardest kind of work, coupled with all the hardships any one had ever experienced in the west.

In 1870 Mr. Bell came to Indiana, and two years later to Van Buren township, Grant county, since when he has resided in his present pleasant home, where he lives in the comfort and ease that well corresponds with the exciting years he has passed in the new west among the roughest and wildest of white men and often with still wilder Indians.

Upon the outbreak of the Rebellion he raised a company of men, mostly miners, and reported to the government at San Francisco; but upon examination he was the only one rejected, a gunshot wound he had received in his youth being considered sufficient cause for rejection. The company was one of the first in the field, and won for itself lasting honors at Ball's Bluff, where several of its members were killed. In 1862 Mr. Bell became associated with the famous scout, Kit Carson, with whom he went on several expeditions against the hostile Indians. The feeling during the continuance of the Rebellion was such as to excite the Indians to greater violence than before for years, there being many outbreaks and numerous massacres, the government sending several regiments of troops into the Indian country. However, such men as Carson and his few devoted followers did more to settle the Indian question for many years than all of the efforts of the government. Several massacres were avoided by the prompt action of Carson and his companions, on some of these occasions there being no one but Bell to keep him close company. The lack of numbers never deterred the old scout, who felt safe as long as Bell was his companion. He had taken a strong liking for the younger man some

years before, upon seeing his terrific and accurate marksmanship in a contest, and at that time sought the acquaintance of the boy. They had ever after remained friends, but it was during those excursions after the hostiles that his friendship grew into a brotherly love and affection, which had been cemented by the great dangers they had met together. Armed with repeating rifles and two true revolvers, they were, even when alone, a force in themselves, almost a match for all the Indians that they were liable to encounter. They have been surrounded by savages, decorated with war paint and riding the well-trained and hardy ponies; but by the exercise of caution and strategy, coupled with fearlessness, they were able to kill so many of the enemy that the others withdrew. They became mortally afraid of Carson, and almost equally so of Bell, whose aim was not less unerring and whose hostility was not less vehement. The last raid of Mr. Bell after the Indians, who had massacred five families, was in company with about fifty others, under his command, the result being the destruction of the entire party of redskins except one.

Mr. Bell had frequent encounters, when single-handed, once a crowd of two hundred and fifty running him for two whole days before he could reach safety. He recalls three incidents of single encounters with as many powerful Indians, and whose skill in strategy and the use of the rifle was almost equal to his own, though the result in each instance proved the superiority of the white man in the end. His many encounters with the wild animals of the mountains were little less interesting and dangerous than those with Indians, in one of which

he killed a sixteen-hundred-pound grizzly, one of the largest ever killed in the mountains. He once met a she bear with two cubs on the side of the mountain, shot both barrels of his rifle into her mouth, killed the dam and captured the cubs, selling them later for fifty dollars each. Some of the old Mexican customs prevailed for many years in the mining country, especially that of bear baiting, during one of which contests he saw a bear kill four bulls, being finally killed by the fifth. During all those years there was ample excitement to fill a life-time, the participant being now content settle down to the quiet life of the average Grant county farmer. Although constantly thrown with the roughest of men, and though feeling no special superiority, he managed to refrain from the indulgence in gambling and other demoralizing habits, through the means of which he saw dozens of promising young men drawn to ruin. Though he associated with gamblers, often loaning them sums of money, he never lost a cent by such accommodations.

Mr. Bell was married several years since to Miss Elizabeth Chance, of Butler county, Ohio. This lady died August 28, 1900, after passing more than thirty years as the companion of this gentleman. Three children survive her: John K., a fruit-grower of Allegan county, Michigan; Laura Elizabeth, wife of Albert Ray, who operates the farm; and Ellery Channing, of Van Buren.

Mr. Bell has a host of warm personal friends, who find in him a most congenial and companionable associate, his fund of incidents, in most of which he has been a participant, affording a never-failing source of entertainment and amusement.

CHARLES R. JONES, M. D.

Charles R. Jones, M. D., a regular practicing physician and surgeon of Jonesboro, Grant county, Indiana, is a native of the Buckeye state, having been born in Miami county, Ohio, near West Milton, October 1, 1829, son of Daniel H. and Amelia (Jones) Jones.

Charles R. remained under the parental roof, assisting his father with general farm work and attending the common schools, until seventeen years of age, when he went to Richmond, Indiana, serving there a four-years' apprenticeship at the carriage-maker's trade, but not feeling satisfied with his education acquired thus far, entered the Friends' Boarding School, of Richmond, remaining there two terms, then returned to West Milton, Ohio, where he worked at his trade until December, 1855, when he came to Jonesboro. Here he started a carriage factory, which he carried on successfully until the breaking out of the Civil war, when patriotism overbalanced business and he organized a company of volunteers and with it joined the Eighty-ninth Indiana Regiment, his company being known as Company C, of that regiment, of which Mr. Jones was chosen captain. The first active service seen by this company was at Mumfordsville, Kentucky, where Captain Jones was taken prisoner with his command by General Bragg's army and held for several days, when he was paroled, returning first to Indianapolis and then back to Jonesboro, but remained here but a short time, when he again went to Indianapolis, and there was exchanged and returned to the front as captain, going to Fort Pickering and doing guard duty for a time, but, owing

to failing health, he resigned and in 1863 came back to Jonesboro.

After returning from the war he was engaged in clerking in a store for some time, and the pleasure and comfort of home life soon restored him to his usual health, but soon tiring of so quiet a life and longing for the excitement of battle and wishing to do his share in this great conflict, in November, 1863, he again enlisted, becoming a member of the Seventh Indiana Cavalry as a private, but after serving as such for but one day was promoted to commissary sergeant. Mr. Jones seemed to be in line of promotion, as he was within a short time promoted to orderly, then to second lieutenant. He was versed in military tactics, and the higher officers showed their appreciation of this fact by his promotions. He was honorably discharged in Austin, Texas, January 26, 1866, as second lieutenant. He then returned to his home in Jonesboro, and for a short time followed his old trade of carriage-making, but as his life-long desire had been to be a physician, he took up the study of medicine, reading with Dr. Jones, of Jonesboro, until prepared to enter the medical college of Cincinnati, and in 1876 was graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of that city, after which he located in Jonesboro, where he now enjoys a lucrative practice and has the confidence of all his friends. He is gentle and kind in the sick room, a feature which makes him the more popular.

Charles R. Jones was united in marriage in 1856 to Miss Amanda Walling, who died in May, 1870. Mr. Jones was again united in marriage in 1880, selecting as his second wife Miss Adelaide Dolman.

Dr. Charles R. Jones is not only popular

with his immediate patients, but with the public at large, as they have chosen him to fill various public offices, some of which we now mention. He was trustee of Mill township in 1860, township clerk for two years, a member of the town council for two years, and is the present health officer of Jonesboro.

Fraternally Dr. Jones is a member of the I. O. O. F., an order which he has been a member of since 1855, in which he has filled many of the chairs and has been a faithful worker; he is also a member of Magnolia Post, G. A. R., in which he has also held many offices. In religion Dr. and Mrs. Jones are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a member since 1871. Socially Dr. Jones and wife are among the best families of Jonesboro, and are loved and respected by all who know them.

WILLIAM P. ROUSH.

William P. Roush, one of the most prominent citizens and honored ex-soldiers of the Civil war, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, near Hagerstown, July 31, 1836, son of Isaac and Mary (Miller) Roush.

Isaac Roush removed his family to Grant county from Wayne county in 1842, selecting Grant county as their future home, and located on a farm in section 35 in what is now Mill township, and is now the home of Otis T., a brother of William P. Roush, but a vastly different home to what it was when the parents moved there, as then the improvements consisted of a log cabin, with outbuildings to correspond with the house. On this farm Isaac Roush and wife lived many years, and here it is they raised their

eleven children which graced their home. The father lived to the advanced age of eighty-three years, passing away in 1897, and his wife lived to be eighty-one years of age, and died in 1898. They were both consistent members of the Presbyterian church.

Isaac Roush was a man of marked ability and very successful in his business. At the time of his death he owned three hundred acres of highly cultivated land, with all conveniences accorded to farm life, and other valuable property amounting to twenty thousand dollars. To this union there were born eleven children, all of whom are living and all married with the exception of the youngest.

William P. Roush was but six years of age when his parents located in Mill township and here on the old homestead he was reared to manhood, assisting his father in the farm work and taking advantage of the common schools during the winter months. When twenty-one years of age he began for himself by renting the old home farm and became engaged in farming, where he remained until thirty-one years of age, when he removed to the farm where we now find him.

On April 12, 1868, William P. Roush was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Lucas, daughter of Thomas M. Lucas. Mr. and Mrs. Roush are the parents of three children, but the death angel twice visited this home and took from these parents the two daughters who were sent to bless and brighten their hearts. Minnetta and Bertha await on the other shore to welcome their parents and brother. Walter, the only living child of Mr. and Mrs. Roush, is a student in Purdue University of Lafayette,

Indiana, where he is taking a scientific course. He is a bright young man and a good student, and the parents have just cause to feel proud of this their only child.

William P. Roush has been a successful man in all his undertakings and has accumulated by his own efforts a fine farm of one hundred and forty acres, situated in sections 35 and 36, one hundred and twenty acres of which are under a high state of cultivation, where Mr. Roush carries on general farming and stock-raising, in both of which he has been successful. This farm is well drained, having eleven hundred rods of tiling on it, and also well improved, all of which has been accomplished by his own industry and good management.

Mr. Roush has always been public spirited and patriotic, and might well here say has been a life-long Republican and an ardent worker in his party; is also an ex-soldier of the Civil war, having enlisted in October, 1861, in Company H, Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with Major Steele as first lieutenant. He went first with his company to Sharpsburg, Maryland, then into Virginia, doing guard duty on the Potomac river, and was discharged in May, 1862, when he returned to his home; but again having a desire to do his part in that great conflict, re-enlisted in September, 1864, in Company E, Fifty-eighth, for ten months, and participated in that memorable "march to the sea" with Sherman, was with General Sherman during the Atlanta campaign, and served his country until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged and returned to his home in Grant county.

Mr. Roush and wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian church, in which

they are valuable assistants and in which Mr. Roush has been an elder for twenty years. Mr. Roush is a genial gentleman and one of the representative men of his township, and is esteemed by a large circle of friends.

JOHN M. SMITH.

John M. Smith, a venerable pioneer of Grant county, resides in the same house in Green township where he took up his residence forty-five years ago (1836) at the time of his settlement in the county. When he settled on this farm it was covered with a dense forest and much of it was so wet as to be called swamp land. This he cleared, drained and otherwise improved until it is now numbered among the better class of farms of Green township.

John M. Smith was born in Adams county, Ohio, on the 4th day of October, 1817, being a son of Joel and Isabelle A. (McAdow) Smith, natives respectively of Ohio and Maryland. He received such educational advantages as the country schools of his day afforded, and was reared to the life of a farmer. He also learned the trade of brick laying, which he followed in connection with agricultural pursuits for more than sixty years. The 4th day of July, 1845, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Ann, daughter of William and Dorcas (Spurgeon) Nesbitt. Her ancestors resided in America for several generations and came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, where she was born April 13, 1825.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of eleven children, viz.: Joel married Martha A. Miller; Isabelle D. became the wife of Robert Todd and died one year later; Mary

E. became the wife of Morris L. Curless; Catherine Sarah married Nathaniel Hoggatt; William N. married Eliza Phillips and resides at Elwood; Wealthy Ann is now Mrs. Elkanah Small; Marthia Sophronia is the wife of Nathan Hoggatt; Louisa C. is the wife of Marcus E. Parker; Susan Melvina married Charles F. Lawson; Electa V., wife of W. H. Frierhood; and Matilda Ann died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are earnest Christians, holding membership in the Church of Christ. In politics Mr. Smith was for many years identified with the Democratic party, but for some time past has used his franchise independent of party ties. He was elected assessor of his township and so well did he serve his constituents that they continued him in the office for seven years. His career has been an honorable one and well worthy of emulation by his numerous descendants.

AUGUST WILLIAM HERBST.

August William Herbst, a native of Sims township, Grant county, Indiana, and a prosperous young agriculturist, with every indication of a bright future before him, was born on the estate he still occupies and successfully cultivates, the date of his birth being January 21, 1875.

August Henry and Susannah (Sinner) Herbst, parents of August William, came respectively from Indiana and Wisconsin, and were married December 1, 1873, and to their union were born August William, on the day mentioned above, and Amy, born March 9, 1881. The latter was married April 14, 1900, to L. Warranburg.

August William Herbst received his

early education in the district schools of Sims township, and this was supplemented by an attendance at the Marion high school from which he was graduated at the age of nineteen years, after which he worked in the glass factory in Swayzee until April, 1900. He then settled on the old homestead, which he successfully cultivated one year.

December 25, 1897, Mr. Herbst was joined in marriage with Miss Nellie Parson, daughter of George W. and Mary C. (Frierhood) Parson, and this union has been crowned by the birth of one child, Freddie M., who came to bless the home June 30, 1899. The father of Mrs. Herbst came from Ohio, and her mother is a native of the Hoosier state. She had an uncle who took an active part in the defense of the nation's flag during the Civil war, and a brother of the mother of Mr. Herbst, named Conrad Sinner, was also in the Union service, but on account of physical disability was principally detailed as hospital nurse throughout the entire period of hostilities.

The Herbst family were originally from Germany and possessed all the sterling qualities for which the Teutonic race is so justly renowned all the world over. The grand parents of the gentleman whose name stands at the opening of this sketch came to America in 1858 and settled in Sims township, Grant county, Indiana, where the father passed away May 14, 1883.

August William Herbst is a very popular young citizen as well as useful one. He is a charter member of Knights of Pythias lodge No. 451, of Swayzee, has held the office of financial secretary, and other offices, including that of vice-chancellor, and is now prepared to fill the few remaining chairs of his lodge.

Although he worked five years in early manhood in the glass factory at Swayzee, in the packing department, he does not seem to have lost any of the skill he acquired in boyhood while working on the farm, and has now as neat and well cultivated a place as any of its dimensions in Grant county.

In politics Mr. Herbst is a member of the Republican party, but has never felt any particular ambition for office holding.

WILLIAM J. SMITH.

William J. Smith, son of John and Mary Ann (Thomas) Smith, was born in Union township, now Mill township, Grant county, Indiana, March 31, 1837, and was educated in subscription schools of pioneer days.

His great-grandfather, John Smith, was a native of North Carolina, and, coming to Indiana, located in Richmond. The maternal grandfather, Solomon Thomas, was justice of the peace and township trustee many years. He married a Miss Parker and reared six children: Nancy, Mrs. Samuel Russell; Mary, Mrs. John Russell; Marticia, Mrs. Samuel Russell; John; Byron and Parker.

William J. Smith was engaged in farming until October 16, 1863, when he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service in December, 1863, at Kokomo. The regiment left Kokomo in February, 1864, for Nashville, and was assigned to the command of Major General W. T. Sherman and soon ordered to the front. The first duty was a march of eighteen days at Resaca, Georgia, where they

arrived May 19, 1864. The first engagement was Buzzards' Roost, Georgia, and this was followed by one hundred and twenty days under fire in that memorable Georgia campaign to Jonesboro, thence back to Tennessee to look after the army of General Hood, with whom they had numerous encounters. At Nashville they were placed under command of General George H. Thomas, then followed more battles against General Hood's command, thence to Washington, District of Columbia, Alexandria and Fort Fisher, and by boat to Morehead City, and was on the march to Raleigh, North Carolina, when they met the army of General Sherman at Goldsboro. A few days later the army of General Johnston surrendered and the war was over, but his regiment was held at Charlotte, North Carolina, until December 5, 1865, when they left for Indianapolis and were discharged there on the 15th. Mr. Smith was wounded on August 6, 1864, near Atlanta, Georgia, by the concussion of a shell, burning his coat from his side and injuring him so seriously as to confine him to the regimental hospital for six weeks, and then, through the influence of his regimental surgeon, was ordered into camp until ready for duty.

William J. Smith was married October 16, 1858, to Martha Ann Morland, daughter of David and Mary Elizabeth (Jones) Morland. She was born February 25, 1838. They have had seven children, viz.: Ida May, born July 22, 1860 (Mrs. T. B. Winnett), and they have one child, William Harland, born December 14, 1883; David LeRoy, born April 19, 1862, of San Francisco, California, who married Irene McCormick, and they have three children—Grace, Nellie and Veda; Curtis Watson,

born September 23, 1867; Ralph Tiner born August 11, 1870, and died in 1881. Wilmina was born August 6, 1864, and died in 1866; an infant, deceased; and Clella Maud, born June 27, 1875.

The parents of Mr. Smith are both natives of Randolph county, North Carolina, the father being born December 22, 1813, died in September, 1889, and the mother, born June 29, 1813, died in February, 1891. The father came with his family from North Carolina with the Hiatt family and settled in old Union township, where he married Mary Ann Thomas, daughter of Solomon and Ann (Morris) Thomas, in September, 1830. Theirs was the first marriage license issued in the county, and they were married by his father, who was the first judge of Grant county. They were Quakers, and became the parents of nine children, viz.: Mary Jane; James R., of Starke county, Knox P. O.; William J., whose name opens this biographical review; Rolland, of Fairmount; Leander, of Marion; Anna, of Fairmount; Mrs. Robert Hastings; and two died in infancy.

Mr. Smith is a member of Benson Post, No. 386, G. A. R., of Fairmount, Indiana, and has been its commander, officer of the day and senior vice commander, junior vice commander and surgeon of the post.

ELIHU W. PEMBERTON.

Elihu W. Pemberton, one of the most enterprising business men of Mill township, Grant county, Indiana, was born November 27, 1837, two and a half miles from Jonesboro, in this same township, and is a son of John H. and Susan (Hollingsworth) Pemberton, natives of Miami county, Ohio,

where their marriage took place, the result of this marriage being five sons and three daughters, only four of whom now survive.

In 1833, John H. Pemberton brought his family from Ohio to Grant county, Indiana, locating on the banks of the river in Mill township, erected a woolen mill, and also purchased a small farm of thirty-five acres, on which Elihu W. was born—and was for fifteen years engaged in wool manufacturing and then moved to Jonesboro, where he manufactured woolen goods until his death, in 1856, at the age of forty-four years. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and in politics was a free-soiler; was largely interested in the "underground railway," and was ever ready to assist a fugitive slave in gaining his freedom. Mrs. Susan Pemberton was spared until 1888, when she passed away at the age of seventy-seven, also in the faith of the Society of Friends.

Elihu W. Pemberton was educated in private schools, and was still a small boy when entered his father's mill and worked faithfully until his father's death, when, with a brother, he took charge of the mill and conducted it until the fall of 1859, when it was destroyed by fire.

From 1859 until 1865, Elihu W. Pemberton employed himself in farming, and then in the latter year, in company with a brother and a brother-in-law, L. Baldwin, erected a woolen mill, which was run by steam power for four years, when it was destroyed by fire, as had been the first mill, erected by the father. Mr. Pemberton then turned his attention to farming and stock-raising and dealing until 1888, when he embarked in the gravel and sand business, and since then has shipped more of this out-

put than any other man in Grant county, being the proprietor of four pits all in Mill township.

The marriage of Elihu W. Pemberton took place March 24, 1859, to Miss Arcada Baldwin, who has borne him seven children—John L.; Mary S., wife of E. Kester; Cora, married to Robert Ellis; Josephine, wife of George Gammel, and three that died in infancy without being named.

In politics Mr. Pemberton has been a Republican since he was old enough to first exercise his franchise. He held the office of postmaster of Jonesboro under Harrison's administration, has served as trustee of Mill township two terms, and was a member of the town council for two years. Fraternally, he has been a member of the F. & A. M. for thirty-seven years, was worshipful master in the Blue lodge for over twelve years, and has been advanced to the chapter and also to the commandery. Mr. Pemberton is also a member of the I. O. O. F. As a citizen he is greatly respected as enterprising and progressive, and his integrity has always been fully recognized, as is evinced by the many offices of trust and responsibility with which he has been honored.

JOEL H. COPPOCK.

Joel H. Coppock, one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of Grant county, Indiana, and gallant ex-soldier of the Civil war, was born in what is now Gas City, September 23, 1837, son of John Coppock, who was born in South Carolina in 1804, and when a mere child removed with his parents to Miami county, Ohio, where he lived on a farm until gaining his major-

ity. He selected as his bride Miss Rachel Hollingsworth, and in 1834 moved from Ohio to Grant county, Indiana, where he purchased a farm of one hundred acres, this being the birth place of our subject. At the time John Coppock and wife removed to this farm there were but five acres cleared and the improvement consisted of a log house. Many days, months and years were spent on this farm in hard work but the family were amply repaid for their labor as it soon converted in one of the most attractive homes in that township and here John Coppock remained until called away in 1890, in the faith of the Quaker church. The wife of John Coppock died in 1872; she was the daughter of Joel Hollingsworth.

John Coppock and wife were the parents of ten children, only two of whom are now living—Joel H. and Thomas G., now lives in Gas City.

John Coppock, Jr., brother of Joel H., was also a soldier in the Civil war having enlisted in 1862 in Company C, Eighty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; and while engaged at Fort Blakeley received a wound in the head from a minie-ball, the effects of which caused his death a few days later.

Joel H. Coppock, the subject proper of this biographical sketch, was reared on a farm and received his early education in the common schools of his native township and when attaining the age of twenty-one he began life for himself serving one year as an apprentice in the carpenter trade, after which he carried on contracting and building for one year in which he was very successful, but when the call for volunteers was given he abandoned his trade and enlisted, June 7, 1862, in Company K, First Indiana Cavalry, for a term of three years, or during the war.

He then went into Virginia and joined the Eleventh Army Corps, attached to General Fremont's headquarters.

Mr. Coppock's first engagement was at Cedar Mountain; he then participated in all the engagements down to the second battle of Bull Run, in which he saw active service; then stopped at Fairfax Court House, and on the Potomac river, doing guard duty during the winter of 1862 and 1863; then was in the army of the Potomac and was engaged more or less in all the battles of that army, was at Fredericksburg, also at the battle of Gettysburg. They then moved back into Virginia and was in all the important engagements up until the surrender of Richmond; also was present at the surrender of Lee and was discharged at Washington, District of Columbia, in 1865, as a corporal, after which he returned home and worked in a woolen factory one year but preferring out-door work returned to the old home farm and there carried on farming, also worked some at the carpenter trade until the "Gas Boom" at Gas City in 1891, when he sold his farm to the Gas City Land Company, and came to Jonesboro, where we now find him.

Upon moving to Jonesboro Mr. Coppock became engaged in the grocery business with his son-in-law Edward Price, a business which proved very profitable but Mr. Coppock felt that he had earned a rest and therefore sold his interest in the grocery to the son-in-law and has since lived a retired life.

Joel H. Coppock was united in marriage June 17, 1866, to Miss Nancy R. Fort, daughter of James and Ellen Fort. Mr. and Mrs. Coppock became the parents of five children, named according to birth as here given: Rachel E., wife of Edmond Pierce;

their second born died in infancy; Molly, deceased, married William Grindle; Cyrus L., residing at home and the last born, Norman J., who is a successful insurance man and is also town clerk of Jonesboro.

Fraternally Mr. Coppock is a Mason, having joined that order in 1865, Jonesboro Lodge, No. 9, and is now the senior warden of the lodge; also is a member of the G. A. R., Magnolia Post, No. 409, of Jonesboro, and is the present commander of the post. In politics Mr. Coppock is a life-long Republican and an ardent worker in the party. He served as justice of the peace for nineteen successive years. In religion he is a devout member of the Friends' church.

Mr. Coppock is a genial gentleman and he and family enjoy the society of a large circle of friends and none stand more favorably in the public esteem.

ROBERT W. HASTING.

It would be impossible to give a complete list of the representative men of Grant county, Indiana, were mention omitted of the gentleman whose name heads this article, as he has taken a prominent part in the progress of this community during the last half century. He is a leading agriculturist of Fairmount township and a veteran of the Civil war, whose record during those troublous times deserves more than a passing mention.

Robert W. Hasting is a son of Carter and Elizabeth (Rowe) Hasting, and was born in Grant county November 28, 1840. Carter Hasting was a native of Pasquotank county, North Carolina, and was born December 25, 1808. He received but a



ROBT. W. HASTING FAMILY GROUP.

limited education and was reared to an agricultural life. At the age of sixteen he came north to Wayne county, Indiana, where about 1832 he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Rowe, who was born September 29, 1813, in the same locality as was her husband. They came to Grant county when this state was almost a wilderness, inhabited by deer, wolves, bear and the ferocious red men. Their first purchase of land was forty acres in Fairmount township, upon which Robert W. now resides, but at that time the township was not even laid out. The deed bears the signature of President Andrew Jackson and is dated February 15, 1836. Four years later he entered forty acres just north of this, under the administration of Martin Van Buren, both old parchment deeds being now the property of Mr. Hasting, of this sketch. The land was covered by a heavy forest, and the first habitation of the Hasting family was a log cabin covered with a clapboard roof and floored with puncheons. The chimney was constructed of mud and sticks, and the wide fireplace furnished heat for warmth and also for the preparation of the family meals. This was their home for many years, before Fairmount was thought of, and when Marion was but an Indian trading village. Father Hasting was hard-working and capable, and amassed some two hundred acres of land in this township during his life. He was always foremost in all good works and was a man highly regarded by the inhabitants.

Carter Hasting was a Whig during the days of that party, but transferred his allegiance to the Republican party when that organization was formed, and remained true to its principles until his death. He and his

wife were zealous members of the United Brethren church for more than half a century, and he was one of the founders of the church in this county, the organization being effected in his residence. As earnest Christian citizens they will long be remembered and their example will long remain a power for emulation. The mother was the first to pass into the morning of a new life, her spirit taking its flight in the year 1887. Six years later, on April 27, 1893, he completed his earthly labors and the light of his life was extinguished to be relit in the higher world. They were laid to rest under the waving branches of Walthall cemetery, where a suitable monument has been erected to mark the spot. Five children were born to them, two sons and three daughters, four of whom are living, namely: Sarah, widow of Reuben Johnson, of Fairmount; William, deceased; Robert W.; Nancy, wife of Roland Smith; and Mary, widow of Franklin Buller. All are residents of Fairmount.

The men and women who constituted the early settlers of the new country were not easily discouraged by obstacles, else this generation would not be the prosperous people they are. Discouraging circumstances were surmounted and acted as a stimulant to the sturdy natures which gained in strength as each victory was won. The luxuries of the past are the necessities of to-day. One of the luxuries they did not yet possess was a road upon which to travel, and the journey to Fort Wayne made by Mr. Hasting in 1836 to enter his land was necessarily made on foot, following an old Indian trail, and that in the dead of winter.

Robert W. Hasting was educated in the common schools, and followed the life of a

husbandman until his country called for defenders. On August 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Indiana Volunteers, at Fairmount, under Captain Ruse and Colonel Shunk, which rendezvoused at Indianapolis. They were assigned to the southwest division under General John C. Fremont and marched from St. Louis to Jefferson City and on to Sedalia. The first action in which Mr. Hasting participated was under General Curtis at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, in which the company lost three men and had seven wounded. This battle lasted three days and was very trying on the soldiers, who next engaged in a skirmish about Peach Mound, and many times they made long, tedious marches, with but little to nourish them and keep up their strength. For eight days they subsisted on two ears of corn per day to each man, and thankful to get that. Then followed the engagements at Magnolia Hill, Raymond and Champion Hills, Mississippi, the last an especially hot action. Black River bridge followed, and then came the siege of Vicksburg, when the regiment was exposed to continuous fire from May 19 until July 4, 1863, when the city surrendered. During this time Mr. Hasting had several close calls, one of which was on May 22, when a Rebel bullet grazed the right side of his neck, drawing a blister. When on the fortifications his clothes were perforated by minie balls.

After the action at Jackson, Mississippi, the troops were removed to Texas to clear the gulf coast. They crossed the Gulf of Mexico on transports, intending to take Galveston, but as General Banks was defeated on the Red river, the troops were forced to beat a retreat. They charged on Fort Esperanza and captured it, and then

moved on to New Orleans, thence to Baltimore and to the Shenandoah valley under General Sheridan. The trip from New Orleans to Baltimore was by boat and occupied eleven days and eleven nights, and he assisted in devastating the Shenandoah valley, being in a hot skirmish all the time, the last day in service being an especially fierce one. He was mustered out in this valley, thirty miles from where John Brown was hung, and received his papers September 6, 1864. Too much honor cannot be given to the brave boys who gave up the comforts of home and the every-day occupation to defend their country, receiving as compensation the paltry sum of thirteen dollars per month, and many also received souvenirs in the shape of scars.

Mr. Hastings married Miss Anna Smith on February 16, 1865, and is the father of nine children, all living but one. Emma is the wife of Fremont Rush, an agriculturist of East Jonesboro; Dewitt is a prosperous merchant of Muncie and received a splendid education in the Business College of Richmond, and married Miss Jennie Maley, Maud was educated in the common schools and was married to William Daniels, a grocer of Muncie; Mauseline also received a common-school education and was married to John Davis, a farmer of Fairmount, by whom she has two children, Lillian and Robert; Mada is at home with her parents; Daisy attended Fairmount Academy one term and became the wife of J. R. Busing, a printer of Fairmount; Lola received her diploma from the common school in the class of '97, attended Fairmount Academy three years and is preparing for a business career; and Blanche, who finished the common school in 1899 and entered the Fair-

mount high school, in which she is now a student. Mr. and Mrs. Hasting believe in higher education and have given their children that advantage. Mrs. Hasting was born in this county April 4, 1842, and is a daughter of John and Mary Ann (Thomas) Smith. She has been brought to womanhood in this county and is a model wife and mother, her advice and wifely suggestions being of the most seasonable character and contributing in no small way to the success of many of their undertakings.

Mr. Hasting is a stalwart Republican, cast his first vote for General U. S. Grant and has always endorsed the principles of that party, being to-day firmly in accord with the policy which President McKinley has inaugurated. He has been identified with every movement tending to the up-building of the community, and he and wife are active workers in the United Brethren church, doing all in their power towards the advancement of the moral and religious development of the people. In looking after the welfare of the public they have not forgotten to provide for the comfort and entertainment of the immediate members of the home circle, and have provided a tasty, pleasant residence, furnished it with pictures, books, music and all that goes to make a cheerful home. Here their friends and those of their children find hospitality ever extended and are sure of a hearty welcome and an hour of social mirth.

JOHN ENTSMINGER (DECEASED).

John Entsminger, deceased, a pioneer of Grant county and for many years one of its most honored and widely known citizens was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia,

on the 20th day of July, 1826, a son of John and Sarah Entsminger, and one of five children, four sons and one daughter born to his parents.

John Entsminger, father of our subject, moved from Virginia to Indiana, locating in Grant county in 1857, settling in Mill township, where the east part of Gas City now stands; here he and his family lived many years. The original farm consisted of eighty acres but it was only a few years with his energy and success financially until he had added many acres and when he died he owned 240 acres of fine land. His age was eighty-one years.

John Entsminger was born on the old homestead mentioned above, where he spent his boyhood days, receiving his early education in the common schools of his county, and during the summer months assisting his father on the farm. He remained here until in 1852, when he moved to the farm where Jacob Candy now lives, remained there until 1854, and then removed to a farm near Gas City, where he purchased one hundred and forty-seven acres of land. When he purchased this farm there were but few improvements and what were there were of but little value. Those, however, were soon supplemented by new and more modern ones, where they made their home until 1889 on two hundred and seven and one-fourth acres besides home property in Jonesboro, when they came to Jonesboro where we now find them and Mr. Entsminger enjoyed a well-earned rest from active business, living a retired life until called away. He died in 1890 at the age of sixty-three years and six months.

John Entsminger was united in marriage January 16, 1851, to Miss Martha A.

Havens, daughter of Benjamin Havens, and was born in Clinton county, Indiana, January 10, 1833. Benjamine Havens and family removed from Clinton county in 1841, settling in Mill township, Grant county, Indiana, where Mr. Havens passed away at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

The union of John Entsminger and wife has been blessed with six children named in order of birth as follows: Sarah H., who is now the wife of John C. Nelson, residing on a farm in Mill township; Matilda, wife of I. W. Lucas, of Jonesboro; Rebecca Y., wife of H. L. Robbins, of Marion; John W., who lives in Gas City; Rosa M., deceased, but who married Simeon B. Kennedy, and Emma C., who is still under the parental roof, and wife of E. I. Brooks.

Mr. Entsminger had been a successful farmer and at the time of his demise he owned two hundred and seven and one-fourth acres of land. He was also deeply interested in stock-raising and his farm produced some fine specimen of cattle, hogs, etc., in which he took great pride in exhibiting. In politics Mr. Entsminger was a Prohibitionist and he and his wife were devout members of the Methodist Protestant church. He was also a minister in a local way, in the church of his choice for over twenty years. Fraternally he was a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge.

In the death of Mr. Entsminger the wife lost a devoted companion and the community an honored citizen and the children a loving father.

EUGENE NORTON WILSON.

Eugene N. Wilson, a well-known farmer of Fairmount township, is a life-long resident of the county and a member of a family

which has figured prominently in the business and political affairs in Grant from the date of its early settlement.

The founder of the Wilson family in America came from the north of Ireland, and was of Scotch ancestry. Thomas Wilson was the first to come to America, and he settled in the colony of Virginia a young man, in the early part of the Eighteenth century. There he entered land, married and reared a large family of children. His son, William, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, and was there reared to manhood and assisted in clearing, breaking and otherwise improving the plantation, and occasionally aided in repelling bands of Indians, who at times were hostile. He also served as a soldier in the war of 1812, was united in marriage with Jane Mackey, and established a home in his native county. This young couple commenced housekeeping in a log cabin, which is still standing and is quite well preserved. The following named children were born unto them: Thomas, John, James S., Hugh, William, Samuel, Robert, Jane and Isabelle.

James Strong Wilson, of this family, was born January 23, 1813, and received such educational advantages as the schools of his day afforded. He worked very hard on the home farm, and as he did not receive such compensation as he thought himself entitled to, he, as soon as he attained his majority, started on horseback to seek a home in a new, and to him an unknown section of the country. He came from Virginia to Indiana, and in 1833 entered land in Grant county, and thus laid the foundation of his future home, the only settlers in the vicinity where he located were Thomas Dean, Robert McCormick, Edward and

Thomas Duling and a few others; but all were friendly, and at all times ready to help one another and especially to aid a newcomer. Here Mr. Wilson worked, economized and endured the many hardships only known to pioneers, and gradually worked his way to a position of affluence and influence. When Union township was organized he was chosen one of its first trustees and was continued in office for a number of years. He was numbered among the well-known, respected and highly honored citizens until the time of his death, which occurred in August, 1894. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Eveline Morgan, bore him seven children, viz.: Henry P., born July 30, 1845, and died March 23, 1891; Eugene Norton, born October 22, 1847; Talitha J., born August 30, 1850, died August 27, 1851; James M., born December 23, 1852, and died September 20, 1885; Frank and Eveline, twins, were born July 25, 1857; Eveline died August 10, 1886; and an infant born April 9, 1859, died two days later.

Eugene N. Wilson was born on the old homestead in Grant county, and here attended school and assisted in the duties upon the farm until nineteen years of age. He then engaged in the dry-goods business in Harrisburgh—now Gas City—where he was located about three years, when he sold out and removed to his farm of one hundred and seventy-three acres, which he had previously purchased, and has since been numbered among the more prominent and leading agriculturists of Fairmount township, where he wields much influence.

On the third day of February, 1878, he was united in wedlock with Mary C. Templin, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Gil-

bert) Templin. She was born June 19, 1856, and by her marriage with Mr. Wilson has become the mother of six children: James Albert, born April 29, 1878; Marcus Earl, born February 19, 1882; Carlos Eugene, born December 28, 1883, died November 5, 1890; Otto Mack, born June 7, 1888, died July 22, 1888; George B., born April 9, 1893, and Ira Templin, born January 29, 1895.

James Templin, the father of Mrs. Wilson, was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and when a young man went from Kentucky to Ohio, where he married first Miss Swan, and had four children, two deceased while small and one died after growing to maturity, and John, now a resident of Hartford City. He next married Elizabeth Gilbert.

In 1847, after the death of his wife, James Templin and three of his sons, John, William and Perry, started for the gold fields of California and on reaching the great desert plains the father was taken sick and died, the sons continuing on their way and settled in California permanently.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Presbyterian church and in politics Mr. Wilson is a Democrat.

VOLNEY B. JAY.

Volney B. Jay was born near Jonesboro, in Grant county, Indiana, on April 5, 1866, and is a son of Jesse and Mahala (Gordon) Jay, to whom were born four children: Allena, wife of Sylvester Bond; an infant, Clarissa, deceased; Alice, wife of Tennison Lewis, a minister in the Friends' church; and Volney B. Jay, who was reared on a farm up to his seventh years, when his parents moved to Marion, where he grew to man-

hood. He was educated in the public schools and remained at home until his majority, when he started to do for himself. He opened a sand-pit in Center township, moving to the land which he still owns and from which he sells over twelve hundred loads each year. He is full of energy and has worked up a big trade, which pays him handsomely. He is an advocate of the Republican policy and in religion a member of the Friends' church.

Jesse Jay, father of Volney B., was a successful farmer and died in 1875, and Mahala, the mother, now seventy-five years old, lives with her son, Volney B., who is one of the most highly respected residents of Center township.

James Jay, the paternal grandfather of Volney B., was born in South Carolina and was the son of Jesse and Sarah Jay, natives of South Carolina; the grandmother, Lydia Jay, was the daughter of Richard and Sarah Hollingsworth. The maternal grandfather, Richard Gordon, was born in North Carolina, the son of Charles and Ruth Gordon; the grandmother, Susannah Gordon, was the daughter of George and Sarah (Hiatt) Gordon, both of North Carolina.

WILLIAM HENRY KELLEY.

The biographies of Grant county's progressive men bring to light many hidden treasures of mind, character and fortitude well calculated to arouse local pride, and it must be a source of regret that the people are not more familiar with the personal history of men of prominence to be found on the farms, in the schools, in the pulpit, and what is known as the learned professions, as

well as in merchandising, banking, railroad-ing, manufacturing and mechanical employments.

The subject of the following sketch, William H. Kelley, was born in Green township, Grant county, Indiana, October 19, 1858, and now resides in the township where he was born. He is the son of James and Susanna (McClain) Kelley. His grandfather, Samuel Kelley, came from Ohio to Henry county, Indiana, in pioneer days, and there reared a family and died. He married Mary Holden and they had a family of eleven children, viz.: David, James, Jonathan, Samuel, Henry, Minor, William, Stephen, Abraham, Daniel and John Milton. James Kelley, the father of subject, was born March 12, 1826, and died February 20, 1887.

The paternal great-grandfather of William Henry Kelley of this review was a native of Ireland, who came to America in his young manhood and became the founder of this branch of the family in the New World. They have become a very numerous family, who have been identified with the institutions of free America and have borne a conspicuous part in the maintenance of the same.

The mother of William Henry Kelley is the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Mauler) McClain, one of the old established American families. Mrs. Kelley was born in Perry county, Ohio, on the 18th of December, 1833, and is living in the town of Swayzee, in Grant county, Indiana. She has a competence wherewith to smooth her pathway down through her declining years, and is a most estimable and highly esteemed lady. She is the mother of twelve children, who represent some of the most prominent families in Grant county. The names are

as follows: The first born died in infancy; Elizabeth (now Mrs. Thraillkill, of Sims township), John, William H., Abraham, Samuel, Mary Ann (now Mrs. S. Martin), Della, Mrs. E. Allen, Maria (Mrs. F. Downs), James, David, and Cora B. (Mrs. G. Horine). They are all comfortably situated and located in the vicinity of their old paternal home.

Mr. James Kelley, the father of William Henry Kelley, was a man prominently identified with public affairs in the community where his later years were spent. He was township trustee and supervisor of Green township, a prominent member of the Church of God, and otherwise known as a progressive and public-spirited citizen who sustained a high standing for morality and integrity. He located in Grant county in 1845. As an evidence of the patriotic spirit of the Kelley family it may be said that five brothers of James Kelley were soldiers in the Civil war, a record seldom equalled in the history of a family. These were Samuel and William, who lost their lives in defense of their country, and Jonathan, Abraham and Daniel served out their terms of enlistment and returned to their homes and are now honored and respected citizens of their native state.

The McClain family, as represented by the mother of these heroes, is one long established upon American soil. They are of Scotch-Irish extraction and located in New England and the eastern states in colonial days. They were identified with the colonization period and fought in the early wars of the country, including the Revolutionary struggle for American independence. Like the Kelleys, they have become very numerous, and are thoroughly identified with American institutions. The subject of this

review was educated in the public schools of his native township and has been variously engaged in the business of life. About his first independent venture in business was in the capacity of a ditching contractor, in which he was financially successful, following that business for about eight years. He then erected a saw-mill, in connection with which he put in a tile factory, and this was his principal business for twelve years, though he still owns a portable saw-mill, which he operates as occasion requires. For five years he owned and operated a threshing machine, and in all of his varied business interests he has been measurably successful. He invested his savings in land and has also been identified with farming and stock-raising. In 1898 he was chosen to the office of township supervisor, an honorable and responsible position which he has filled to the entire satisfaction of his constituency.

On the 3d of June, 1880, Mr. Kelley chose for his life companion Miss Alabama Hooker, who bore him three children, viz.: Maudie C., born February 22, 1885; Goldie, born July 6, 1886; and an infant, born in July, 1888, and both mother and babe died. Maudie C. is now the wife of George Thomas.

The second marriage of our subject occurred on the 3d of September, 1888, the lady of his choice being Miss Camma Galway, daughter of Moore and Mary (Hodson) Galway. Three children have been born to this union: Dwight, born September 20, 1890, and died August 8, 1891; Glenn, born July 16, 1892; and Guy, born September 5, 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelley sustain high social rank in the community and are recognized as one of the first families in the township.

Our subject takes an active interest in political affairs and is a recognized leader in local politics. He is not, however, an aggressive politician and in local affairs supports the candidate who, in his judgment, is best qualified for the position to which he aspires regardless of party lines. On state and national affairs he supports the candidates of the Republican party.

Moore Galway, son of Moore and Mary (Edgerly) Galway, was born June 9, 1826, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His father was born in the Isle of Man and his mother was born near London, England. When Moore Galway was a young man his parents moved from Philadelphia to Baltimore, Maryland, and later to Rush county, Indiana, and still later to Indianapolis. He was a tanner by trade and was married to Mary, daughter of Samuel and Hester (Lamb) Hodson, on January 1, 1856. They had eight children: Robert E., born January 30, 1857; Sarah C., born December 22, 1858; Ida M. died young; Nora, born March 30, 1863; Louella, born July 19, 1866; Ulysses died in infancy; Ollie, born January 19, 1869; Camma (Mrs. William Kelley), born May 26, 1876.

After the death of Mr. Kelley's first wife the courtship began between him and Camma Galway, who was only eleven years old, and on account of her age her parents protested, but after a short length of time he stole her away, eloped to Newport, Kentucky, where they were married, she becoming a bride of thirteen years. They returned to Indiana, settled on his little farm, and she to take the position as wife and mother to his three children. Their life has been most happy together, and before she saw her fourteenth birthday she became the mother of a

child and now is the mother of three children. She has taught herself and children to work, and the children have the distinction in their locality of being exceptionally bright.

Mr. Galway was a soldier of the Civil war, enlisting in Company I, Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteers; he served two and one-half years at the front, and was wounded in the hand at Stone River. He later reported for duty, but the wound not being healed and causing him to be badly crippled, he was discharged from duty. He died March 15, 1894.

CHRISTIAN ECHELBARGER.

Christian Echelbarger, a prosperous agriculturist of Green township, Grant county, Indiana, and an ex-soldier of the Civil war, is a son of John and Mary Ann (Foster) Echelbarger, was born in Brown county, Ohio, May 4, 1841, and was educated in the subscription schools of his neighborhood. In 1854 he was brought to Indiana by his parents, who settled on the line of Howard and Grant counties, where they purchased a tract of land, and here Christian was reared to manhood as a farmer, which has been his vocation ever since.

In July, 1863, Mr. Echelbarger enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out in March, 1864. During his service he fought at Marshstown, Tennessee, Walker's Ford, Big Springs and Strawberry Plains. After serving in the army he was employed by the government in taking care of horses on the Kentucky river until the close of the war.

Politically, Mr. Echelbarger is a Republican and at one time was elected township assessor, which office he held five years. Fraternally, he is a member of Point Isabel Lodge, No. 510, I. O. O. F., and religiously is a Methodist, being trustee and steward of the Methodist Episcopal church at Point Isabel.

November 21, 1867, Christian Echelbarger was united in marriage with Mary Ann, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Ogal) Matchett, but to this union there were no children. But it is proper here to trace the lineage of Mr. Echelbarger to the founders of the family in this country and to give a record of the children born to them and their descendants up to the present time.

David Echelbarger, the paternal grandfather of Christian, whose name opens this sketch, came from England to America in a very early day, served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution and later settled in Hamilton county, Ohio, where he married and had born to him three sons—David, John and Moses. Of these three the eldest, David, married Elizabeth Strome, who bore him six children, viz.: Elizabeth (Mrs. J. Covault), Christina (Mrs. R. Reed), John, Michael, William and David. John Echelbarger, the eldest of the above named six, by his marriage with Mary Ann Foster became the father of nine children, viz.: Christian, whose name stands at the head of this sketch; Michael, deceased; Rachel, now Mrs. Thomas McLain; Elizabeth, married to N. McCombs; Barbara, wife of Samuel Orine; Charity, wife of Abraham Kelley; Francis M.; Christina, now Mrs. Joseph Downing; and Jarrett.

James Ogal, maternal grandfather of Mrs. Christian Echelbarger, was of Irish ex-

traction and was an early settler in Virginia and a patriot of the Revolutionary war. To his marriage with Hannah Brown the following named children were born: Elisha, James, Mary (Mrs. James Shockley), Hannah and Thomas. The father of Mrs. Echelbarger and a brother walked all the way from Virginia to Indiana, secured work from Joseph Cory and about a year later Elisha, above mentioned, married Mary Ann, daughter of the aforesaid Joseph Cory, and to this union were born eight children, viz.: Sarah, Emma, Esther, Eli, Mary, Joseph, James B. and Elizabeth.

Daniel Matchett, father of Mrs. Echelbarger, was born in Virginia April 22, 1835, and married Hannah Ogal October 14, 1856. Hannah was born February 7, 1841, and bore her husband six children, viz.: Louis, Mary Ann, Sarah Jane, Caroline (Mrs. L. Morgan), John E., Elizabeth E. (Mrs. E. Henderson) and Walter D. Elisha was a member of the M. E. church, was steward several times, and is greatly respected for his piety. In politics he was a Republican.

MOSES RUSH.

Moses Rush (or Resh, as the name has been sometimes spelled), a leading agriculturist of Green township, Grant county, Indiana, is a son of Philip and Phebe (Zimmerman) Rush, and was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1836. His educational advantages were confined to the district school of his neighborhood, but he acquired sufficient "book learning" to carry him through the business affairs of life, he being naturally quick to learn and

being possessed also of a retentive memory. His life vocation has been that of a farmer and blacksmith and he engaged in the latter for about twenty-four years after quitting school. He settled in Green township, Grant county, in 1881, having come from Pierceton, Indiana, and is now recognized as one of the foremost and progressive farmers of the township.

Mr. Rush was united in marriage, at Ligonier, Indiana, on November 30, 1865, with Miss Mary E., daughter of Henry and Catherine (Willmeth) Engle, and to this union one son, Burton A., was born, December 29, 1868. This son was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and in November, 1889, married, at Point Isabelle, Phebe E. Coomler, to which union have been born four children, namely: Frederick, Ray M., Roy M. and Earl.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Rush also took to rear a young girl, Minnie M. Leedy, when she was four years old, in 1876. She is now married to Leroy Blessing.

The great-great-grandfather of this adopted child was named Baker, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and in part payment for his services was granted a land warrant, which he entered, where the city of Philadelphia now stands and to which Minnie Leedy now lays claim as one of the heirs.

The family of Philip and Phebe (Zimmerman) Rush comprised nine children, viz.: Moses, born December 29, 1836; Amos, born November 29, 1837; Anna, born July 10, 1842, was married to J. Gunter and had three children—Anna, Minnie and Lennie; Isaac, born in 1845, married Mary Bone, who bore him three children also—Alice, Clara and John; Philip, born

in 1854, died in 1883; and three infants died unnamed.

Mrs. Rush's grandfather was a German, resided in Pennsylvania and was a soldier in the Revolution, fought all through the struggle and for two years was under the immediate command of Washington. Henry Engle, father of Mrs. Rush, was born near Chillicothe, Ohio, October 9, 1807. He married Catherine Willmeth, who was born March 9, 1811, and to their union were born five children, viz.: Sarah, who was married to William Stephenson, and died May 28, 1888; Mary E. (Mrs. Rush), born March 1, 1840; Arthur C., who married Hannah Foster and has had born to him five children—Harry, Carrie Lottie, Mary M., Edward and Lucy; Edwin, who married Lillie Alvard, and is the father of one child—Lulu; Ira H. married Mattie Baker and has one child—Foster.

Philip Rush, father of Moses, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1813, and died in 1856 in Stark county, Ohio. The Rush family, it will be seen, has been identified with Grant county and its development for many years, and the family name is consequently spoken of with profound respect wherever uttered. Mr. Rush's mother was born in 1812, in Pennsylvania, and died in 1867. In politics Mr. Rush is a Republican. Mrs. Rush's father was a Whig and later a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Rush are members of Point Isabel Methodist Episcopal church.

ROBERT J. SWINNEY.

The subject of this review is a native of Bedford county, Virginia, where he was born September 24, 1837. He is a son of Robert H. and Jane E. (Archbald) Swin-

ney, who were natives of Rockbridge county, Virginia, the mother being born in Richmond, Virginia, and lived in their native county until after their marriage, when they located in Bedford county. After a few years spent there they returned to Rockbridge county, and from there came to Rush county, Indiana, when our subject was a lad of fifteen. There they spent the balance of their lives. They had a family of three sons, viz.: Henry A., Robert J. and Alonzo T. The latter is deceased. Our subject was educated principally in Rockbridge county, Virginia, though he attended school for a time after the family located in Rush county, Indiana. On the 22d of October, 1883, he located on a farm in Green township, Grant county, Indiana, and has been a resident of the township since. He purchased the farm upon which he still lives and where he has been prosperous, and is one of the leading agriculturists of the township. Mr. Swinney has always been an industrious and frugal citizen, and his present possessions and high financial standing are wholly the result of his own unaided efforts. For forty-two years he has annually operated a threshing machine, a most laborous task, but with all a quite profitable business in its season. The Swinney family comes of old Revolutionary stock and have been a race of patriots who promptly responded to the country's call in the hour of need. Not the least among them is the subject of this sketch. On the 5th of September, 1861, he enlisted as a member of Company I, Third Indiana Cavalry, also known as the Forty-fifth Regiment, enlisting from the Hoosier state in the Civil war. In 1862 he was promoted to duty sergeant and in February, 1864, to quartermaster's sergeant. He served his full

term of three years at the front. The list of battles and skirmishes in which he participated is a very long one, and his military record in the service of his country is an event in his life history of which he and his posterity have just cause to be proud. A treacherous memory, after the lapse of nearly forty years, prevents giving a list of the battles in chronological order.

Suffice to say that Mr. Swinney performed his whole duty as a valiant soldier for the Union and national liberty, and to such as he is the present generation indebted for the existence of the most popular, wealthy and honored nation upon the globe.

Among the principal battles in which Mr. Swinney participated are Stone River, Chickamauga, Atlanta Campaign and the beginning of the "March to the Sea." At the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, on the 10th of April, 1863, he received two severe wounds. He was taken prisoner at Squatchie Valley about October 1, 1863. Being allowed to ride his horse, and while enroute to Andersonville prison, he succeeded in making his escape by a bold and fearless dash. He had been a prisoner forty-eight hours and his guards had relaxed their vigilance slightly, when, being a superb horseman and having a good mount, he suddenly turned his horse aside and gave him the spur. The shower of missiles which followed this bold defiance of Confederate authority passed by harmlessly and he and his noble horse were soon beyond the range of rifles or carbines. However, it required a great deal of strategy to avoid straggling bands of Rebels, with whom he was liable to come in contact at any moment. But he effected his escape and was soon with his own command under the protecting folds of "Old Glory."

Mr. Swinney was discharged from the service at Cartersville, Georgia, October 27, 1864, having served nearly two months over his term of enlistment. On the 11th of November he reached home and laid aside the implements of war and engaged in the peaceful avocation of a farmer.

May 5, 1872, Mr. Swinney chose for his life companion Miss Armilda Stephens, daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Newhouse) Stephens. Mrs. Swinney was born February 23, 1852, and is a native of Rush county, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Swinney are the parents of seven children, named as follows: Francis M., born February 10, 1873; Minnie F., born December 1, 1874, and is now the wife of Charles Hamilton; Laura A. was born October 31, 1876, and is now Mrs. A. H. Townsend; Clara A., born May 11, 1880; Alvia E., born April 22, 1885; Pearly M., born July 25, 1888; and Nancy J. was born November 25, 1890.

The Swinney family is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors, established in the American colonies prior to the Revolution. The paternal great-grandfather, Henry Swinney, fought under General Washington and bore his share in the tortures of Valley Forge during the memorable winter beginning the struggle for national independence. This patriot had a son, John P. Swinney, who was born in 1775. After he grew to years of maturity he located in the south and married Miss Pumphrey in Tennessee. They had one child. His second wife lived but two months and in 1800 he married his third wife, who was Miss McGeorge, a native of Scotland. They had eight children, and these are probably the ancestors of the now numerous family bearing the name of Swinney. These were named as follows:

Robert H., James, Ann, Elizabeth, Thomas, John, Margaret and Francis M. The father of our subject is the eldest of this family.

The maternal grandfather was Robert Archibald, a seafaring man, who wedded Miss Elizabeth E. Cox, a native of Virginia. This is the first definite knowledge of the Archibald family as represented by the mother of our subject. Robert Archibald was a soldier in the war of 1812. The subject of this review is permanently identified with the religious interests of the community in which he lives. His religious home is in the Christian or Disciple church, in which he has been a prominent official for a number of years. He is an earnest advocate of temperance and sobriety, of purity and honesty in public affairs, of domestic tranquility and congeniality in all affairs of the home and its surroundings. He abhors strife and contentions of every nature and believes in the doctrine that it is "better to suffer wrong than to do wrong." Though he takes an active interest in political affairs he has never been an office seeker, preferring to devote his time to his own personal interests, in which he has been successful even beyond his highest ambition.

MORTON S. HUMMEL.

Among the progressive farmers of Van Buren township, Grant county, Indiana, and one whose unaided efforts have enabled him to assume an important place among his fellows is Morton S. Hummel, who is, as well, the present most conspicuous representative of one of the oldest families of the county.

His own birth occurred in Washington township, Grant county, on the 19th of August, 1862, his parents being Marion and Amanda (Minnick) Hummel, who were also probably born in the same community. He is a son of John and Sarah (Dusenberry) Hummel, who had come from Ohio to the wilds of Grant county. The Hummel family are of German origin, though they are traced far back in the annals of Ohio. When Morton was but a lad of eight years he was bereft of his father's counsel and support, his death occurring in Pleasant township at the age of thirty-six. Less than two years thereafter the mother was also taken from the four children, Morton being the eldest. The means of the family being extremely limited, it was found impossible to keep the children together, and they were separated, and from that time they never realized the benefits of home companionship. Sylvester, the next younger than Morton, is now a farmer of Wabash county; Frank is a popular commercial salesman of Broad-Ripple, Indiana, and Levi resides in the new territory of Oklahoma.

A home was found for Morton in the family of his father's cousin, Con Hummel, in Washington township, and here he remained for some four years until the death of this relative's wife, when he was thrown upon the mercies of the world, having no means of subsistence but what he might earn by unaided efforts. He secured employment at farm labor and being strong and willing had no difficulty in retaining positions. Wishing to see some of the great world of which he had heard so much, he set his face to the west, spending about a year in the state of Nebraska when he was about nineteen. Upon the attainment of his

majority he received some six hundred dollars from his grandfather's estate, but more than one-half of this was required to pay a doctor bill contracted while sick in Nebraska. However, with this small amount, slightly augmented by the earnings of a year's farm labor, he went to Kansas in March of 1886 and entered government land in the then wilds of Clark county. He erected a "shack" and lived in the rude manner of the plains for two years, proving up title according to the demands of the department. Having a desire to return to what seemed more like civilization and having an opportunity to exchange, he secured the present tract of land in Van Buren township, assuming an indebtedness in excess of a thousand dollars. The entire eighty acres was in the woods except some fifteen acres partially cleared, but with no buildings. In less than twelve years he has accomplished a marvelous transformation, converting the wilderness into fertile fields, where immense crops of waving wheat and corn are grown, the return from the acreage repaying tenfold the labor and effort bestowed upon them. More than 600 rods of tile have been laid beneath the surface, much of it being several inches in diameter, thus affording ample drainage to the entire farm, nearly all of the tract now being in cultivation. Several acres were originally of a worthless condition, owing to there being deep ponds covering a wide area, but this has now become the most valuable, the greatest growth of cereals being now produced in what was a few years since but swamp and quagmire. A neat and tasty residence has been built, which, surrounded by ample barns and other outbuildings, gives to the whole a most thrifty and interesting appearance. Keeping abreast of

the times, Mr. Hummel grows such stock as will consume all the grain grown on the farm, the annual output for the markets often exceeding fifty head of hogs and other stock in proportion.

While keeping "bachelor's hall" in Kansas Mr. Hummel fully realized the need of a congenial companion and resolved that life's pathway would not be traveled much longer alone, the result being that on the 23d of February, 1887, he was mated to the lady of his choice, Miss Mary Lou Line, of Wabash county. Two children are the fruit of the union—Edith and Nellie. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hummel are affiliated with the Range-Line Christian church, their lives being according to the precepts of the Divine Master.

Identified with the Republican party, he has held consistently to its teachings, feeling a perfect security in the perpetuation of free institutions so long as the present able management is at the head of the nation. Few men in the county are more deserving of the respect and fraternal feeling that should exist between man and man.

JAMES CLOUD.

The Cloud family have been prominently identified with the growth and improvement of the state of Indiana for more than sixty years, some of its members having settled in Wells county as early as 1840, in which year two brothers—William and Joseph—brought their families from Highland county, Ohio.

The parents of these men were Thomas and Margaret (Carson) Cloud, the former dying in the old Ohio home. The latter accompanied, in 1842, two other sons—

Thomas and Noah, to Indiana, all of them locating near William, whose home had been made on section 2 of Van Buren township, he having entered the land some years previously and making the first clearing upon and erecting a cabin in the fall of 1840. Thomas Cloud was a bachelor and remained all his life with his mother, whose home adjoined that of William. Some years later he died, the mother remaining at her own home till her death, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. She was a remarkable woman, being one whose influence was felt in all the homes of her neighbors. She had been a woman of great strength of character, and having a fund of information was ever a welcome visitor in the homes stricken with sickness or distress.

Noah Cloud some years afterward traded for a farm in Wells county and passed the remainder of his life in that section of the state. About ten years after the advent of the first brothers another—John—came to the state and also settled in Wells county, where he lived for many years, being widely known as a prominent and influential citizen. One of the first two to come—Joseph—losing his wife in Wells county and marrying the second time in Grant, made his home in this vicinity thenceforth. A distinct article treating more fully of him under the name of his son—John W.—is found elsewhere. William Cloud was born in Pennsylvania, his veins carrying blood descended from Irish, French and Dutch ancestors. He was ten years of age at the coming of the family to Ohio. He was married in Ohio to Miss Elizabeth Sharp, and was the father of five children upon coming to Grant county. It appears that he had migrated to the state some years be-

fore, as his son—James—was born in Tippecanoe county February 18, 1831. When still an infant the parents removed to Rush county and in 1840 to Grant. At that time his nearest neighbors and the only ones for some distance were Stephen Corey and Michael Rouse. William improved a valuable little farm and passed the remainder of a busy and useful life upon it, dying at the age of eighty-seven, after two years of almost total helplessness, during which time his daughter was his constant attendant and companion. His life-long helpmate had preceded him to the "shades of the celestials" some four years, being at her death, March 30, 1888, seventy-nine years and twenty-three days old.

They were the parents of seven children, all of whom reached maturity and all but one are still living. Mary Ann died after having been twice married; Noah resides at Thompsonville, Michigan; Margaret is Mrs. Samuel James, of Van Buren; David and John F. live also in Michigan; and Nancy Jane is the wife of Eli Beck, living on the old homestead.

James Cloud remained at home till attaining his manhood, his early years being devoted to hard work connected with clearing, log rolling, etc., with quite a good deal of hunting mixed in with the labor. He would take jobs of clearing, shingle-making and other similar work, by which he was enabled to make some small accumulation, though he had but little at his marriage, March 1, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Slusher, of Wells county, and who was born in Ohio. His farm is a fine tract of fertile land, lying near his father's old home, and which he has brought into a productive condition by close application to the demands

of the place. While the Cloud home is void of pretentiousness, it is noted for the open-hearted hospitality, ever extended to all, no more sincere or agreeable family being met within the borders of the county. But one child—a son, John William—has been reared by this venerable couple, and he is wedded to Miss Mary L. Duckwald, and with three children—Leroy, Elbridge and Leona Mabel—resides on the home place, assisting his father in the operation of the farm.

James Cloud is one of the old stanch Democrats, though he has not sought the emoluments accompanying the holding of public office. His daily life is in close accord with the teachings of the Master, a healthy influence extending to others largely through the association in the Baptist church. It is not amiss to say that no more honored citizen resides in the county than James Cloud.

ALBERT M. JOHNSON.

Albert M. Johnson is one of the recognized up-to-date farmers of Van Buren township, Grant county, and who is considered a leader in the community in all matters pertaining to the development of the neighborhood, whether along the line of business, education or the shaping of its moral tone.

For twenty-one years Mr. Johnson has been closely identified with the immediate section in which he now resides, having located upon the present farm in 1879, although it was some three years later that he secured it by purchase. This farm was one of the landmarks of the past, being one of the oldest places in the community and

at the time of his purchase in a run-down and worn-out condition. The present highly improved and fertile aspect of the estate being the result of the untiring and ceaseless exertion of the proprietor, the result, however, surpassing the fondest anticipations of any one who knew the farm twenty years back. In many respects it is the model farm of the township, few, if any, excelling it in the points to which the attention of experts would be most directed in the event they were called upon to determine the relative merits compared with several others that are entitled to great commendation. Mr. Johnson is one of those who believe in bringing a tract to its highest fertility by the use of all the means that experience has proven beneficial, such as tiling, fertilizing, etc. While this tract is naturally well drained, being mainly rolling and extending across Black creek, he has been persistent in the laying of tile, having placed upwards of twenty-five hundred rods of such drain on the farm, not neglecting the upland and ridges as well as the level and lower fields.

Some years since a serious loss was sustained by the destruction of the barn and its contents, entailing a financial backset to exceed a thousand dollars. The old structure was replaced in 1897 by the more modern and convenient edifice, which affords abundant room and convenience for the present demands of the stock and crops, beside adding materially to the general thrifty appearance of the whole. The consideration of this estate would be far from adequate if no mention were made of the residence, which, with its handsome exterior, well-planned arrangement and light and airy rooms, makes a fitting climax to the entire demesne. Following a systematic plan in all

his operations, his farming accords with the methods in vogue at the advanced agricultural colleges, the rotation of crops, coupled with the enriching of the soil by the constant use of clover and the phosphates, resulting in most satisfactory returns for the studious attention to detail and the untiring and ceaseless consideration to a business in which Mr. Johnson finds the greatest pleasure in life. To the lover of nature the cultivation of the soil affords a means of gratification not found in other lines of industry, every furrow turned, every foot of wet land reclaimed and placed in a friable state, every seed planted, every lamb or calf reared speaking with audible voice of the assistance the toiler is rendering to further the great plans of the Creator, and to him who accords his life to those wonderful principles there comes a sense of pleasure and of living close to nature's heart in every act performed in the operation of a landed estate. Beside the returns from the general operations of the farm Mr. Johnson is the recipient of a handsome income from the product of five oil wells on the place, some of them being among the earliest developed in this wonderful field.

Mr. Johnson is a native of Harrison county, Ohio, where he was born June 30, 1850. His father, Lewis Johnson, brought his family when Albert was three years of age to Washington township, Grant county, and some four years later removed to McLean county, Illinois, returning in a year thereafter. The father died when A. M. had reached his eleventh year, leaving the widow and two children, one of whom—Lewis A.—died at twenty-six. Five years after the father's death, the mother became the wife of Lewis Landess, and we will refer

the reader to the biography of that respected gentleman for further mention of this lady. The relationship between Mr. Landess and his step-son was of so congenial a character and the home was found so pleasant that Albert was largely free from that sense of disaffection so often apparent in similar cases, choosing to remain in the home of his mother rather than to break away from the family ties and cast his lot elsewhere; accordingly he is found working in close association with his step-father until attaining the age of twenty-eight. November 7, 1878, he was espoused to Miss Margaret E. Gardner, daughter of George W. and Margaret Gardner, and who was born on the old Gardner homestead north of the village of Van Buren. Here she grew to maturity, the promising spirits of youth developing into the charming graces of riper years, becoming one of the popular and fascinating young ladies of the neighborhood. As the passing years have deepened the serious side of her nature added lustre emphasizes the earlier traits, her personality now placing her in the forefront of the many cultured ladies of the township. As the mother, so is the only daughter, Bertha May, who has become a second edition, de-luxe, of the former carefully prepared volume.

Mr. Johnson is a respected member of King Lodge, No. 246, F. & A. M., at Warren, Indiana, and while not an enthusiast has become quite interested in the workings of the fraternity, being himself one of the working craftsmen.

Being thoroughly imbued with the spirits of the free institutions of our country he has ever evinced a deep interest in the perpetuity and development of such democratic factors of the nation's greatness. He is

often found among the leaders of his party, his counsels having no little weight with the workers and advisers. He has not aspired to public honor, being content with the pleasure derived from the conduct of an agreeable business and the society of an amiable companion.

THOMAS DEAN DULING, JR.

Thomas Dean Duling, Jr., a leading farmer of Fairmount township, Grant county, Indiana, was born in this township October 22, 1849, and is a son of Thomas Dean and Nancy (Meskimen) Duling. The Duling family are of English ancestry and were among the first settlers in Virginia. They were also one of the first to locate in Fairmount township, Grant county, Indiana, the father and his brother Edmond coming from Ohio on horseback and selecting farms in the then unbroken wilderness. They cut the first trees from their land and built the walls of two rude houses in April, but before they completed the dwellings they returned to Ohio and the following fall brought their families. Their brother Solomon and his family had been here about four years before this. They reached here in October, 1845, stopping one day with their uncle, Thomas Dean, who was the third white man to brave the dangers of pioneer life in this township. They then moved into their log houses before the chimneys had been built or the doors hung, sleeping on the floor until the buildings could be completed.

The first trustees of Fairmount township were elected in 1856, three being chosen, namely: Thomas D. Duling, James S. Wilson and Edmond Leach. Mr. Duling was elected secretary and the meetings of the

board were held in his house it being large and roomy and the most convenient place at that time. He was elected to this office a second term and had served in the same office in his old home in Coshocton county, Ohio. He was a farmer by occupation, following that vocation all his life.

He was a native of Virginia, having been born in Hampshire county. He was united in marriage to Nancy Meskimen, a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, on February 4, 1836, their union resulting in the birth of eight children, namely: William M., born May 27, 1837; Mary, born March 24, 1839, now Mrs. John C. Nottingham, of Fairmount; John W., born September 10, 1841, died August 24, 1872; Barbara, born November 19, 1844, died July 13, 1862; Elizabeth, born February 3, 1847, died aged fifteen years; Thomas D., Jr., born October 2, 1849; Joel O., born December 30, 1851; and George E. W., born August 15, 1854, died September 2, 1894. Mrs. Duling was a most lovable woman and trained her children to lives of honor and usefulness. Her death occurred January 16, 1877, while her husband survived until January 14, 1891. His residence here had been for so long and so intimately connected with the progress of the township that his taking away was a personal loss and was deeply mourned. His brother Solomon was a minister, and soon after reaching this locality established a Methodist Protestant church and organized a class that is still in existence. Mr. Duling's maternal ancestors were from Ireland, his great-great-grandfather being a brother of John and Eli Shryock, and their father a very wealthy merchant of Baltimore. His grandfather Meskimen was married in Maryland and afterward located in Ohio.

Thomas Dean Duling, Jr., received his early education in the schools of his native district. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and in early manhood left the school-room to take up the vocation of a farmer, and such has been his perseverance and energy that he is to-day nicely situated on eighty acres of rich, fertile farm land about two and one-half miles from the flourishing little village of Fairmount. This is a neat, attractive farm, and has been his home many years; the buildings are of tasty design, comfortable and commodious.

Mr. Duling was united in the holy bonds of marriage with Miss Laney E. Dean, daughter of William G. and Charlotte (Gardner) Dean, and three daughters have blessed their union. The eldest, Malissa H., was born December 1, 1875, and married Milton A. Rich. She is the mother of three children: One infant, deceased; Doyte R., born January 14, 1898; and Earl D., born September 1, 1900. The second daughter, Sina Emily, was born May 23, 1880, and Barbara Ludilla, born March 10, 1886, the youngest, died February 27, 1901. Mr. Duling has spared no pains to bring up his surviving daughters in a manner befitting their station, and they are among the most agreeable and charming ladies in their locality. It was their sad misfortune to lose their kind and loving mother December 25, 1900; it was

But the folding of the hands in sleep,
After a day of labor or of strife,
To be awakened by the gleams of dawn,
The golden dawn of an eternal life.

'Twas but the laying down of care and pain,
To work and weary not in fields more fair,
To know that here we did not love in vain,
For Love's great heart itself receives us there.

The hearth is desolate, but the most cherished treasures of memory's store house are fond recollections of that beloved being who has but preceded them to the better land.

DAVID PRESLEY GLASS.

David Presley Glass, son of Joseph and Eliza (Morrison) Glass, was born in Rush county, Indiana, March 15, 1849, where he received his education in the public schools. At the age of eighteen he engaged in farming and has made this his vocation through life. In 1882 he came to Grant county and located on one hundred and forty acres of fine farm land in Fairmount township, where he still resides.

October 2, 1873, David P. Glass married Eliza A., daughter of James and Jane (Hite) Tuttle, who was born in Rush county, Indiana, October 10, 1853, and by whom he has had four children, viz.: Myrton E., born August 31, 1874, and married to Addie, daughter of Joel and Serepta (McCormick) Little, February 2, 1900. He lives on the home farm with his father. Dodona, born September 22, 1875; Lowry, born October 31, 1876; and James T. born December 31, 1879.

The parents of Mr. Glass moved from Fleming county, Kentucky, to Ohio in 1832 and were among the early settlers. His paternal grandfather, George Glass, came from Ireland and located in Fleming county, Kentucky, where he died.

The father and mother of Mr. Glass were married March 17, 1825, and were the parents of twelve children, viz.: George D., born January 21, 1826; Martha J., January 18, 1829; Elizabeth Ellen, August 18, 1830,

died July 23, 1833; Joann, March 27, 1832, died December 16, 1900; Nancy M., September 13, 1835; Robert, April 5, 1837; Helen, February 13, 1839; James, November 15, 1840; John, March 4, 1842, died September 18, 1886; Lowry, August 7, 1844, died January 20, 1862; and Henry, June 17, 1847. The father died February 23, 1876, and his mother September 7, 1881. She was born and reared in Maryland. Their son Lowry died in the Civil war from measles. He enlisted in Company K, Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, and his brother in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, for one hundred days.

JOHN HARPER.

John Harper, son of William and Mary (Billingsly) Harper, was born in Putnam county, Indiana, February 14, 1854. When he was a small boy he moved with his parents to Parke county and attended the public schools until the death of his mother in 1866. He then engaged in public work and for seventeen months worked in a stone quarry, after which he became a farm hand and acted in this capacity for six years. Thinking the city a better place for a young man to prosper, Mr. Harper secured a situation in the timber business with William Campbell at Marion, but one year later, not fancying the work, he again resorted to the farm and is now one of the successful agriculturists of Grant county.

Mr. Harper has been twice married, first in 1880 with Anna Vice, by whom he had three children, viz.: Charles Otis, born June 30, 1881; Mary Della, born October 28, 1882; and Maud, born in April, 1883, but

who died in June following. Mrs. Harper, the mother of these children, died April 9, 1886, and Mr. Harper married, on February 2, 1887, Mrs. Hannah (McCoy) Lewis, daughter of Jacob and Caroline (Cottrell) McCoy, and born February 2, 1848. Her first husband was John S. D. Lewis, son of David and Nancy (George) Lewis, by whom she had three children, viz.: James Mac, born August 24, 1871; Sarah Alice, born July 24, 1874, and married Robert Carroll, son of James H. and Eleanor (Martin) Carroll; and Minnie Nancy Caroline, born February 24, 1876, and married James Carroll, also a son of James H. and Eleanor (Martin) Carroll.

Mrs. Harper's parents were both born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, the father on April 6, 1820, and died February 22, 1875, and the mother March 13, 1825, and died May 8, 1888. Her father was of Scotch parentage and her maternal grandparents were English and German.

Mr. Harper's father was born in Virginia and came to Putnam county, Indiana, when young and was one of its early settlers. This family is one of the oldest in America, has been prominent in the early development of the country and in various business enterprises, and it is thought to be of the same lineage as the well-known publishers.

Mrs. Harper's first husband was born April 1, 1843, and died October 2, 1877. He was a soldier of the Civil war and under his first enlistment served one year; later, in 1864, he went as a substitute for Ira Carter and served to the end of the war. He was justice of the peace of Jefferson township one year. Mrs. Harper's father was also a soldier of the Civil war, was taken

sick after undergoing many hardships, and after nine months' service was honorably discharged, but never regained his health. Mrs. Harper is a lady of refinement and has a large circle of friends. She is a good conversationalist and strives to keep herself well informed on all topics of general interest.

John Harper's people were of large stature, with clear-cut features and were of the southern type of mountaineers, full of energy and possessed of great endurance. His father, who was a farm-hand for a great many years for the Hammond family, near the present site of Richmond, Indiana, was considered a wonder in the vocation which he followed and was a man of great strength. Although addicted to the drinking habit, he made many friends and was very popular.

Mr. Harper's schooling was very meager, as his parents were poor. He was compelled to begin the battle of life for himself when very young, and it is claimed that he has cleared more lands than any other man in the section in which he lived. His wife, Mary Billingsly, was a woman of exceptional beauty and was considered for years, even after her marriage with Mr. Harper, as being the belle of the county, and during her younger days had a great many admirers and suitors, and after death had laid claim to her was pronounced by physicians and people at large as being the most handsome woman in death that had ever been seen by them.

WILLIAM A. FRIERMOOD.

William A. Frierhood, an enterprising and prosperous young farmer of Sims township, Grant county, Indiana, is a native of

this county and was born January 13, 1866, a son of William and Catherine (Baker) Friermood. William A. attended the district or common schools of his township until nineteen years of age, and was a diligent and industrious student, who availed himself of all the school advantages set before him. After quitting school he at once engaged in the prosecution of the calling he had fixed upon as his vocation for life, that of agriculture, and to this he has steadily adhered, winning the reward that invariably awaits industry and well-directed and skillful efforts, and now, when just entering upon the prime of life, has secured a standing among his fellow farmers that any man might well feel proud of.

May 28, 1887, Mr. Friermood was united in marriage with Miss Ruannah Pence, the amiable daughter of Darius and Mary (Marine) Pence, and this happy marriage has been crowned and blessed with two children, viz.: Bertha Fern, born October 7, 1888, and Georgiana, born July 25, 1891.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Friermood is a member of Swayzee Lodge, No. 625, I. O. O. F., in which lodge he has held the office of guardian since February, 1900, and being still a young man and an ardent and faithful member there can be no doubt but the other chairs of his lodge will be open to him in due rotation. The social standing of Mr. and Mrs. Friermood is with the best residents of Sims township and Mrs. Friermood worships at the Methodist Episcopal church, to the support of which they contribute liberally of their means. In politics Mr. Friermood is a Republican, but has never exhibited any desire for office holding, as he prefers to devote his undivided atten-

tion to the cultivation of his farm, which is as neat and well-cared for as any of its dimensions in Grant county.

JOHN SMITH PENCE.

John Smith Pence, a life-long farmer and a resident of Sims township, Grant county, Indiana, since he was a mere babe, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, July 9, 1846, a son of David and Anna (Smith) Pence, who came to Grant county when the subject of this sketch was but eighteen months old and settled on a farm in Sims township, where they passed the remainder of their years.

John S. Pence attended the subscription schools of Sims township until sixteen years of age and afterward entered upon his life's career as a farmer, of which vocation he has made a perfect success.

Mr. Pence has been three times married, his first wedding taking place February 27, 1868, when Miss Elizabeth A. Eakins became his bride. This lady was a daughter of Johnson and Matilda (Nesbitt) Eakins, and within a week of her wedding day was called away from earth, on March 6, 1868. The second marriage of Mr. Pence took place December 26, 1868, when he wedded Miss Martha E. Lindsey, daughter of David and Nancy E. (Lee) Lindsey, and to this union was born one child that died in infancy, the mother expiring February 9, 1870. The third marriage of Mr. Pence took place August 24, 1871, to Miss Mary M. Watson, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Balsley) Watson, and to this happy union have been born nine children in the following or-

der: Rolla D., September 11, 1872, of whom a sketch in detail may be found at the close of this article; Earl D., born February 10, 1874; Ivy Myrtle, born April 11, 1875, and died December 20 of the same year; Dora Alden, December 12, 1876; Henry R., November 21, 1879; Glenn D., September 24, 1881; Blanche E., August 8, 1885; twin sons born May 2, 1884, died respectively on the day of birth and on the morning following. It may here be noted that the first Mrs. Pence was born March 29, 1850; the second March 4, 1847, and the third March 5, 1846.

Martin Pence, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Virginia and was an early settler in Ohio; his son David was reared to manhood in that state and was there married. He reared a family of thirteen children, as follows: Emily J., deceased; Noah, deceased; Andrew J.; Louisa, wife of William Sanders; Louis C.; J. S., the subject of this sketch; Sarah, deceased; Melissa; Jasper N.; Casmer; Davis S.; Mary Etta, now Mrs. Gowin; and an infant that died unnamed.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Mary M. (Watson) Pence was born in Pennsylvania and was of German descent, and her maternal grandmother was a native of Virginia; the maternal grandfather was born in Ohio.

Daniel Watson, the father of the present Mrs. Pence, was a son of John and Barbara (Wyrick) Watson, and to his marriage were born eleven children, viz.: Isaiah; Mary M., now Mrs. Pence; Daniel A., Jasper, Newton, John Henry, Francis, Marion, Rebecca A., Susannah S., Samuel L., Isaac N., and Frances A. Of these Rebecca was married to Frank Keever, and Susannah S. to

Hiram Smith, and Laura L. married Sumner Smith, whose grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Rolla D. Pence, mentioned above as the eldest child of J. Smith and Mary M. (Watson) Pence, was educated in the district schools of Sims township and at the age of nineteen years learned the carpenter's trade, but farming has been his chief occupation. He married, September 8, 1894, Miss Minnie Weeks, daughter of Thomas C. and Mary Frances (Jackson) Weeks, and by this union has three children, Irelvenier, born July 12, 1895; Lola Fern, born April 28, 1897; and Noah Lester, born October 8, 1899.

The grandfather of Mrs. Minnie (Weeks) Pence, named Samuel Weeks, was a native of the state of New York, and when a small boy was brought to Indiana by his parents, who settled in Huntington county, where he still resides. He married Elizabeth Ann Slyer, who bore him six children: Stephen, Chockley, Henry, Sumner, Abram, and Mary, now Mrs. Lincoln Thompson. Chockley married Mary Frances Jackson, daughter of Robert and Nancy (Lines) Jackson, and to this marriage have been born the following children, viz.: John, Charles, Minnie, Dora (Mrs. Alva Creviston), Amanda (Mrs. Frank Collins), and Avis.

THOMAS W. JOHNSON.

Thomas W. Johnson, a well-known breeder of choice imported swine and other live stock, is a native of Sims township, Grant county, Indiana, where his entire life has been passed. He was born April 29,

1863, and is a son of Theodorick and Elizabeth (Hubbard) Johnson, of whom and of whose ancestors some interesting facts may here be related.

Theodorick Johnson was a native of North Carolina and was married in Ohio. He was one of the first immigrants to and settlers of Grant county, Indiana, where, about 1834, he entered the one hundred and twenty acres of government land which he cleared up and occupied until his death, which occurred February 14, 1877. He had ancestors who were inhabitants of this country in the colonial days, and some of whom were heroes in the war of the Revolution, and others who were patriots in the war of 1812, sometimes called the "second Revolution," for the reason that Great Britain insisted on holding sway over her subjects to the third generation and claimed the right of search of American merchantman on the high seas for its so-called subjects, although American born, and this tyrannous conduct led to the second war, in which the United States again curbed the pride and checked the arbitrary acts of the mother country.

Mrs. Elizabeth (Hubbard) Johnson is also of English descent, her mother when five years old having been brought to America by her parents who settled in the state of Maryland. Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson is still living on the old homestead in Sims township, Grant county, Indiana, and is a lady venerable in years and venerated by all who know her.

To the marriage of Theodorick and Elizabeth (Hubbard) Johnson were born the following children, who were named in order of birth as follows: John; Sarah Jane, wife of John Bradley; James B.; William;

Mary Ann married Henry Roy; Theodorick; Emanuel; Lemuel; Elizabeth, wife of James Creviston; Thomas W., the subject of this sketch; and Margaret, who is now Mrs. Edward Willcotts.

Thomas W. Johnson attended the district schools of Sims township until twenty years of age, availing himself, of course, of the winter seasons, while the summers were devoted to the cultivation of the home farm and to such other work as is usually called for from the farmer's lad. After completing his education Mr. Johnson began his career as an agriculturist and breeder of live stock, giving especial attention to the higher grades of swine, for the breeding of which he has achieved a widespread reputation. At the time of this writing he has about one hundred and eighty head of choice Duroc Jersey swine, which he has reared for breeding purposes, shipping only the "culls" to market for consumption.

January 1, 1887, Mr. Johnson married Miss Ellora Loring, daughter of Hudson and Sarah (Beason) Loring, to which union two children were born, viz.: John Paul, December 11, 1888, and Freddie L., who was born March 18, 1898, and died August 18th in the same year. Mrs. Johnson untimely expired March 25, 1898, leaving Mr. Johnson a disconsolate widower.

JOSEPH THOMAS BLOXHAM.

Joseph Thomas Bloxham, son of Ephraim and Clarissa Catherine (Fred) Bloxham, was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, February 11, 1836. When he was thirteen years old his parents removed to

Granger county, Ohio, and there Joseph T. attended school until seventeen years old, at which age he took upon himself the obligations of self-support. He worked at farm labor principally, and in 1858 came to Grant county, Indiana, first locating in Green township. As success crowned his labors he began to look around for a permanent home and this he found in Sims township, where he purchased the nucleus to the splendid farm upon which the family now lives. This is a valuable property, in a high state of cultivation, while the farm buildings are models of neatness and convenience, wholly the result of his own and his family's unaided efforts.

In the spring of 1862 Mr. Bloxham responded to the call of his country and volunteered his services in the suppression of the great Rebellion. He enlisted as a member of Company H, One Hundred and First Indiana Infantry, and was assigned to duty in the west and participated in many of the historic battles of that invincible army, and performed his whole duty as a brave and gallant soldier. His record of battles and skirmishes is a long one and includes every engagement in which his company participated during three years of active service at the front.

While in front of Atlanta Mr. Bloxham was prostrated with disease, induced by the long, wearisome marches and hardships incident to that world-renowned campaign. For a period of eight weeks he received treatment in the field hospital, after which he returned to duty with his comrades. After final capitulation at Appomattox he received his honorable discharge from the service. This was at Louisville, Kentucky, and final muster-out at Indianapolis. Mr.

Bloxham returned to Grant county and resumed his farming interests, gladly substituting the peaceful vocations of civil life for those of more thrilling interest in the military service.

He was one of that noble army whose later lives belied the statements of the fluent pessimist of war-times, who glibly stated that the "war would create a horde of vandals, cut-throats and highwaymen who would have no regard for human rights, property or lives." But the prophecy proved untrue, as is well known, and two millions of the bravest and truest soldiers that ever shouldered a musket or drew a sword became equally as honored in the civil walks of life as in the conflict of arms.

Mr. Bloxham wedded Miss Lovina, daughter of Peter and Mary (Brooks) Knoté, by whom he has a family of seven children, viz.: Mary Clarissa, who was born May 23, 1860, and died May 11, 1881; Marion F., born October 7, 1861, married Eva Kilgore; George W., born November 13, 1866, married Rose Simmons; Angeline S. was born February 27, 1870, and is now Mrs. John Marshall (see sketch of the Marshall family); Suranda B., who was born February 16, 1872, is married to Jesse Collins; Malinda Jane was born April 28, 1875, and is now the wife of Charles Ebert; Raleigh A. was born November 26, 1876, and wedded Miss Ruth Marshall.

The Bloxham family is traceable to English ancestors, and was established in America in Colonial days. William, James and Thomas Bloxham, brothers, came from Devonsire, England, the two first named settling near Washington, District of Columbia, and Thomas, the paternal grandfather of Joseph T., settled in Hampshire county,

(now) West Virginia. His son Ephraim, the father of Joseph T., married in Loudoun county, Virginia, and has a family of seven children, who lived to years of maturity. Of these the subject of this review is the eldest living; his elder sister, Nancy Jane, died in childhood; Louise Ann is now Mrs. William Howell; Sarah is the wife of George Foster; John and Peter are deceased. Thomas Bloxham, grandfather of Joseph T., had five children, named as follows: Ephraim, William, Elam, Mahala, Rebecca Ann and Eliza.

The subject of this review is a man of modest, unpretentious manners, who, though assuming nothing beyond the sphere of a plain, hardworking farmer, wields a strong influence in the social and business affairs of his township. He has never sought political honors nor taken an active part in politics. In his political and religious life he is tolerant, according to others the same privilege which he claims for himself, absolute independence in thought and action.

JOHN W. RUST.

John W. Rust, a prominent manufacturer of Herbst, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Clarke county, Ohio, on the 22d of February, 1856, and is a son of Henry and Rusilla A. (Cost) Rust. He received a good education in the public schools and high schools of his native county, where he began life's work as a teacher.

In March, 1878, he engaged in the manufacture of drainage tile in Dileton, Clarke county, continuing that business until 1882, and on the 30th of October, of that year, purchased the manufacturing plant of Lane

& Roy and located in Herbst, Grant county, Indiana. On the 9th of February, 1893, his entire establishment was destroyed by fire and he at once engaged in rebuilding it on a much larger and more modern plan. The capacity of the plant is now one car-load daily of finished products, and gives employment in the various departments to an average of about fifteen men. This industry is one which meets a practical everyday want in the community, besides being a profitable investment for its enterprising owner. Mr. Rust has been prominently identified with the public affairs of Sims township for many years. He is public-spirited and enterprising, and a useful and highly esteemed citizen in the community. For fourteen years he has served in the capacity of justice of the peace, a position of honor and responsibility, which he still holds. This is an evidence of his popularity, integrity and high standing as a citizen.

John W. Rust was married on the 21st day of August, 1877, to Miss Sarah E. Frierhood, daughter of Reuben and Mary (Kiblinger) Frierhood, who were descendants of German ancestors.

Mr. and Mrs. Rust are the parents of five children, named as follows: Clifford G., born June 29, 1878; Clara Edna, born December 6, 1881, and died April 9, 1884; Guy L., born September 14, 1888; Roger V., born December 13, 1892; and Hobart McKinley, born December 27, 1895. The name of the youngest child furnishes a clue to Mr. Rust's political affiliations.

John W. Rust, like his estimable wife, is descended from German ancestors. His great-grandfather, Abraham Rust, was the founder of the family in America. He emigrated from Germany and settled in Vir-

ginia. There his son Jacob, paternal grandfather of John W., was born and married Elizabeth Baker. He subsequently removed to Ohio, where he died. Mr. Rust is at present remodeling his plant with modern machinery, and when finished it will double its present out-put.

JAMES HARRISON KIRKPATRICK.

James Harrison Kirkpatrick, son of Joseph and Sophia (Knap) was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, May 11, 1854. In 1869 his parents came to Harrisburg, Indiana, and later settled in Madison county, Indiana. He is practically self-educated, as he attended the public schools but one term. He has always devoted his time to farming. They settled in the woods on John Vincent's farm, worked at ten dollars an acre clearing the land and was also given one-half of the proceeds that was raised. It was about two years before they got in their first crop, on ten acres they had cleared. The family worked in this way until 1877, when Mr. Vincent sold the farm and they then came to Grant county and located on William Duling's farm, where they stayed until December, 1880.

Mr. Kirkpatrick married, March 17, 1880, Samantha, daughter of Michael and Anna (Coleman) Mason; she was born August 7, 1864. To this union have been born seven children: William, born September 14, 1882; Etta, born August 2, 1884; Nora, born January 17, 1886; Emery, born February 21, 1890; Bessie, born June 27, 1893; Lindley, born March 27, 1895; and Harvey, born July 2, 1899.

In December, 1880, Mr. Kirkpatrick

moved on a farm owned by his wife's mother and three years later moved to Mill township, where he was located until 1892. He then purchased eighty acres of fine farm land in Fairmount township, located four miles from Fairmount and three and one-half miles from Jonesboro, where he has since resided. In 1899 Mr. Kirkpatrick had the misfortune to have his home destroyed by fire, but subsequently erected a very comfortable modern dwelling, which is conspicuous for miles in the surrounding country.

The Kirkpatrick family is of English ancestry, three brothers, Harvey, Joseph and Alexander, having come from England in an early day. Alexander settled in North Carolina, Harvey in Maryland and Joseph in Ohio. It is from the North Carolina branch that James H. Kirkpatrick descended, and being of the sixth generation.

Thomas, a son of Alexander, the progenitor, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, served under General George Washington, and through terrible exposures, was badly frozen, was taken sick, and died under an American flag that was put over him as a blanket. This man's brother Joseph, was the great-great-grandfather of James H., and another brother, Rufus was a soldier of the war of 1812.

John Kirkpatrick, son of Joseph, was the grandfather of James H., and reared seven children: Ingram, Thomas, Rufus, Joseph, John, Betsy and Nancy.

The children of Joseph and Sophia (Knap) Kirkpatrick were William Pacely, born March 20, 1848; Anna Elizabeth, born April 29, 1851 (Mrs. Thomas Little); Mary Jane, born March 20, 1853, died March 31, 1853; James Harrison, the subject of this sketch; Rufus Alexander, born March 9,

1861, died in November, 1876; Nancie Rebecca, born July 16, 1866 (Mrs. Frank Cunningham).

Mr. Kirkpatrick's father, Joseph, was born October 18, 1820, and died April 17, 1895, and his wife was born February 23, 1825, and died October 16, 1891. She was of German parentage, and was born in Rowan county, North Carolina. His father, being a southerner was drafted into the Confederate army and served for three years and three months, acting as shell-bearer for large guns in General R. E. Lee's command. In the battle of Horseshoe Bend he had five bullets shot through his clothes in less than five minutes.

James Harrison Kirkpatrick is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and in politics is a Democrat.

CHARLES PRESTON JONES.

Charles Preston Jones, son of Hiram A. and Anna (Hardy) Jones, was born in Fairmount township, Grant county, January 12, 1868. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of twenty-one engaged in farming. In religion he is a free thinker and in politics he is a Republican.

On March 11, 1893, he was married to Nora Foster, daughter of Henry and Mary (Hazebecker) Foster, by whom he has four children, viz.: Harry, born April 18, 1894; Wilber, born December 3, 1896; Myrl, born November 18, 1897, and Emerson, born December 8, 1900. Mrs. Jones was born December 27, 1872. Her parents were from Delaware county, Indiana, where they have lived for a good many years. Her mother was born here and her parents came from Pennsylvania.

ALPHEUS HENLEY, M. D.

Alpheus Henley, M. D., has comforted and healed the sick in Grant county for more than thirty-five years, having had an office in Fairmount since 1865. He was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, July 21, 1836, but the family came to Indiana soon afterward and settled in Grant county, where the Doctor has passed nearly all the years of his life.

The American branch of the Henley family descended from Patrick Henley, who was an Irishman by birth but reared in England. Patrick Henley came to America during the colonial days and first located at Philadelphia, but some years later emigrated to North Carolina and founded a home in Randolph county, where various descendants of his have resided since, some of whom have attained prominence in social, business and political affairs. One of these, Phineas Henley, removed from North Carolina to Indiana in 1837 and settled his family in the wilderness of Grant county, where they were numbered among the sturdy, honest and valuable pioneers.

Alpheus Henley's school days began at Fairmount, where he attended subscription schools held in a log building of pioneer style and here he passed a few weeks each year until twenty years of age, when he entered the Bloomdale Academy, where he at first took a special course and later was graduated. He then spent two years in Kansas and experienced many exciting scenes known only to frontier life. Returning to Fairmount, he began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. David S. Elliott, with whom he remained two years. He then entered the medical department of the Uni-

versity of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he took one course of lectures, then attended the Starling Medical University, at Columbus, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated June 31, 1865. Soon after receiving his diploma he located at Fairmount, where he has since attained an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon.

When he began practice in Grant county the county was new and practice extended over a large territory, thus causing many hard drives and severe exposure, and, as the roads were bad, he was obliged to travel on horseback and many times the only road he had to follow was an Indian trail; but, as he was kind to all—more eager to alleviate suffering than he was to get money—he soon became a favorite in the community. He has always kept abreast of the times and has attained a high standing in the medical fraternity. He is a member of Grant County Central Medical Society and has served as its president. He is also a member of the Indiana State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

In September, 1864, Dr. Henley was enrolled into the United States service and acted as assistant surgeon until May, 1865, when he was honorably discharged, and after a short stay at Columbus, Ohio, returned to Fairmount.

September 2, 1869, Doctor Henley was married to Louisa, daughter of Joseph and Lydia Jane (Stanfield) Baldwin, by whom he has two sons: Glenn and Richard.

Glenn Henley, M. D., the eldest son of Doctor Alpheus Henley, was born in Oklahoma territory, in 1870. He attended the district school, the high school at Fairmount and the Fairmount Academy, being graduated from the last-named insti-

tution with the class of 1891. He then became identified with the Marion Leader as reporter, in which capacity he served one year. He then entered the University of Michigan, where he pursued both a literary and a medical course for several years, and also attended clinics in several Chicago hospitals. He entered upon the practice of his profession with his father at Fairmount, where he is rapidly gaining prominence as a physician. He is health officer of the city of Fairmount, is an active, energetic young man, and besides attending to the duties of his profession devotes more or less interest to political matters, being counted among the active young Republicans of Grant county.

Richard, the younger son of Dr. Henley received his education in the public school of Fairmount and Friends Academy, from which he was graduated; he then took a business course at Marion Business College in shorthand and typewriting, and now holds a responsible position as stenographer and bookkeeper at the Tin Plate Works, of Gas City. He is a young man of commanding personal appearance and enjoys the esteem of those who know him.

JOSEPH RATLIFF.

Joseph Ratliff, township trustee of Fairmount township, Grant county, Indiana, from 1895 to 1900, was born in Henry county, in the same state, March 27, 1838, and is a son of Gabriel and Catherine (Pearson) Ratliff, both natives of North Carolina, who came to Indiana when still children of five and three years respectively, the parents of both settling near Richmond,

where the children grew to years of maturity. Both families subsequently moved to Henry county, where Gabriel and Catherine were married. The family remained in Henry county until the death of the father, which occurred in 1842, when the mother removed to Miami county, was married to a man named Atkinson, and died in Grant county in 1877, at the age of seventy-five years.

To Gabriel and Catherine Ratliff were born thirteen children, all of whom, excepting two, lived to years of maturity, and of the thirteen there are only three yet living, viz.: Joseph, whose name opens this sketch; Mrs. Martha Macy, living in Miami county; and John, a farmer residing near Converse, in the county last named. The deceased children were named Seth, Mary, Catherine, Mahlon, Benaghe, Huldah, Sarah, Isaac, Rebecca and Asenath. Of these, Huldah, Sarah and Asenath were married; Catherine died in infancy; Mahlon and Benaghe were young men when they died of typhoid fever; Seth served through the Civil war as a member of the Twenty-first Indiana Battery, lived several years after the war had ended, and died at his home, leaving a wife and four children.

Joseph Ratliff was preliminarily educated in the subscription schools of his neighborhood in Miami county. At the age of thirty-one years, Joseph came to Grant county after his marriage and settled on the farm now owned by himself, one mile northeast of Fairmont.

The first marriage of Joseph Ratliff took place in Miami county in April, 1859, to Miss Mary A. Lamb, a native of Madison county, Indiana, and a daughter of Caleb and Sarah Lamb, natives of North Carolina,

pioneers of Madison county and parents of eight children, all deceased. The death of Mrs. Mary A. (Lamb) Ratliff occurred in 1881, in her forty-first year. Of the eight children she bore her husband, four are still living, viz.: Charles N., of the firm of Ratliff, Houck & Wiley, lawyers in Marion; he was graduated from Amboy Academy, in Miami county, Indiana, then studied law in Marion, and now resides on his farm three miles southwest of Fairmount; Ansel E., the second of the four living children, is a civil engineer and once served as county surveyor of Grant county, but now resides on his farm near Fairmount, and is extensively engaged in both general farming and stock-raising; Milo E., a dentist in Converse, Miami county, was graduated from Fairmount Academy, from Earlham College, at Richmond, Indiana, and from the Chicago Dental College; William, the youngest of the living children, and also a dentist, passed through the same educational course which his brother Milo E. had experienced, and is now in practice in Fairmount. These four sons are all married. The deceased four of the children born to Joseph and Mary A. Ratliff were Elmira, who died when about twenty-five years of age, unmarried; John Henry died when seventeen years old; Sarah died in infancy, and Alice at the age of eleven years.

The second marriage of Joseph Ratliff took place in 1883, to Mrs. Sarah Thomas, whose maiden name was Arnold, and who is a daughter of Nathan and Sarah Arnold and a native of Miami county; she is the mother of two children by her first husband, but she has borne none to Mr. Ratliff.

In politics, Joseph Ratliff has been active as a Republican for many years, has been

elected trustee of Fairmount township three terms at different periods, and his tenth year in office has just passed.

Joseph Ratliff, wife and children, are members of the Society of Friends, in which he has been an elder for twenty years and is now one of the trustees. It may be well to add, that the Ratliff family are of English origin, and the Pearsons, as represented by Mrs. Ratliff, are of Welsh extraction.

REV. WILLIAM HENRY SHORT BARTHOLOMEW.

William Henry Short Bartholomew, familiarly called by old and young as "Uncle Billie," is living in retirement at Fairmount and is numbered among the most worthy and highly esteemed pioneers of Grant county. He is a native of England, born in Bideford, Devonshire, January 25, 1825. When seven years old he was bound out to a farmer, with whom he resided until attaining his majority and was instructed in the work of an agriculturist. After attaining his majority he continued to work on the same farm one year for thirty dollars, and, as his work was satisfactory, the following year his wages were doubled. While working on this farm he made the acquaintance of Miss Ann Call, who was employed at the same place, and in April, 1849, they were united in marriage. After marriage the young couple obtained employment on an adjoining farm, Mr. Bartholomew receiving fourteen pence per day (equivalent to one dollar and seventy-five cents per week). After working here two years they removed to Bideford, where he worked in a livery barn for three years at two dollars and twenty-five cents per week.

In 1853 Mr. Bartholomew left his family in England and sailed for America, and landed in Quebec, but soon made his way to Upper Canada, and from thence to Toledo, Ohio. When he arrived at Toledo his money was exhausted and wages for such work as he could obtain were very meager, and he could not make money enough to proceed farther. In this extremity he sent a telegram to his brother-in-law, who resided at Connersville, Indiana, asking him for a small loan, and he soon received ten dollars, which enabled him to continue his journey by wagon, then the only means of transportation, to Connersville, Indiana. There he worked one year at seventeen dollars per month, and from his earnings managed to save eighty dollars. This he sent to his beloved wife and their only child in England, and soon they were on their way to the United States. They landed at Castle Garden, New York, and thence by railroad came to Indiana.

When this family was again united they settled in a log cabin and experienced many of the hardships due to pioneer life. Mr. Bartholomew worked at ditching in Fayette and Rush counties, and this occupation kept him away from home during the week, and here Mrs. Bartholomew experienced many severe trials; but she was strong, willing and not afraid of work, as her early life had prepared her for these trials. She was born in Devonshire, England, and attended school until she was eight years of age, when she was bound out and for eleven years she was practically a slave to a hard master. She did manual labor, milking twelve cows each day, washing potatoes for pigs and other laborious work about the farm, and after marriage her husband rented cows and she

delivered the milk in town, a mile distant, carrying one hundred and fifty pounds of milk at one time by the aid of a yoke. When she came to America she had to live in a log house, which was not chinked, and, as she expresses it, "a dog could jump through most anywhere," and here she passed the time along with her child from Monday morning until Saturday night, their only company being toads and skippers, as her nearest neighbors were more than half a mile distant.

In 1860 this couple came to Grant county and located on eighty acres of good land situated seven miles west of Fairmount, where they built a log cabin without chimney or window-glass. The stable was built of rails and was ten feet square. Here they toiled to establish a comfortable home, and after seven years of laborious work spent in clearing and grubbing the land and otherwise improving it, they decided to rent the farm and move to Fairmount, where for seven years Mr. Bartholomew was a lumber merchant.

Upon settling in Fairmount Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew were constant attendants at the Wesleyan Methodist church, and "Uncle Billie" was chosen class-leader. He was loved by all, and being a man of more than ordinary ability, after serving eight years as class-leader he was licensed to preach the gospel. Two years later he was ordained, and during the following nineteen years he preached the gospel of Jesus Christ every Sunday in or about Fairmount, and his earnest, honest manner was the means of causing many people to forsake evil and choose the right.

Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew have one son, Ephraim, now a resident of Miami

county. Few people at Fairmount are better known or more highly respected than this venerable couple, and old and young always bow with respect when they meet "Uncle Billie" or "Aunt Ann."

ISAAC LANGLEY.

Isaac Langley, one of the oldest and most experienced farmers of Sims township, Grant county, Indiana, was born September 28, 1829, in Harrison county, Kentucky, and is a son of Abraham and Ann (Scott) Langley; but before proceeding with an account of the life of Mr. Langley himself a brief account of his immediate predecessors will be given.

The paternal grandfather of Isaac Langley was a native of Virginia, was a teamster and died in the mountains of his native state of cholera. To his marriage with Rachael Barns there were born two children: Abraham, father of Isaac, and Margaret, who became Mrs. John Snodgrass, of southern Indiana. To the marriage of Abraham and Ann Scott were born twelve children, of whom two died in infancy. Those who reached riper years were named Alfred, Ann (Mrs. William Gardner), Lemuel E., Perry, Louisa (Mrs. James Kerrick), Isaac, Elizabeth (who died when twelve years old), Thomas J., Margaret (Mrs. Christopher Price) and Enoch.

Isaac Langley's mother had two brothers in the war of 1812—James, who died of frost bite, and Giles, who survived, married and had born to him two sons, viz.: Robert and Wisman. Robert Scott, maternal grandfather of Isaac Langley, came to America

from Ireland in a very early day, here married and settled in Harrison county, Kentucky, and it was on land entered by him in that state that Isaac was born.

Isaac Langley, the subject proper of this biographical sketch, attended the public schools of Harrison county, Kentucky, until twenty-one years of age, and then learned the cooper's trade, at which he worked in conjunction with farming until 1853, when he sold his farm and went to Mahaska county, Iowa, where he worked at the somewhat complex trades of blacksmithing and wagon-making in connection with farming for three years. In 1856 he removed to Clarke county, Iowa, bought farming land, built himself a house in Hopeville, and for about three years carried on a farm and also worked at carpentering.

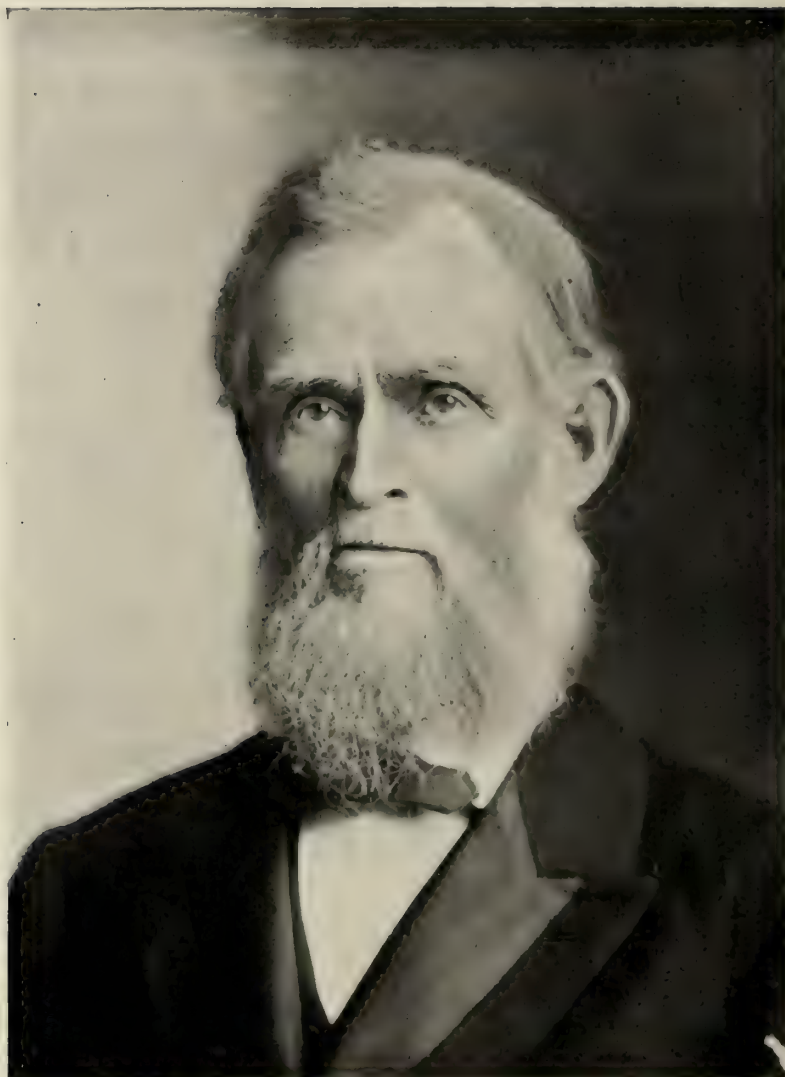
August 28, 1856, Mr. Langley married Miss Mary Palmer, who was called away November 2, of the same year, and July 7, 1858, Mr. Langley married, for his second helpmate, Miss Almira Overton, daughter of William and Mary Overton. To this second marriage nine children have come to grace the Langley home, viz.: Ella, born September 2, 1859, and married December 8, 1889, to Frank Hoppenrath, who died July 3, 1892, the father of one child, Gretna, born January 17, 1892; Mary, born August 8, 1863, was married to Joseph Rees and had two children, John Burr, born November 20, 1880, and Charles Omer, born August 24, 1882, Mrs. Rees's death occurring September 11, 1894; Nancy, born August 8, 1863; Henry Clay, born March 28, 1865, married Anna Kilgore, and became the father of three children, Irene, Ion and Gladys; Addie, born March 27, 1867; Brazilla M., born September 19, 1870; Varda Walter,

born October 31, 1872; Emma, born June 20, 1875; and Blenna Pearl, born February 4, 1882. Mrs. Almira (Overton) Langley, the mother of this interesting family, passed away September 8, 1894, deeply mourned by her disconsolate husband and children by all who knew her.

Isaac Langley came to Grant county, Indiana, in December, 1864, and first located at Normal, south of Slach, where he resided for three years only. In 1868 he moved to a point north of Swayzee, where he cultivated a fine farm for seven years, and then removed to his present farm on the southern line of Sims township, and every detail in the cultivation of this place shows the supervision of the skillful and experienced agriculturist. Mr. Langley has shown himself to be the friend of every measure designed to promote the welfare of his fellow citizens and advance the prosperity of his township, county and country, and has never at all been niggardly in aiding financially the carrying out of such measures. He has through his personal merits gained hundreds of sincere friends and has deservedly won their unfeigned esteem. In religion Mr. Langley affiliates with no church, and in politics he is independent.

HON. JOHN RATLIFF.

Hon. John Ratliff, surveyor and farmer, and one of the representative men of Marion and Grant county, Indiana, was born near Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana, March 1, 1822, and descended from one of the oldest so-called "Quaker" families in America, to which allusion will be made more fully at the conclusion of the remarks to be here applied



John Ratliff



Sarah Rattliff

to John Ratliff and his immediate antecedents.

Joseph Ratliff, father of John Ratliff, was a native of North Carolina, and was a mere lad when brought to Wayne county, Indiana, by his father, Cornelius, who was also a native of the old North state. Joseph was educated in the schools of Wayne county, and was himself a teacher, as well as farmer, in that county until the winter of 1834, when he came to Grant county, and entered government land, four miles south of Marion, in what is now Mill township. Joseph was an orthodox member of the Society of Friends, was an active Whig in politics, and as a farmer was quite successful, as he owned about three hundred and fifty acres of good land at the time of his death, which occurred when he was but forty years of age.

Sarah Shugart, wife of Joseph Ratliff and mother of John, was a daughter of George and Mary (Charles) Shugart, was born in North Carolina, and when young came to Indiana with her parents, who settled ten miles north of Richmond, Wayne county. She became the mother of four children by Joseph, her husband, viz.: Millicent, who was married to Jesse Small and died at the age of sixty years; John, whose name opens this sketch; Cornelius, who was a farmer and school teacher in Grant county, was a profound scholar, was a Republican in politics, and was the candidate of his party for county auditor at the time of his death, which was caused by a kick from a horse; Mary was married to Solomon Hubbard, and died when forty-five years of age. After the death of Joseph Ratliff, Sarah (Shugart) Ratliff married David Harris, of Wayne

county, and in that county her death occurred.

John Ratliff passed his life on the home farm in Wayne county, until twelve years of age. His education was begun in the common schools, and supplemented with one winter's attendance at a LaGrange school, and then by six or seven years study in the Quaker high school at Richmond in the summer season, and at Franklin College for two years. During the winters he taught district and subscription schools in Jonesboro, Grant county, and in Deer Creek, and also in Wayne and Randolph counties. Having been well grounded in algebra and geometry while at school in 1848, John Ratliff began surveying with Ephraim Smith, county surveyor of Grant county, but about a year later Mr. Smith resigned his office and John Ratliff was appointed county surveyor for three years by the board of county commissioners, and re-appointed for one year.

In 1849, John Ratliff purchased a tract of timber land six miles southwest of Marion, erected a cabin upon land previously entered by his father adjacent and when not surveying devoted his time to clearing off his land and developing a farm from the wilderness, and on this farm he lived until 1871. The earlier part of his life on this farm, as hinted above, was spent in odd jobs at surveying ditches, turnpikes, etc., constituting the character of the work in which he was employed in this line.

In 1867 John Ratliff was elected to the state legislature on the Republican ticket, and so efficiently did he fill the office that he was re-nominated and triumphantly re-elected in 1869. In 1870 he was elected county auditor, removed to Marion, served

as auditor four years and at the expiration of his term was re-nominated for the same office—but at this election there were three candidates in the field and he was defeated by the grange element. In 1875 he returned to his farm and resumed farming and surveying. In 1887 he again came to Marion, erected two dwellings, and Marion has since been his home.

John Ratliff married, December 20, 1848, in Grant county, Indiana, Sarah Pearson, daughter of Levi and Hulda (Thomas) Pearson, who were natives of Henry county, Indiana. Sarah Pearson was a child of about one year of age when she lost her mother, and was about five years old when her father died. At the age of fifteen, she came to Grant county and lived with her maternal uncle, Jesse Thomas, until her marriage.

To John and Sarah Ratliff have been born seven children, of whom one died in infancy; Joseph is a carpenter and farmer and a local preacher at Lyons, Kansas; Levi, also for a time a local preacher, is a representative farmer in Grant county, Ind., is an able author, writing chiefly on sanitary subjects, is an active politician and in 1896 made several political speeches throughout the country; Nela H., is a farmer and horse fancier, and in politics is a Prohibitionist; Harvey now residing on the old homestead, is quite gifted as an orator and is a frequent speaker at the Friends' meetings, being a member of the Society; Charles is deceased, but further mention is made of him in the sketch of his widow, Emma L. Ratliff, to be found elsewhere in this work; John W. resides in Marion.

John Ratliff for more than forty years has been active in politics, having first been

a Free-soiler, then a Republican, and since 1884 has been a Prohibitionist. For four years he was a prominent and useful member of the board of agriculture. As a business man, he has been remarkably prosperous in his peculiar lines, and at one time owned eight hundred acres of land in one body, but bought piecemeal, but this property he has divided up, or parceled out, among his children retaining but two hundred acres for himself, as a sheep farm; he also owned one hundred and sixty acres of farm land in Kansas, which has been deeded to his son Joseph. The value of the land and money donated to his children approximate \$59,000. His town property in Marion and Fairmount is valued at about \$8,000. He was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends, and has ever lived in strict accordance with the precepts of that respected sect.

The Radcliff, Radcliffe or Ratliff family, as the name has been variously spelled, originated in England and members of the family were known in shires of York, Lancaster, and in the northeastern parts of Albion's isle. The family became members of the Society of Friends at the very incipency of its formation, and the persecution which they suffered for conscience sake, even reaching martyrdom, would at this day shock the sensibilities of the most hardened bigot in existence; but it was not in England alone that this cruel persecution was indulged, for it was practiced in the colonial days of America. But it does not come within the scope of this article to give the details of the sufferings of the individual members of this family and other Friends—they are matters of historical record that long since appeared in volumes still extant.

James and Mary Radcliffe, it would appear, came from England to America near the close of the seventeenth century, bringing with them five children, viz.: Richard, born April 8, 1676; Edward, born August 14, 1678; Rachel, born February 16, 1682; Rebecca, born November 11, 1684 and James born in 1686 or 1687. The family settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where many of their descendants still reside. A quotation from a manuscript written April 29, 1877, by Daniel Hough, of Indianapolis, Indiana, will throw considerable light upon the history of the Ratliff family of Indiana:

"During the summer of 1768 there was quite an emigration of the Houghs, Knights and others from Bucks county to North Carolina. It is fair to think that their kinsmen, the Ratliffs, were of the number—accordingly I find in the History of Wayne county, page 355, the following: Cornelius Ratliff, Sr., was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1755. He was the son of Joseph Ratliff, whose ancestors came over from England with the Quaker emigrants to Pennsylvania. He removed when young with his father to North Carolina (if they went in 1768, he was thirteen). He there married the widow Elizabeth Charles in November, 1810, came to White Water and settled on a farm where his son Cornelius now resides and which he had purchased in 1808. (?) He was a member of the Society of Friends. He had eight children, all born in North Carolina. All lived to the age of majority and were married as follows: Mary, in North Carolina, to Robert, son of John Smith, both deceased; Elizabeth to Nathan Overman, who settled near Centerville; Gulielma to Andrew Hoover and resides in Clinton county; Jo-

seph to Mary Shugart, of New Garden, and died near Marion, Grant county. (If I remember right this was the first Quaker marriage at New Garden); Sarah to John Shugart of New Garden; Millcent, first to Benjamin Alberton, second to Thomas Newman, both deceased; Cornelius to Mary Kinley; Abigail to Joshua Albertson and died in Clay township, where he still resides (1872). It is an old name in England; you will find on examining the Parliament Rolls that Thomas de Redcliff was a member of that body. I find accounts of the Radcliffs owning estates in England back to the time of Edward I."

In Hon. John Ratliff we find a worthy representative of a worthy ancestry, a patriot, an intelligent man of affairs, and a gentleman of the old school, and it is with pleasure that this biographical review is accorded a place in these pages devoted to Grant county's representative citizens.

WILLIAM HENRY MORRISH.

William Henry Morrish, for several years a prominent agriculturist of Fairmount, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Devonshire, England, April 17, 1853. His parents were John and Catherine (Cole) Morrish, and his grandfather was Philip Morrish. His grandfather had a large family of children, and ten comprised his father's family, only five of whom are now living, namely: Eliza, Fannie, Maria, James and William H.

Mr. Morrish spent his youth in his native land, attending school until his tenth year, when he left home and began working

on a farm. He continued at this work until his twentieth year, when he set sail from his native country for America, and landed in Quebec, Canada. He first located in Thorndale province, but soon afterward came to Indiana and settled in Fairmount township, Grant county, where he secured employment from Nixon Winslow, for whom he worked many years. A longing to see old scenes and faces induced him to return to the home of his youth, and there he carried on gardening for a time. March 12, 1883, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Elizabeth Tucker, a daughter of Edward and Eliza (Ward) Tucker, and one month later set out once more for America. This time he landed at Halifax and at once came to Fairmount, where he settled on a tract of eighty acres, and has since been known as one of the foremost and progressive farmers of the township. He gives his entire attention to his work of general farming and has been wonderfully successful.

Mrs. Morrish was born May 19, 1854, and has borne her husband four children, all sons, viz.: John Edward, who was born February 4, 1884; Archer James, born December 11, 1887; Charles William, born March 13, 1889; and Ralph, born January 15, 1892. The ceremony which united Mr. and Mrs. Morrish as husband and wife was solemnized in the city of London. They both have a birthright in the Church of England and are people who would be a credit to any community.

THOMAS LITTLE.

Thomas Little, one of the most prominent citizens of Fairmount township, Grant county, Indiana, and a veteran of the Re-

bellion, was born December 9, 1842, in Randolph county, North Carolina, the second child of John and Rachel (Modlin) Little. His brother, Alexander, is a gas-fitter of Fairmount and a soldier of the Civil war.

John Little was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, in January, 1814, and died in November, 1853. He received but a meager education and devoted his time to farming in his native state for many years, and finally came with his wife and five children to Randolph county, this state, in a one-horse wagon. After remaining there one year he came to Fairmount, where, one month later, he was called to his lasting rest. He was a man of strong religious proclivities and a strict adherent of the Wesleyan Methodist church. Firm and decisive in all his convictions, his integrity admitted of no question, and he was held in high esteem by all who knew him. Formerly a Whig, he afterward advocated abolition and was one of the strongest opposers of slavery to be found in this locality. His wife was born in Wayne county, North Carolina, in November, 1818, and died January 20, 1898. She was a kind, Christian gentlewoman, who favored the doctrine of the Friends, and whose memory will ever be treasured in the hearts of her children.

Thomas Little was a child of some eleven years when his parents became residents of Grant county, and received his early educational training in his native state. The first school-house was a frame building 16 x 20 feet, with a frame foundation, heated by two fireplaces, one at each end of the building, between which the master sat. The seats rested on wooden legs, were minus backs, and made from trees which were split in two. The desk for the older pupils

was a long board supported against the side of the wall by wooden pins, and the pen was fashioned from the goose-quill. The reader for all scholars was the New Testament. At the age of fourteen he left home to become a laborer in the great army of wage earners, receiving for his services the sum of seven dollars per month. He began at the bottom rung of the ladder leading to prosperity and climbed perseveringly, step by step, until he reached the present honorable eminence, and has obtained the good will and esteem of all who know him. The forty-seven years passed in this vicinity have been spent in a most worthy manner, and his conduct has been such as to win commendation and has been above reproach.

In response to a call for arms, Mr. Little enlisted in Company H, Eighty-fourth Indiana Regiment, at Winchester, under Captain G. U. Carter and Colonel Tressler, joining August 9, 1862, and first going into camp at Camp Wayne, Richmond, this state. They were sent to Covington, Kentucky, to engage the enemy under General Bragg as he was about to move the Rebel forces to Cincinnati. This expedition was commanded by General Lew E. Wallace. Thence to Gallipolis, Ohio, to intercept the Johnnies in the Kanawha valley, and after following them south of the Big Sandy our subject was taken sick and was carried to Nashville, Tennessee, where, on April 23, he received his discharge and came back home. On August 8, 1863, he had sufficiently recovered to re-enlist and joined Company B, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, under Colonel J. P. C. Shanks, and was sent into camp at Indianapolis. On December 1 they were sent to Columbus, Kentucky, and later took part in several important en-

gagements, the first near Jackson, Tennessee. Then followed the battles at Okolona, Mississippi and Guntown, where General Sturges suffered defeat, and Verona, after which they retired to Egypt Station. Here Mr. Little was detailed to carry ammunition to a point which necessitated crossing between the Rebel lines under cross fire, where the bullets whistled around him, making very unpleasant music, and the chances for reaching his destination were exceedingly slim. But like a brave and obedient soldier he started on his perilous trip and was permitted to run the gauntlet unharmed. He was in very close quarters also during the battle of Okolona, when a Rebel standing about thirty feet distant filled Mr. Little's clothing full of buckshot, but, happily, did not strike the body. Following several days skirmishing at Oxford, Mississippi, came the battle which was bitterly contested, and which will never be forgotten by Mr. Little, as it was indelibly stamped on his mind by a thrilling experience and narrow escape from instant death. A companion, G. W. Smith, of the home company, was knocked senseless at the side of Mr. Little by the bursting of a Rebel shell, and the impression, even among those scenes of horror, was a terrible one. They next had an engagement at Raleigh, and here he inflicted a wound on himself by the premature discharge of his gun, the ball scraping the ankle bone and inducing necrosis, from which he suffered greatly. He took an active part in the engagement at Bolivar, and has suffered all the privations of a soldier, remaining in the saddle for three days at a time when rations were very scarce indeed. His regiment was stationed in the vicinity of Memphis for a time, and

was then sent down the Mississippi river to the mouth of the Red river and up that river to Alexandria, Louisiana. From there they marched by way of Burrow's Ferry to Hampstead, Texas, following a part of Pierce and Taylor's command as they were marching toward Mexico. They eventually landed in Austin, Texas, where they were mustered out of service on February 18, 1866, the last regiment of Indiana volunteers mustered out, and received their honorable discharge at Indianapolis March 14, 1866.

Mr. Little returned home to don the civilian's costume and take up the duties of a private citizen, and one year later, January 27, 1867, formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Susannah Fouse, who was born in Randolph county, Indiana, October 6, 1848. She was a daughter of James and Dinah (Pickett) Fouse, whose family consists of three sons and two daughters, all of whom are residents of this state except John, who lives in Arkansas. Both parents were natives of North Carolina, the father having been born in Orange county in 1811, and having died November 1, 1876; the mother passed to her reward in her forty-second year. They were of German descent and followed farming, emigrating to Randolph county, this state, in 1832, the grandfather having entered government land there, the deed still being kept by his descendants. They were members of the Friends church.

Mrs. Little was a maiden of fifteen when she became a citizen of Grant county, and obtained her education in the public schools. She has been a careful, considerate wife and an able assistant in all her husband's undertakings. Their start was made on

rented land and was in every way satisfactory, their crops being good and their income sufficient to warrant them in purchasing seventy-three acres of land, which was bought of the other heirs. After moving on and cultivating their own ground they have continued to prosper and have accumulated a neat property sufficient to permit them to spend the declining years of life in comfort and plenty. Eight sons and five daughters were sent to gladden their home and share its pleasures, four having since been transplanted to the home on high. The nine living are as follows: Winfred, who makes his home with his parents; Florence, wife of G. W. Hill, a farmer of Fairmount township; John R., who is engaged in the vocation of agriculture in Fowlerton and is also one of the most successful teachers in this part of the country, having been retained as teacher in one school for seven terms. He received his diploma from the common school in 1891, and was a student of Fairmount Academy, and is a man of family; Albert is a farmer of Mill township; Charles, who is a glass-blower here; Leonard, a student of Fairmount Academy, who is preparing for the profession of teaching; Franklin, who is a mechanic; Grace, a student of the eighth grade; and Robert, the youngest and a student of the sixth grade. All of the children have been given good common-school educations, and three of these received their diplomas.

In politics Mr. Little is a Republican. In religion both he and Mrs. Little are strict adherents of a branch of the Society of Friends, and have aided in the erection of this church and others in the community, contributing to all benevolences worthy of their consideration. They are honorable,

conscientious people, whose characters will admit of the closest scrutiny under the searchlight of truth, and are held in the highest esteem by every one. Mr. Little is a charter member of Beeson Post, No. 386, G. A. R., of this place, and was junior and senior-vice and officer of the day. He is also a member of Jonesboro Lodge, No. 109, F. & A. M., of Jonesboro, and has been an active worker since being taken into the order in the spring of 1867.

Of the five children of Mr. Little's parents, only two are now living, viz.: Alexander and Thomas. All of the brothers and sisters of Mrs. Little are now living, and the youngest is fifty years old.

JOHN S. FROST.

John S. Frost is too well known to need an introduction to the readers of this volume, and yet the work would be incomplete were his biography not contained in it. He traces his lineage to England, but was born in Decatur county, Indiana, November 26, 1839, the third in a family of four children born to Selah and Sarah (Drake) Frost.

Selah Frost was born January 28, 1799, in Chemung county, New York, and was reared as a tiller of the soil. He was educated in the common schools and remained in his native state until he was about forty. In September, 1830, he was united in wedlock with Miss Sarah Drake, who was born in the same county in 1809, and died October 14, 1868. She was an estimable woman and a kind, indulgent mother.

In 1839 the family started for the western wilds, coming down the Allegheny river

to the Ohio, and from there on a raft to Cincinnati, taking a wagon at that point for Decatur county, this state. Mr. Frost entered eighty acres of land from the government at Jeffersonville, and in 1847 or 1848 traded this land for a farm in Jennings county, upon which he resided for nineteen years. The house here was of hewed logs, with shingle roof. The first house in Decatur county, Indiana, was of round logs and the roof held in place by weight poles. On April 1, 1865, he purchased eighty acres of land in Van Buren township, where he remained until his death, December 4, 1868, surviving his wife only about seven weeks. He was a man of unblemished character, firm in his convictions and of sound judgment, who enjoyed the respect of all who knew him, his opinions carrying great weight and being regarded as decisive. He acted as justice of the peace for a number of years in Jennings county, and was a most impartial official, while using great discrimination in his verdicts. A brother, John, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and fought in the battle which took place at Buffalo, New York. In politics he was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and intelligently alive to all the issues of the day. Both he and his wife were members of the Hard-shell Baptist church, and in their death the county lost two of its best and most honorable citizens. Their death coming so close together was a great shock to those who knew them and was the cause of much sorrow. Father Frost was a good marksman and killed many deer around their home in southern Indiana. One time he aimed at one deer and shot two. At another time as he was driving his cows and oxen home through the woods in the evening,

he saw a large flock of wild turkeys just off the roadside, but as it was almost dark it was too late to get any that night, so he placed a brush across the road to mark the spot and went home. He cleaned up his patch rifle, got plenty of ammunition ready and at early dawn returned to the point where he had left the turkeys, killing as many as he could carry without moving out of his tracks.

John S. Frost received his earlier schooling in Decatur county, his father being his first teacher and he was carried to school on his father's back. The school-house is indelibly engraved on his memory, and was made of round logs about eighteen by twenty feet in dimensions, with clapboard roof, and heated by the wide fireplace about eight feet in width. The split-sapling seats were provided with wooden pegs, but were minus backs, while a broad board did duty as a desk for the older pupils, it being supported against the side of the building by wooden pins driven into the wall. The steel pens had not yet come into use, and the children used pens made from the quill of a goose. Most of his education was received in Jennings county, but he has a keen perception and retentive memory, and has done much to extend his knowledge by reading good books and periodicals. And not only does he read them, but he thoroughly digests what he has read, making it a part of his very self, ready to be called up at any time.

Mr. Frost remained at home until his majority, at which time he married and started in life for himself. His father aided him to a certain extent in later years, but his start was made independent of all help and with no cash capital. He was united in marriage December 16, 1860, with

Miss Amanda Huckstep, and was blessed with a family of four children, only two of whom are living, namely: George S., a mechanic of Upland, who was educated in the Fairmount schools and married Miss Olive Smith, who has presented him with two children; and Artie M., wife of William Z. Payne, a salesman of Fairmount. Mrs. Frost was born July 16, 1843, in Versailles, Ripley county, this state, and was one of nine children born to John and Mary (Reed) Huckstep. Both parents were natives of Kentucky, the father born in 1802 and the mother in 1800. They came to Indiana at an early day and were pioneers of the state, the father dying at the age of sixty-four and the mother when about seventy-five. Mrs. Frost was educated in the public schools and is a genial, winsome lady whose friends are legion.

In September, 1869, they located on the farm they now occupy. It consisted of sixty acres of land covered with heavy oak timber, and the house was made of logs similar to that in which he was born. It seems almost impossible that the neatly cultivated farm of to-day was at one time in the midst of a thick forest, as few of the old landmarks remain to remain the citizens of early times. Mr. Frost and his wife have one of the neatest and best-kept farms in the township, the fields enclosed by good fences, with substantial residence and outbuildings in the best possible repair, and everywhere evidence of thrift and prosperity. Their property extends to the corporation lines of Fairmount, and they are regarded as a most worthy couple of strict integrity and spotless character, and both are deeply religious, he being a member of the Missionary Baptist church, while his wife adheres

to the Wesleyan Methodist faith. They are charitable to a fault and are never asked in vain for the relief of the distressed. Mr. Frost is a Democrat in national issues, but in local affairs is non-partisan, supporting the man best fitted for the office regardless of his party views.

WILLIAM J. LEACH.

William J. Leach is a leading and substantial agriculturist of Fairmount township, Grant county, Indiana, and the village near which he lives takes its name in honor of the family. The name is of English and Scotch origin and has been an honored one in this state for more than a century, having been closely identified with the development of this territory long before it was admitted into the galaxy of the Union.

The immediate subject of these memoirs is a native of Fairmount township and was born February 2, 1840. His parents, Esom and Lucinda (Corn) Leach, were well and favorably known throughout this locality, where the mother still makes her home.

William Leach, the grandfather, blazed his way into this county and entered about six hundred and forty acres of land from the government in this township, locating in section 1, although at that time the land was all included in Union township. Two of the deeds, bearing the signature of Martin Van Buren, are in the possession of Mr. Leach. There was neither school-house nor church in the entire township and William Leach and his wife were conspicuous workers in establishing the Harmony Baptist Society, one of the first religious organiza-

tions stated here. A church was not built until about 1849 and many times were the meetings held in the home of grandfather Leach. He was a Jacksonian Democrat and held very decided views on the political outlook.

Esom Leach, the father, was born December 8, 1816, in Franklin county, Indiana, where he lived until he was twenty-one years of age, when he came with his parents to Grant county, in 1837. Their first habitation was a rude log cabin built in the forest wilds, with wolves, bear and deer for neighbors. The country offered alluring inducements to the man who was willing to take advantage of the situation, and not only did she pay him in lands and crops, but by ennobling his character, increasing his strength and enlarging his resources she eliminated the weak points and brought him to the full perfection of a perfectly developed manhood. As gold is tried by the test of fire so was man tried by the many difficulties which beset his path, and amid trials and sufferings such as few of us would care to undergo was laid the foundation and corner-stone of our state.

Esom Leach was married to Miss Lucinda Corn, who was born in the state of Kentucky on December 15, 1823. He began his wedded life on eighty acres of land in this vicinity, was a prosperous man and accumulated about six hundred acres before his death in January, 1888. He was a Jackson Democrat and a man of strict integrity whose decision of character made him respected and looked up to by his co-laborers in the township. Both he and his wife were zealous workers in the Primitive Baptist church. The land on which he started out was partially improved, but consisted in

great part of swamp land and forests and the development meant hard and continued toil to bring it to anything like perfect shape for cultivation, but this was accomplished and the owner had the satisfaction of seeing fields of waving grain replace the tree and shrub, while swamp and low land became luxurious meadows in which the grazing herds became sleek and fat. The respect and prominence in which he was held continued throughout his life and made his death keenly felt in Fairmount township, the scene of so many years of his activity. Besides the widow, who is in her seventy-seventh year, he left a large family of children, three having entered into the great unknown. The mother has devoted her life to family and church and the precepts and example which have emanated from her will bear fruit and redound to her credit long after she has passed beyond the sunset hills of eternity. William J. Leach is the eldest child of the family. Nancy J. is the widow of William P. Osborne and resides in this township. Joseph J. occupies the old Leach homestead. Edward C. is a farmer in the near vicinity, as is his brother, John G. Mary E. married George Roberts and lives in Jefferson township. Wilson T. is a prominent agriculturist of Madison county, this state. Benjamin F. is a manufacturer of Fowlerton, Indiana, and near there Reuben J. is engaged in farming. Simon B. is a farmer of this township and the youngest of the family.

William J. Leach remained with his parents, overseeing the farm until his twenty-second year and in the meantime had acquired a common-school education. The schoolhouse had formerly done service as a residence and was made of logs. It was made

with clapboard roof and puncheon floor, and in order to make it available for school purposes seats of split sapling with wooden legs were placed in it, and a broad poplar board was fixed to the side of the wall for a writing desk. This board rested on wooden pins driven in the wall and furnished a rest for the copybook, wherein the pupil followed the master's copy with the goose-quill pen. The room was heated by the fireplace which was constructed of mud and sticks, the sticks sometimes catching on fire and threatening destruction to the entire building until the blaze was happily extinguished. Mrs. Leach was also an attendant of this school, which was kept by subscription. Mr. Leach improved his time by reading and study, appreciating the wisdom of adding a little every day to his store of knowledge, and realizing that it is not what is read but what is retained that makes the wise man. Knowledge is not gained in a minute, but little by little, an item at a time, and it was not long before his self-imposed tasks began to have an appreciable effect upon him, and he was called upon to take charge of a school, which he taught one term.

When he turned to agriculture as his occupation it was as a renter on the homestead and later he purchased ninety-seven acres of swamp land, which was almost worthless and which was afterward sold. He then purchased a tract of one hundred and five acres, selling his last horse to make the first payment on it. The outlook was not encouraging and to a great many it would have meant complete failure, but not so with Mr. Leach. Instead of waiting, Micawber like, for something to turn up, he set about making his opportunities and how well he succeeded is shown by the fact that

he accumulated almost six hundred acres of land. He is an honored citizen of Grant county, where his entire life has been spent and where his word is considered as good as gold.

He was married October 26, 1862, to Miss Sarah E. Haven, a lady whose natural endowment of head and heart made her universally loved and respected. Her death, on April 17, 1888, occasioned acute sorrow in the entire neighborhood as well as in the home circle. She was the mother of two sons and four daughters, two of whom preceded her to the spirit land. Those surviving her as follows: Lucinda, who married John Scott, a farmer of Jefferson township, by whom she had four children; Anna, wife of Chalmer Kerr, an agriculturist of Delaware county, and the mother of one child; Charles E., who is an agriculturist and grain dealer of Fowlerton, is married to Miss Minnie Payne and has two children; and Martha C., who was educated in the common schools and received a musical education. She lives at home. On March 16, 1890, Mr. Leach led to the altar Miss Jennie Wood, whose kindly nature and womanly qualities have made her an ideal wife and mother. She is a daughter of John and Mary (Smith) Wood and was born in Ripley county, this state, January 12, 1851, but during her infancy her parents moved to Allen county, thence to Bluffton, where she was educated and lived for twenty-two years. She is a devout member of the Harmony Baptist church, as are her husband and daughter Martha. Mr. Leach worked zealously for the erection of the pretty structure in which they now worship, and has been foremost in all movements which are conducive to public good. He stands high in the

community and will leave to his children a heritage far preferable to lands and gold—a good name. He is a Democrat and cast his first vote for George B. McClellan.

WILLIAM F. BELL.

William F. Bell was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, February 14, 1832, but for the past twenty years has been an honored resident of Fairmount township, where he has been successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is the eldest of five children born to Joseph and Eleanor (Bell) Bell, three of whom are living. They are William F.; Murphy A. M., an ex-soldier of the Civil war and a citizen of Summitville; and Henry, who lives at Knightstown and is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Bell may well be called a self-made man, having worked hard to reach the eminence on which he now stands and receiving many hard knocks on the way. He received a common-school education and at the age of twenty-one was without cash, his manly spirit and insistent will comprising his only capital.

On February 28, 1856, he was married to Miss Nancy M. Ferguson, and became the father of five children. Four are living, viz.: James M., who is married and lives on the homestead with his father; Mary M., who is married to Alvin Free, a farmer of Bethel, Indiana; Sarah E., wife of Hiram Harvey, who resides on his farm in Liberty township; and Julia, wife of Elwood Townsend, a paperhanger and painter of Marion. This family were each given good practical educations and have been well fitted for

the lives of usefulness they fill. Mrs. Bell was born April 30, 1830, in North Carolina, in the same neighborhood as her husband, and is a daughter of Hiram and Mary (Boone) Ferguson. She traces her ancestry to the Scotch and her mother was a near relative of the famous scout and Indian fighter, Daniel Boone. She is a lady of happy disposition and keeps the home cheerful with her never failing fund of good humor.

In 1865 Mr. Bell came with his family to Henry county, this state, where he remained for a number of years engaged in farming on rented ground and later purchased fifty-eight acres of land. This was sold in 1881, when he moved to Grant county, purchasing eighty acres of fine farm land in Fairmount township, where he has since resided. They have met with a goodly measure of success and have a nice, comfortable home, with pleasant surroundings, the result of their own efforts. They are people of high Christian character who have been active in good works, and not only has the Friends' society, to which they belong, been benefited by their generous spirit, but many charitable deeds have been performed, in which the left hand knew not what the right hand gave. They are modest and unpretentious, preferring quiet giving to ostentatious display. The beautiful brick structure in which the Friends hold their meetings, as well as the academy, in which the entire township takes a pardonable pride, have been the recipients of their bounty, and no citizen enjoys a higher degree of esteem than this worthy couple.

Mr. Bell is a strong Prohibitionist, believing that the greater part of the ills and sufferings of life are to be traced to the

drink habit as the primary cause, and he has the temerity not only to advocate temperance but to vote for it. It is men of Mr. Bell's stamp that give vigor to the important issues of the day and are the real safeguards of our country.

THOMAS W. NEWBY.

Thomas W. Newby is one of the most prosperous and influential agriculturists of Grant county, Indiana, and resides in Fairmount township, which has been his home for more than sixty years. He is one of the pioneers of the county and a man whose sterling worth has given him a high standing. He is of English ancestry but knows little of his antecedents, as his father died when the subject was a child of two years. The father was a farmer of Randolph county, North Carolina, where Thomas W. Newby was born May 7, 1824. There were but two children, the younger being Eleanor, widow of Daniel Thomas and a resident of this township. The mother, Mary (Winslow) Newby, was also a native of Randolph county, North Carolina, her family being prominent people of the south. She was a member of the Friends' church in her younger years and died in her eightieth year.

Thomas W. Newby received his education in the log school-house about eighteen feet square, heated by the fireplace and lighted by means of greased paper placed in the opening made by leaving a log out of the side of the building. The seats were of puncheons, with wooden legs and no backs, the desk of the same material, being supported by pins driven into the wall, and the pens were made of goose-quills.



THOS. W. NEWBY FAMILY GROUP.

Mr. Newby came to this state when about twelve years of age, the journey being made by wagon and a stop made each night to camp out. The first location was in Henry county, where he remained two years and in 1839 he came to Grant county, where he settled on one hundred and sixty acres of land in Liberty township, consisting of timber land. His first home was a log house with the regulation mud and clay chimney and fireplace, with Indians for neighbors. He spent the years of youth in clearing forest land and the prosperity that has attended him is entirely due to his own efforts and industrious habits. On May 21, 1846, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Hill according to the services of the Friends' church. Three sons and three daughters were the fruit of this union and five of these are still living, namely: Mary, wife of William P. Newson a prosperous agriculturist of Rush county; Eleazar, a farmer of Mills township; Aaron, who farms the first land settled by his parents; Joseph, a well-to-do resident of this township; and Nancy, wife of James P. Cox, a farmer of Mills township. All of the children have received good educations and are in good circumstances.

Mrs. Sarah Newby was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, December 7, 1824, and is a daughter of Aaron and Nancy (Winslow) Hill. Six of the twelve children which composed the family are yet living and all are residents of this state except Benona, whose home is in Kansas. Aaron Hill was of English ancestry but was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, and was a strict Quaker in religion. Mrs. Newby was a child of three years when her parents brought her to this state, the journey con-

suming seven weeks, and she will never forget crossing the Blue Ridge mountains as she made the trip, lying meanwhile in the horses' feed trough. They lived in Randolph county, Indiana, for two years and then came to Grant county, settling in Mills township on land which had been previously entered by her grandfather. She was educated in the log school-house similar to that attended by her husband.

When they began their wedded life it was as renters the first year, and the following spring they purchased eighty acres of land, going in debt for it. Their surroundings were the crudest, a log house with puncheon floor and stick and clay chimney was home, although it was in the forest, the only clearing being where the house stood. Hard and ceaseless work was required to develop this ground and get it in a suitable shape for cultivation, but all this and much more has been accomplished by the subject of this sketch and his worthy wife. Wild turkey and wolves infested the timber, but have gone the way of many other signs of those early times. The country was sparsely populated and but three public roads were laid out in this vicinity, all of the many improvements which may be seen to-day having been brought to their present state of perfection under the eyes of Mr. Newby and his wife. They have kept pace with the advancement going on around them and have kept their property in the most approved condition, putting up modern buildings and other improvements on all their farms, those occupied by their children as well as the homestead. They have accumulated over eight hundred and eighty acres of land in this and Mill township, the homestead having excellent barns and outbuildings and a

fine brick residence with well-fenced fields. In addition to the farms they own sixty-six lots in Fairmount, ten acres near and nine acres in Jonesboro. This is the most creditable showing in the township and one of which they may well be proud.

Mr. Newby is a staunch Republican and cast his first vote for General John C. Fremont, supporting each presidential candidate on the Republican ticket since. He was an ardent admirer of Abraham Lincoln and is a firm advocate of the present policy of the United States government as demonstrated by McKinley. Mr. and Mrs. Newby are steadfast in the Quaker faith, and like all true followers of that doctrine are honest, peace-loving people who do a great amount of good in a quiet, unostentatious manner. They have contributed towards the building fund of several church edifices in their vicinity, as well as other objects of benevolence. They have been residents of Grant county for sixty-one years and are among the most reliable and honorable of its settlers. About four years ago they reached the golden milestone in their journey together and celebrated the happy event with suitable ceremony, receiving the felicitations of their many friends, old friends mingled with new ones, who felt that the sunshine and the rain of years had but mellowed and softened the lives of this most estimable couple, who had

Sown love, and tasted its fruitage pure;
Sown peace, and reap its harvest bright;
Sown sunbeams on the rock and moor,
And find a harvest-home of light.

Mr. Newby has now an interest of about one thousand dollars in the Jonesboro and

Fairmount banks and he feels proud that he has accumulated as much and more property than any other person in this township.

CYRUS BAKER.

Cyrus Baker, a prosperous business man of Sims, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Clark county, Ohio, October 16, 1830. He received his preliminary education in the subscription schools in vogue at the time of his boyhood, but this has been largely supplemented by a life-time of careful reading and observation. His early years were spent in farming, though he did not settle down to any definite occupation for some years after arriving at the age of maturity. For some eight years he employed his winters in trapping and in buying and selling furs. This was a profitable business, which he combined with his farming interests. In 1862 he came to Grant county, Indiana, walking all the way from Wabash to Marion, having reached the former place by canal boat from his Buckeye home. Here he lived with his sister during the Civil war, but afterward returned to Ohio, where he engaged in the grocery business for a number of years. While sojourning temporarily in Grant county he purchased fifty acres of land, for which he paid six dollars per acre, and this was the nucleus to his later possessions in real estate.

On returning to Grant county in May, 1871, Mr. Baker exchanged this piece of land for other real estate property in Sims township, where he has since lived and has been prominently identified with the growth and progress of his town and county.

It was Mr. Baker who was instrumental in laying out the village of Sims and he has always manifested great interest in the development of the lively and prosperous little town. He was one of the organizers of the Sims Gas & Fuel Company, of which he has been a trustee since its organization. He also aided materially in the development of the oil and gas interests in Sims township and in the profitable utilization of the same. In political affairs he has been equally interested and zealous. For sixteen years he occupied the thankless but honorable position of township committeeman, having always affiliated with the Republican party.

The ancestral history of Cyrus Baker is a matter of interest, as well as special honor to himself. The man who can trace his lineage to Revolutionary sires and a race of patriots from the far-away day to the present has a genealogy of which any true American may justly feel proud. The family history is as follows: He is a son of John and Susanna (Norman) Baker. Father was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, December 25, 1788, and died November 3, 1859. The grandfather of this venerable pioneer came from Germany in early colonial days and settled in the Jamestown colony. His son, Henry Baker, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and fought under General Washington, and, tradition says, was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. Henry Baker, mentioned here, married Martilina Shank. The father of Cyrus Baker was a soldier in the second war with England and was wounded at Fort Jefferson, Ohio, in a fight with Indian allies of the British government. As a result of this wound he lost a foot and

was a pensioner during the remainder of his life.

Cyrus Baker was married on the 9th of June, 1872, the lady of his choice being Miss Rachel Harris, a daughter of Nathaniel and Pinniah (Elliott) Harris. Miss Harris was born July 12, 1842, and received a good education in the public schools. She, too, is a representative of Revolutionary stock. Her family is of Scotch-Irish descent, established in America by her great-grandfather, who settled in North Carolina. There her grandfather, William Harris, was born and became a soldier in the Continental army during the Revolution. Her maternal grandfather, Pritlow Elliott was also a soldier in the war for American independence. An uncle of her father spent seven years in captivity among the Indians, and on his return he was not recognized by his wife and family, they believing him dead.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Baker consists of five children, whose names are given below: Mary E., the eldest, was born June 15, 1873. She is now the wife of Cyrus Osborn and they have two daughters, Lillian L. and Florence; Ellen M., who was born October 14, 1874, became the wife of Estes Bailey. They have two sons, Vaughn D. and Tass; Eber J. was born April 12, 1875; Ida S., the wife of William H. Bailey, was born May 15, 1877. Their two children are named Rosella Chloe and Mary Dace; Thomas E., the youngest of the family, was born July 27, 1881.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker have given their children the best of educational advantages and they are all highly intellectual and cultured people. The married members of the family are settled around the parental home and are in comfortable circumstances and

happy domestic relations. The family sustain very high social standing in the community and are rated among the best citizens of the county. Cyrus Baker is a gentleman of affable and pleasing manner, whose years rest so lightly upon him, that the casual observer would never receive the impression that he has already passed the "three-score and ten" milestone on life's journey. His has been an active and busy life in which all has not been sunshine, neither has he had serious misfortune. His efforts in the business world have been measurably successful and his ample possessions are the result of his own and his estimable wife's business tact, industry and good management. Assuredly no family in Grant county has a prouder ancestral record, or is more worthy of representation in a volume dedicated to the life history of the leading families. Space is cheerfully given to this fairly complete resume of the family history, and it is believed that its careful preservation and transmission to future generations will prove a source of pleasure and profit to those who may read it in future ages.

HENRY JONES.

Henry Jones, a prosperous farmer of Green township, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Henry county, this state, February 26, 1842. He is a son of John and Mary (Loudenback) Jones, natives of South Carolina and Virginia, respectively, and first located in Fayette county, Indiana.

Henry Jones was educated in the public schools of his native county. At the age of twenty-three he came to Grant county and

engaged in farming, a profession which he has followed successfully since. The farm upon which he now lives comprises two hundred and forty acres of land in a high state of cultivation. Excellent farm buildings, including a modern frame dwelling house, add to the value of the premises and adorn the surroundings. Mr. Jones also owns a valuable tract of ninety acres located two miles north of the homestead. The product of this valuable property yields a handsome annual income from stock and grain. The average revenue from the sale of hogs and cattle amounts to a snug little fortune, some hundred head of the former and seventy head of the latter being marketed annually. Beyond question the Jones farm is the best and most valuable in Green township.

Henry Jones was married March 2, 1873, to Miss Nancy Jane, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Rader) Funks, natives of Virginia. Her paternal grandfather was born in Pennsylvania and maternal grandfather was a native of Maryland. Mrs. Jones' paternal family consisted of six children, named as follows: George W., John J., William H., Napolia H., Permelia R. (now Mrs. Newton Jones), and Nancy Jane. The eldest and youngest of her brothers are deceased. Henry Jones is a representative of a family of eleven children, viz.: Elizabeth (now Mrs. John Richman), Newton, Phillip, Adam (deceased), James (deceased), Mary (now Mrs. Charles Conn), Mrs. Cyrus was Jane Cathron, Henry, John, Barbara (Mrs. P. Bowers), and Daniel. The others are variously located and engaged in life's struggles on their own account.

Henry Jones, of this review, is a man who stands very high in the community where all of his mature years have been

spent. He is a recognized leader in local politics and wields a potent influence in the counsels of Democracy. Though not an office seeker in any sense he has nevertheless been honored by election to local offices of trust and responsibility. In matters of religion Mr. Jones is independent. He believes in the principle of "free thought and free speech" in religious affairs as well as in matters of lesser importance. He spends his time in a general superintendence of his extensive estate and gives steady employment to two men on the farm.

Such in brief is the outline of a life record well worthy of representation in a volume devoted to a history of the leading families of Grant county.

JOHN GOSSOM.

John Gossom, a greatly respected farmer of Green township, Grant county, son of William and Martha (Burbridge) Gossom, was born July 4, 1822, in Ross county, Ohio. His early education was quite limited, but he set out with a strong will to accomplish something in this world, came to Green township, Grant county, and among swamps, brush and timber purchased some land and for several years it was very hard for him. He finally succeeded in making headway and purchased more land, amounting at one time to about three hundred acres. All this he has divided among his children, but eighty acres, the old home with fine barns and an elegant brick residence, which he has retained for the benefit and comfort of himself and wife in their old age.

On August 18, 1847, John Gossom married Mary, daughter of Peter and Mariah (Legg) Shepler, by whom he has had eight children, viz.: Elizabeth A., born July 2, 1848 (Mrs. John Kilgore); Thomas B., born February 8, 1850; Oliver J., born November 18, 1852; John E., born April 22, 1855; Savannah (Mrs. James A. Jones); and three who died in infancy.

Mrs. Gossom's people were from Pennsylvania and were of German descent on the mother's side and of Scotch descent on the father's side; were early settlers of Washington county and were of Revolutionary stock.

Mr. Gossom's great-grandfather was also a soldier of the Revolution. His son John married and had four children: Nancy (Mrs. Warren), two other daughters and William, the father of John, the subject.

William Gossom married Martha Burbage and had the following children: Julia A. (Mrs. Samuel Griffith); Malinda (Mrs. Samuel Frue); John, the subject of this sketch; Jane, deceased; Margaret (Mrs. Alex. Wiley); Sarah (Mrs. William Jacobs); Nancy (Mrs. George Moore); William; and two infants that died unnamed.

PETER LANE.

Peter Lane, a native of Brown county, Ohio, born on the 4th of October, 1842, is a son of Mordicai and Charity (Foster) Lane, who reared a family of eight children, of whom Peter is the eldest. Five of the family are dead. The names are as follows: Peter, Rachel, Christian, John, Joseph, Elizabeth, Mary Ann and Ruth A. The two

last named were twins. Mary is deceased and Ruth is now Mrs. B. F. Hale. Rachel, Christian, John and Joseph are also dead.

The Lane family is descended from English ancestors and in America was first established in Maryland. His grandfather, Peter Lane, removed from Maryland to Ohio in the pioneer days. He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

The Foster family, as represented by the mother of Peter Lane, came from German stock, and the American branch was first established in Pennsylvania. They were among the early colonists in the Keystone state and the maternal grandfather, Christian Foster, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He married Miss Fritz, who bore him eleven children, viz.: Henry, Valentine, John, Jonathan, David, Jacob, Isaac, Barbara, Mary Ann, Rachel, and one died unnamed in early infancy.

Peter Lane was educated in the public schools of Brown county, Ohio, and at the age of eighteen became an apprentice to the blacksmith's trade, but before the completion of the stipulated period of apprenticeship he left the forge and the peaceful pursuits of civil life and enlisted as a member of Company I, Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This occurred on the 12th of August, 1862, and he was assigned to duty with the Army of the Potomac. He was a member of the garrison at Harper's Ferry which was surrendered in September, 1862. Mr. Lane's health failed and after eight weeks in hospital at Camp Douglas, Illinois, he received an honorable discharge from the service. After fully recovering his health Mr. Lane entered the employ of the United States government and worked at his trade at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, until the close

of the war. The government shops were closed there on the 15th of April, 1865. During his absence Mr. Lane's parents had moved to Grant county, Indiana, and he here found his paternal home on returning from his post. With the exception of four years, when he was in business at West Liberty, Howard county, he has been a resident of Grant county since 1865. For the most part he has followed his trade of blacksmithing. He erected the first shop in Point Isabel and operated the business there for some five years. He was also employed as a clerk in merchandising for about five years.

In 1890 Mr. Lane purchased eighty acres of land in Green township and since that date he has been identified with agricultural interests and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He was married July 22, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Horine, a daughter of Jefferson N. and Mary (Dean) Horine, descendants of German ancestors. Mr. and Mrs. Lane have had twelve children born to them. They are: Mordecai, William W., Anda T., Mary O., Ella M., Mark, Lee and Dee, twins, Joseph B., Edgar A. and Edith, twins, and Guy W. Of these Anda T., Mary O., Lee, Dee and Edith are deceased.

Mr. Lane has been prominently identified with the I. O. O. F. for many years, holding membership in Point Isabel Lodge, No. 510, where he has passed all the principal official stations and represented his lodge in the grand lodge of the state. He joined the G. A. R. post at Swayzee and maintained his standing there until the post disbanded by reason of the depletion of its ranks below the minimum number of members because of deaths, removals, lapses, etc.

The Lane family is one of high stand-

ing in the neighborhood in which they have resided so many years. In the business and social affairs of the community they occupy a conspicuous and honored position, and the subject of this sketch possesses the confidence and esteem of all who know him. In business affairs he is always upright and honorable, while he wields a potent influence in the political and social affairs of Green township.

JOSEPH F. MARSHALL.

Joseph F. Marshall was born in Boone county, Indiana, February 1, 1843. When he was five years old his parents moved to Grant county and there he attended school. When he was sixteen he left school and engaged in life's work on his own account. He has been identified with agricultural pursuits for the most part, though he earned a livelihood by day labor for about six years. He is a son of Joshua and Tamar (Osborne) Marshall. They are natives, respectively, of Virginia and North Carolina. When his father was a boy of fifteen he came to Indiana, where he married and spent the remainder of his life. Both parents died in Franklin township, Grant county.

During the Civil war Joseph F. Marshall served as a member of Company G, Twenty-third Indiana Infantry. His enlistment occurred on the 20th of September, 1864, and he served until July 11, 1865, when he was discharged at Louisville, Kentucky. His military life was spent principally in doing guard duty, picketing and skirmishing in the vicinity of Dalton, Georgia.

On his return from the war Mr. Marshall re-engaged in farming, and on the 28th

of November, 1866, he wedded Miss Sarah C. Elliott, who was born in this state and is a daughter of Samuel Elliott. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have a family of nine children, viz.: Irene, born October 21, 1867, and is now the wife of John Mathews; Jesse L., born February 12, 1869; John W., born October 17, 1871; Margaret J., born August 28, 1873, married to John Loer; Joseph H., born November 4, 1875; Ruth, born February 5, 1878, and married Roleigh Bloxham; James A., born June 28, 1878; Letha A., born April 23, 1891; Delpha and Alpha, twins, born February 8, 1894, the last named dying April 18, 1894.

Joseph F. Marshall of this review is one of the substantial men of the community in which he lives. He bears the reputation of an honorable, upright citizen whose word is as good as his bond. The family sustain high social standing and is rated among the best families in the neighborhood. Mr. Marshall has served his township in some of the responsible official positions, in which he clearly demonstrated the wisdom of the selection. His efforts in life have been crowned with reasonable success. Though he does not boast of great riches he very sensibly concludes that there are other considerations than the accumulation of wealth which are of paramount importance in the life work of the people.

ELDER ENOCH E. ANDERSON.

Elder Enoch E. Anderson, one of the widely known and truly representative citizens of Van Buren township and whose influence has been constantly exerted in the

line of better and more exalted morality, higher and broader education and general advancement of the community, was born in the township where the greater part of his life has been passed on the 17th of January, 1850. His father was Isaac Anderson, a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, and who came to Indiana as a young man about 1837. Two of his brothers—William and Samuel—came later, the former being killed by the fall of a tree not long after. His family were reared here, but one of them now living, and he in the state of Kansas. Samuel made a permanent home in Wells county, where he became an influential citizen.

August 14, 1841, Isaac was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Camblin, the daughter of Enoch and Margaret Camblin, and the sister of Enoch Camblin now residing at the village of Van Buren, and of whom it was hoped a more extended account could be had in this work. There is little doubt that the entertainment in those early days for the youth of the community was fully as agreeable as of to-day, though it was attained with more trouble, or at least was attended with less attempt at style. The means of travel was mainly on horseback, but with the conditions of the new country there was an open-hearted hospitality not found now, and the social side of living was free from the little envies that so often mar the gatherings of the present. Not having any great amount of means it became necessary for the young married couple to begin their wedded life upon rented ground, their first efforts being on the tract that later became their own. For nearly forty years they worked hand in hand improving a farm of two hundred and twenty acres, rearing a large family, their communion being finally

broken by the death of the husband on the 9th of February, 1879, at the age of sixty-seven. He was one of the earliest members of the Christian church at Van Buren, which was organized about 1858, the first meetings being held in the old Black Creek log school-house located at what is now known as Farrville. He remained active in the affairs of the church, which was removed to the village of Van Buren about 1876, the society now being one of the strongest in the township. The lady who shared the vicissitudes of pioneer life and whose exertions ably seconded her husband's endeavors, is still living in the same residence that was built by their united efforts in 1861. She is a remarkably well preserved lady, whose seventy-eight years weigh lightly, the vigor of mind and elasticity of body being but slightly diminished by the passing of time. Now that she has entered upon the twentieth century she can well take pride in the thought that she was not a cipher in the greatest and most remarkable century known in the history of the world, but that she not only witnessed the transformation but assisted in the development of one portion of the country, being one of the few still living who took active part in changing the wilderness into the advanced condition of to-day. She is the mother of eleven children, all of whom reached maturity and one only—Samuel W.—having passed before her to the farther shore. He offered his services to the government at the outbreak of the Civil war, serving seven months in the Twelfth Indiana. At the organization of the One Hundred and Fifty-third he again responded to the call, going into the trenches at Vicksburg, where he was so exposed that his health became so shattered that he was sent home,

but his death occurred before reaching the old scenes, the end coming at Jonesboro. Seven of the family are still residents of Van Buren, the youngest daughter—Mrs. Effie Harvey—residing with her mother on the old homestead. Enoch Anderson remained with his parents till past his majority, having received such advantages as the home schools afforded. He was married at the age of twenty-one, on February 16, 1871, to Miss Oliva Elizabeth Lees, daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Foster) Lees, whose mother is still residing in the neighborhood at the advanced age of ninety years and retaining to a remarkable degree the strength of earlier faculties, through which she had been a prominent assistant in the years past in making and building up the interests of the community. She is one of the oldest of the county's old residents, having arrived in the county among the earliest, her son Frank, who is now past seventy, being but an infant in arms at the time of her coming. It was while living in Marion that Mrs. Anderson was born, being six years old upon coming to Van Buren. Soon after marriage Mr. and Mrs. Anderson began their operation on the present farm of sixty acres, which was formerly part of his father's homestead and is located in the oil field. Here much effort has been exerted in making improvements, especially in the way of drainage, tiling, etc. For several years Mr. Anderson acted with the Republican party, though latterly he is pronounced in his adherence to the Prohibition party, the ideas being more in accord with his own as to the great needs of the country. He is active in the demands of the party organization, working to the end of a more perfect and advanced civilization.

For a quarter of a century has both of them been actively identified with the Church of Christ, in which his father had been so prominent in early years. Being thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the Master and feeling that some good might result from his greater efforts to further the cause, he began some four years since to advocate publicly the great truths of the faith he believed. He has already attained quite a local reputation as an earnest and consistent evangelist. He has at present two churches to which he administers regularly, one in Wells, the other in Tipton county. With a deep sensibility of the value of religious training, he has taken up the responsibility that goes with the work of a preacher, with a determination to do all in his power to advance the morality and education of the entire neighborhood.

The family of Mr. Anderson consists of one son, Wilbur W., whose wife was Miss Ida Sparks, assisting in the operation of the home farm. They have two children, Stella and Paul. Edith Brown, a bright girl of thirteen, has been given a home in the family for some years.

CHARLES E. BARNETT.

Charles E. Barnett is a son of James and Rebecca F. (Oleacher) Barnett, and was born in Mason county, West Virginia, December 13, 1854. He received a liberal education in the public and private schools of his native state. At the age of twenty-four he started out in life on his own account and came to Delaware county, Indiana. There he engaged in teaching for two years. But the teacher's profession proving uncongenial and for the most part unprofitable,

he began to look around for other employment. This he found in the nursery business at Wabash, Indiana. He traveled for many years in the various duties of this business and has become thoroughly identified with the horticultural interests of the state.

He has continued this business to the present as a grower, dealer and salesman of approved varieties of nursery stock, small fruit, shrubbery and flowers. In this business he has been financially successful and has established an enviable reputation for fair dealing, honesty and integrity.

On the 25th of December, 1888, Mr. Barnett was married to Miss Keturah Gordon, daughter of William I. and Sarah A. Gordon. Her father was a native of Darke county, Ohio, and her mother was born in Ripley county, Indiana. Ervin Gordon, paternal grandfather of Mrs. Barnett, was one of the pioneers of Ripley county. He married his cousin, Sarah Gordon, and they had a family of twelve children, named as follows: William I., Samuel, Newton, Jonathan, Sarah Ann (Mrs. Allen Carmichael), Virginia and Paul. These lived to years of maturity and the others died in infancy or early childhood.

Mrs. Barnett's parents also had a family of twelve children: Cicily, now Mrs. L. Ballard; Virginia, Mrs. Charles Brown; Mary, Mrs. Forrest Wheeler; Keturah, Mrs. C. E. Barnett, of this sketch; Minerva, who married Robert Augustine; May, Mrs. Samuel Auger; Anna, Mrs. Thomas Hamilton; Ervin W., William James and Sarah are deceased.

The Gordon family was established in America by the great-grandparents of Mrs. Barnett. They were natives of Ireland.

The Barnett family was established in America by William Barnett, the great-grandfather of our subject. He was a Frenchman by birth, but emigrated from England and located in Mason county, Virginia, now West Virginia.

He reared a family of eight children, seven of whom lived to years of maturity. These were John, William, Robert, Ann (Mrs. Riffle), Hannah (Mrs. Lewis), Ellen (Mrs. Thompson), Nancy (Mrs. Raymond).

The parents of our subject had ten children, viz.: Christopher Columbus, William Penn, Benjamin B., Isaac F., Charles E., George W., Mary Susan, who is now Mrs. Edward Green, of Montpelier, Indiana; Sarah Ellen, wife of John Childs, of Mason county, West Virginia; James L. and Rebecca F., twins; Rebecca is the wife of William Hall, of Wabash county, Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnett have two children: Gordon R., born January 25, 1889, and Cicily May, born December 25, 1895. Our subject and his estimable wife represent two long established families of America. The Gordon family was represented in the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Barnett is prominently identified with the public affairs in the town of Swayzee and is an active working Republican in politics. He is a member of the town board or city council of Swayzee.

In religious views he is a Methodist. The family is prominent and well known in the community where they have lived for many years.

LEROY HIGHLEY.

LeRoy Highley, a greatly respected farmer and stockman of Richland township, Grant county, Indiana, and a gallant ex-

soldier of the Civil war, was born in Union county, Indiana, January 31, 1844, and is a son of Clarke and Telitha (Wright) Highley, the former of whom was born in Franklin county, Virginia, October 11, 1813, and the latter was also a native of the same county, but their marriage took place in Union county, Indiana. Clarke and Telitha Highley brought their family to Richland township, Grant county, in 1846, and here Clarke Highley entered one hundred and sixty acres in section 15, while his parents, James and Mary (Wright) Highley, also natives of Virginia, came here the same year and entered eighty acres in section 13. James Highley died here in 1860, but his wife had passed away some years previously. To James and wife were born eight children, viz.: Clayborne, deceased; Clarke, father of LeRoy Highley; Lydia (Mrs. Curlingham), deceased; Nicey, now residing in Michigan; Mary Ann, who died in LaPorte county, Indiana; John lives in Richland township, Grant county, Indiana; James died in this township, as also did Thomas.

Clarke Highley died on his farm of five hundred and fifteen acres, in Richland township, in 1889, and here his widow also passed away some five or six years later. To their marriage were born seven children, namely: LeRoy, whose name opens this sketch; Anselom, also a resident of Richland township; Daniel K. is a resident of Washington; James O., William, Mary A., all of Richland township; and Marion, a resident of Carlisle, Indiana.

LeRoy Highley was reared and educated in Richland township, Grant county, Indiana, and here enlisted, in 1864, in Company E, Twenty-third Indiana Volunteer Infan-

try, for one year, was sworn into the United States service at Wabash, Indiana, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. He took part in the battle of Kingston, North Carolina, and for some time was on picket duty at Dalton, Georgia. He was also with General Sherman through the Carolina campaign and was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., May 20, 1865, after having seen service in thirteen states.

LeRoy Highley has made an excellent success both as a stock-raiser and cultivator of the soil, and has as neat a farm of one hundred and fifteen acres as any in the county of Grant. He found a true and faithful helpmate in the person of Mary A. Easley, a native of Richland township and a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Miller) Easley, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in Pennsylvania. Mr. Easley died some time since on his farm in Richland township, where his widow still resides at the great age of ninety years.

Mrs. Mary A. (Easley) Highley was called away in 1884, and Mr. Highley married, in Richland township, Lola Helen Culp, who was born in West Virginia, and to this union have been born five children, viz.: Madge, Lula, Clara, Harriet and Edna Miller.

In politics Mr. Highley, as was his father, is a Republican, and for four years has served as assessor. He is a member of the G. A. R. post at Somerset, Wabash county, and is one of the most widely known residents of Grant county.

GEORGE DAVIS.

The Davis family is a very old family in America and has been very prominently identified with the development of the coun-

try as well as being conspicuous in business, political, social and religious life, and has also shown their patriotic spirit in times of war. There is much that can be said of this family in connection with the development of America and the prominent part they have taken.

Charles Davis, founder of the American branch of this family, was born in Wales, about the year 1700, and in 1724 sailed from Wales to America and first located in Pennsylvania. Here he married a Miss Metcalf and they settled in Chatham county, North Carolina and reared a family of eight children, viz.: John; Thomas, who moved to Grayson county, Virginia, and married a Miss Knox; Sallie married a man named Cox; Tamar, also married a Cox; Retty married a man named Vestal; Hannah married a Mr. Moffett; Mollie married a Mr. Moffett; and Lydia married Mr. Doam, of whom Colonel Carter Doam of Civil war fame is a descendant.

John Davis, son of Charles, was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, and there married Mollie Chamness, and they became the parents of eleven children, as follows: Charles; Joseph; William; John, the grandfather of Jeff Davis; Thomas; Sarah married Joshua Pickett; Mary married George Shugart; Tamar married Job Ratliff; Hannah married Isaac Barker; Elizabeth married Enoch Barker; and Rachel married William Pike.

William Davis, son of John and grandson of Charles, was also born in North Carolina and married Ann Marshall, and their children are as follows: Jacob married Lucy Rose; Joseph; Mary married Stephen Jones; John married first Ruth Hadley and second Lydia Davis, whose first husband

was murdered in Wayne county, Indiana; Simon married Abigail Freeman; Rebecca married Ebenezer Adams; Rachael married Joshua Bond; Ezra married Nellie Hadley; Mark married Rebecca Osborn; and Anna married Ezra Williams.

Joseph Davis, son of William and Ann (Marshall) Davis, was born in North Carolina, Chatham county, October 3, 1785, and May 31, 1807, married Catharine Farmer, who was born January 15, 1787. They removed to Ohio in 1808 and settled in Montgomery county and lived there until 1823, then removed to Wayne county, Indiana, where they passed the remaining years of their lives, he dying January 16, 1876, and she September 9, 1870. Their children were named as follows: Nathan, born in June, 1808, married Hannah Moore and died January 1, 1870; William married Abigail Wright, removed to Howard county, Indiana, and there died in 1861; Mary became the wife of David Baldwin and died in Hamilton county, Indiana; Anna was twice married, first to Newton Baldwin and second to Daniel Thornburg; George married Charlotte Baldwin; Hannah married Daniel Thornburg; John married Caroline Chamness; Edom W. married Keziah Bales; and Lewis died in 1840. All of the above named are deceased except Edom W. and George.

George Davis, son of Joseph and Catharine (Farmer) Davis, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, May 12, 1818. Here he obtained an education such as could be obtained in the pioneer days there, and as the country was new and being developed into fine farm lands he was also obliged to work as only those who were there in those times can explain. Here he passed many long days in the hardest kind of work until

1848, when he came to Grant county, Indiana, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land which had been entered by his uncle, John Davis, and the old patents or deeds to this land are now in the possession of our subject. He gave one acre to school district No. 1, of Liberty township; also gave a site occupied by the Friends church and now owns two hundred and twenty-nine and one-half acres.

On December 15, 1841, George Davis was united in marriage with Charlotte Baldwin, a daughter of John and Charlotte (Payne) Baldwin, and they have ten children born unto them, viz.: Liza Ann, born September 15, 1842, married Calvin Scott and died January 24, 1875, leaving four children, John H., George D., Oliver James and Calvin H., all of whom have been reared by their grandfather, the subject of this sketch; William Frank is a resident of Fairmount and married Eliza Rich and has four children, Luther, Cordia, Stella and Clara; Emily married Levi Scott and reared a family of thirteen children, as follows: Malissa married James Luther, Alvin married Emily Luther, Irvin married May Haisley, Arthur, deceased, Lillie, of Saginaw, Michigan, Lyda married Charles Wilburn and lives in North Carolina, Charlotte, of California, Alonzo, of California, Clellie, Louis, Harrison, and two died in infancy. Mary married John Dougherty, and has one child, Cora Alice; Malissa, deceased; Oliver S. married Eva Jay and has four children, Herman, Harvey, Ida and an infant, deceased; Nathan F. married Hannah Bessom and resides in Tennessee, and she has seven children, Myrtle, a missionary in Mexico, Joseph, Nellie, Levi (deceased), Lawrence, Lloyd and Mary; J. Freemont is deceased;

Catharine married E. Nail and has seven children, Anna, Charlotte, J. Edgar, Nora, Georgia, Lena and Emma; Joseph E. married Ellen Dougherty and had three children, Stella, Eva and Mary, the last named being deceased; Malissa, the fifth child, died of diphtheria when eleven years old.

Charlotte Baldwin, the wife of George Davis, was born and reared to womanhood in Guilford county, North Carolina.

Nathan Farmer, the maternal grandfather of George Davis, was a noted gunsmith during the Revolutionary war and made and repaired a great many of the guns used in the service. He married Hannah Woodard, a daughter of Catherine Best, who came from Germany in 1752; she is the maternal grandmother of our subject. Mr. Davis is a man of high moral character and has at all times opposed the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, having united with the Washingtonian Temperance Union in 1842 and has been true to the obligations taken at that time. So emphatically is he opposed to the use of alcohol that he will not use it for the purpose of dissolving camphor gum.

His first vote was cast for William Henry Harrison and he remembers well when Andrew Jackson was first elected and when the Republican party was formed in 1856; he supported its nominee for the presidency and still affiliates with that party.

FRANKLIN RYBOLT.

Franklin Rybolt was born in Green township, Grant county, Indiana, November 8, 1854. He is a son of Jarrett and Rachael (Foster) Rybolt, early settlers of

the county. They were both natives of Brown county, Ohio, where they were married, in 1851 they came to Indiana and located at Point Isabel. The trip was made in a one-horse wagon, their earthly possessions being stowed away without serious encroachment upon the "rights of the passengers."

Father Rybolt purchased forty acres of land at one dollar and a quarter per acre, the payment for which exhausted all his surplus cash. He then cleared away a plat of ground sufficiently large that the house would be beyond the reach of falling trees, and there erected a primitive log cabin, into which the family moved before the house was daubed or the door hung. But his mother, who was a member of the family, was made so nervous by the howling of wolves near by that she could not sleep, and her husband made a temporary door of clapboards to prevent the wolves entering the cabin.

Soon after locating Mr. Rybolt's horse died, which was a great misfortune to the family. He bought another horse on time and that one died before it was paid for. This experiment was very discouraging, but as time passed the reward of industry became apparent, and ere many years the family was in comfortable circumstances. Franklin Rybolt was born in this pioneer cabin. He attended the public school and a private subscription school taught by Prof. Beaver. At the age of seventeen he passed a teacher's examination and received a certificate from Rev. T. B. Thorpe, LL. D. He taught school one term in Green township, after which he took a teacher's course of Holbrook's Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. Returning home he re-engaged in

teaching, being thus employed in Green township for seven terms, and also taught two terms in Howard county. His teaching was confined to the winter terms, and his summers he devoted to farming. With the close of the term of 1881-2 he abandoned teaching and devoted himself exclusively to agricultural pursuits until 1888. In that year he was elected county recorder of Grant county and assumed the duties of that office in August, 1889, serving four years. In the autumn of 1894 he returned to his farm in Sims township, where he now lives. Mr. Rybolt was elected township assessor of Green township at the age of twenty-one. He was census enumerator of the same township in 1880 and served two years as postmaster of Point Isabel—1880 to 1883.

In connection with his farming interests Mr. Rybolt has been extensively engaged in the stock business, buying, fattening and shipping live stock to distant markets.

Franklin Rybolt became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows about 1878, being initiated in Point Isabel Lodge, No. 503. In this lodge he passed the principal official stations and was elected as representative to the grand lodge of Indiana. On being elected county recorder he transferred his membership to Marion Lodge, No. 96, where he now belongs.

October 24, 1874, Mr. Rybolt was married to Miss Mary Jane Devora, daughter of Elbridge and Deborah (Lenington) Devora. She was born in Grant county, Indiana, of pioneer parents. Mr. and Mrs. Rybolt have had nine children born to them, three of whom are deceased. Cassinna Maria was born October 26, 1875, and died July 6, 1880; Minnie L. was born February 6, 1877, and is now the wife of Homer L.

Trueblood, of Whittier, California; Rachel Blanch, now Mrs. Shockley, was born January 30, 1879; Jarrett was born January 5, 1881, and died September 18, 1883; William Earl was born August 6, 1882, and married Otha Sharp; Christian, born June 21, 1884; Luella was born October 11, 1887; Oral was born November 18, 1889; and Grace D. was born November 9, 1894, and died February 21, 1897. The Rybolt family is of German antecedents and was first established in America by the great-grandfather, William Rybolt, who was the grandfather of Franklin; William located in Pennsylvania and later moved to Ohio.

Franklin Rybolt of this sketch is well and favorably known throughout the entire county of Grant. His official career was an event in his life history of great praise and special commendation, while his life as a private citizen and business man is not only above reproach but a high tribute to his memory when future generations shall have taken the place of the present.

JOEL B. WRIGHT.

Joel B. Wright, a retired farmer now residing in Fairmount, Grant county, Indiana, was born in east Tennessee, near Greeneville, July 7, 1832, and is a son of Jesse and Charity (Reese) Wright, both natives of the state last named.

To Jesse and Charity Wright, the former of whom was a practicing physician, there were born ten children, as follows: Joel B., Elizabeth Jane, Phebe Ann, Jemima Ruth, Peter Harmon, John M., Melinda, Margaret, Adeline and David William.

These children all reached mature years save one, and all have been called away excepting Joel B., of this sketch, and his brother, John M., a practicing physician in Texas, and who lives in the path of the disastrous storm that recently devastated Galveston and other parts of the Lone Star state. David William was the only one of the family born in Grant county, Indiana; Peter Harmon was a practicing physician in Fairmount for several years and here died; all his daughters, except Jemima and Mary, were married and left families.

The Wright family all came to Grant county, Indiana, in 1855, excepting the youngest child, who was born here, as stated above. They settled in Little Ridge settlement, four miles from Fairmount, on a tract of land in the dense wilderness, and here the sons passed their early years in clearing up a farm.

Joel B. Wright received a good education in the common schools of his native state, and was there married February 1, 1854, to Miss Sarah J. Beals, also a native of Greene county, Tennessee, and to this union were born five children, viz.: Abner J., who died unmarried when about thirty years old; Cornelius died when three years old; Milton died of typhoid fever at the age of nineteen years; Charles died in infancy; and Serena M. is now the wife of Leroy Jay, a retired farmer, living in Hamilton county, Indiana.

Mrs. Sarah J. (Beales) Wright died in Fairmount in 1873 and her mortal remains were interred in Little Ridge cemetery, where two of her children are also buried. Mr. Wright next married Harriet Hite, who died eighteen months later of consumption, leaving one child, who passed away

shortly afterward, afflicted with the same disease.

June 12, 1875, Mr. Wright married his third and present wife, Mrs. Adeline E. Haisley, whose maiden name was Howell, and who was born in Clinton county, Ohio. Two children were born to this last mentioned marriage, but both are now deceased.

On coming to Indiana Mr. Wright engaged in the milling business, sawing lumber and grinding grain; he later was employed in a woolen mill for a couple of years, and for the next four years was a shoe merchant in Fairmount. On marrying his present wife Mr. Wright disposed of his stock of merchandise and took upon himself the management of his wife's farm, which he conducted about fourteen years.

About 1889 Mr. Wright and family came to Fairmount to live, but here he was not engaged in any special business. He has served as administrator of several estates, makes collections, pays taxes, deals in real estate, etc. He has been one of the trustees of the Fairmount Academy for nearly thirteen years and in this capacity has handled considerably property.

In politics Joel B. Wright was a Republican from the formation of that party until 1884, when he allied himself with the Prohibition party, to which he still continues to be loyal. He has never sought a public office, yet he has filled several of the minor offices of his township as a matter of public duty or patriotism. He was at one time a "know-nothing," and this was the only secret order with which he ever affiliated. With his wife and daughter he is a member of the Society of Friends, as were his parents before him.

The paternal grandparents of Joel B.

Wright were of English extraction, and in an early day removed from South Carolina to Tennessee; the paternal grandmother was of German descent.

JOHN FURNISH.

John Furnish, one of the prominent and highly respected citizens of Mill township, Grant county, Indiana, was born October 17, 1838, in what is now known as Fairmount township, Grant county, and is a son of James and Nancy (Higgins) Furnish, parents of four children, born in the following order: John, whose name opens this paragraph; Tamar Jane, deceased; Frances Q., widow of John Hinton; and Martha James, deceased.

James Furnish, father of the above named children, was born in Kentucky, and in 1818 came to Indiana and located in Franklin county, where he lived until 1837. He next lived in Jefferson township, Grant county, one year, and then moved to the township in which his son John was born, settled on a farm entered from the government by his father, Benjamin W. Furnish, judge of the probate court in an early day. The father of Benjamin W. was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and the maternal grandfather, John Higgins, was captain of a company in the war of 1812. Milton Furnish, an uncle of John Furnish, fought through the Mexican war, and Mrs. John Furnish's great-grandfather and grandfather, John Garrison and Benjamin Havens, were also soldiers in the war of 1812, military ardor seemingly being an inherent essential in the nature of each family, paternal and maternal.

John Furnish was about six years of age when he lost his parents and was taken by his paternal grandfather to be reared. John assisted on his grandfather's farm until fifteen years old, and then began to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he worked five years, and then, at the age of twenty, rented his grandfather's old farm, which he cultivated until the spring of 1861, when he removed to another farm in Fairmount township.

August 6, 1861, John Furnish enlisted in Company F, Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Anderson, Indiana, and assigned to General Buell's command. Later he was transferred to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. His first engagement was at New Madrid, Missouri, but he later fought at Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg (as a sapper and miner), and Carrion Crow Bayou, his last engagement taking place in March, 1863. While in camp at Algiers (opposite New Orleans, on the Mississippi river), in February, 1864, Mr. Furnish was wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a comrade, the result being the amputation of the left arm at the shoulder, the operation taking place at the New Orleans University Hospital March 11, 1864, when he was honorably discharged.

On his return to Grant county, the same year, Mr. Furnish was elected the assessor of Fairmount township, and in the spring of 1865 he entered Purdy University or Business College, at Indianapolis, was graduated and returned to Fairmount township, where he taught school from 1865 to 1867. Mr. Furnish then served twelve months as deputy sheriff under Alexander Buchanan,

and was appointed, the next year, deputy auditor under William Neal, which position he filled three years; from 1869 to 1872 he served as sergeant-at-arms in the state senate of Indiana; in 1870 was census enumerator for Grant county, and then moved to Delaware county, served as deputy auditor under Abraham J. Buckles for four years, and in 1875 moved to and lived on a farm in Delaware county two years; he next bought a farm in Montgomery county, Kansas, on which he lived until the fall of 1878, when he was elected township clerk for two years, but in 1879 moved to Wichita, Kansas, where for a few months he conducted a hotel, then sold out, but continued his residence there for two years; he then went to Kingman county and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, on which he lived until 1889, and while there served as doorkeeper of the house of representatives from 1885 to 1887, and was also railroad commissioner in 1887.

In 1890 Mr. Furnish returned to and settled in Jonesboro, Mill township, Grant county, Indiana, where he is now living in quiet retirement. It was in this town that John Furnish married, December 29, 1859, Martha J. Garrison, a native of the town and a daughter of Reuben and Levina (Havens) Garrison, and this union has been blessed with five children, viz.: James W., Nancy A., Minnie B., Reuben S. and Thomas G.

Mr. Furnish has been an Odd Fellow since 1865, and is also a member of Magnolia Post, G. A. R., of Jonesboro. The Furnish family is one of the most highly respected in Mill township, and all are honored for their individual merits.

Benjamin F. Furnish, and uncle of John

Furnish, was drafted into the United States service during the Civil war and served one year, and while traveling by railroad was injured and was soon afterward discharged from service. Mrs. Furnish also had two brothers that enlisted in the Civil war, John and Henry W. John was a member of Company F, Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and died in the service; and Henry W. was a member of Company A, Eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served four years and four months, and is now a resident of Jefferson township, Grant county.

WILLIAM R. COOMLER.

William R. Coomler, a gallant ex-soldier of the late Civil war and now a highly respected citizen and prominent politician of Jonesboro, Grant county, Indiana, is a native of Ohio, being born in Montgomery county, near Dayton, May 8, 1841, the son of Jacob and Mary (Hoffman) Coomler. Jacob Coomler moved with his family from their native state of Ohio to Indiana in 1842, selecting a farm in Wabash county as their future home. There William R. spent his boyhood days, assisting his father on the farm and attending school during the winter months. The schools of that day, however, were not like those of today; they were principally conducted in log school-houses, and the pedagogues were not very brilliant. He remained under the parental roof until 1861, when he returned to Ohio, going to Butler county, where he worked out on a farm, remaining there but a few months, as, when the call was given for volunteers to defend the nation's flag, William R. was one of the first to respond, and on June 10, 1861, enlisted as a private

in Company G, Twelfth Ohio Infantry, for three years. He went with his company into West Virginia, and first became engaged in the battle at Scarey Creek, and the second engagement was the deadly second battle of Bull Run, in which he was wounded by a minie ball, which, striking him just below the nose, passed through the cheek bone and came out just in front of the right ear. It was a very serious wound and rendered him unconscious for several hours. He was first taken to the Alexandria field hospital, then to the hospital at David's Island, near New York city, where he remained for about four and one-half months, when he was discharged on account of disability occasioned by the wound he received on the 17th day of January, 1863, having spent the greater part of two years in serving his country.

After receiving his discharge Mr. Coomler returned to his old home in Wabash county, Indiana, remaining there two years; then rented another farm for the term of one year, when he moved on his father's farm, living there until 1880, at which time he removed to Grant county, purchasing a farm of eighty acres in Green township, where he lived until 1892, when he came to Jonesboro.

Mr. Coomler was engaged from 1892 until 1894 in the hardware business, in which he was successful. Mr. Coomler is a wide-awake and enterprising citizen, always interested in whatever is for the betterment of the general welfare and public interest, and in 1895 he was appointed superintendent of the paving of the brick streets of his native city, and after the completion of the same he became interested in the insurance business, in which he has met with marked success.

In August, 1863, Mr. Coomler was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Moore, daughter of Thomas and Mildred Moore. To this union have been born twelve children, six of whom are living, namely: Rosetta, who is now the wife of J. L. Morrison, of Normal, Indiana; Morton E., who is following his father in patriotism and is now in the First Light Artillery in the Philippine islands; Elva, the wife of Burton Rush, living in Green township, Grant county; Emma, wife of John Laprell, a merchant tailor of Jonesboro; and Elmer E. and Myrtle, who are still under the parental roof.

In 1886 Mr. Coomler was elected county commissioner to fill an unexpired term of William Ayres, serving over two years in that capacity, and was rewarded for his attentiveness to business and capability in doing so and was again elected county commissioner, serving from 1891 to 1894, and in 1901 was elected county assessor by thirty-five hundred majority. Politically Mr. Coomler is a Republican, and has always been an ardent worker for his party.

Mr. Coomler is a member of Magnolia Post, No. 409, G. A. R., of Jonesboro, in which he is a past-post commander and has filled many of the offices in this order. He is also a consistent member of the Christian church, to which he and his family liberally contribute.

Mr. Coomler has ever been an industrious citizen and a useful one. He has been a good manager, has made a success of his business, and he and his family enjoy the unfeigned esteem of all who know them.

DENNIS HAISLEY.

Dennis Haisley is a well-known farmer and is a trustee of Liberty township, where he was born August 26, 1859. His pater-

nal ancestors were English, and came to America during colonial days and assisted in freeing their adopted land from British dominion. The first members of the family in America settled in Pennsylvania, and some of their descendants removed to North Carolina, where John Haisley, the father of Dennis, was born November 6, 1817. He came to Indiana from North Carolina and for a time resided in Wayne county, whence in 1838 he came to Grant county and settled on land entered by his father in 1836, in section 14, in Liberty township, and lived here until 1877, when he removed to Marion, Indiana, and passed the remaining years of his life, which ended November 6, 1879.

John and Ann (Hawkins) Haisley were the parents of ten children: Jane, now Mrs. Jesse Carey; Emily and Elmina, twins; Allen resides in Cincinnati, Ohio; Calvin is dead; Susanna is now Mrs. Elwood Scott, of Pickering, Ontario, Canada; Harvey and Harlan reside at Fairmount; Dennis is the subject of this sketch; and one died in infancy.

Dennis Haisley attended the district schools of his native township and the graded schools of Marion. In 1878 he engaged in farming, to which vocation he had been reared. He now owns seventy acres of well-improved and valuable land, and is numbered among the leading men of his township. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1898 was appointed to fill an unexpired term of two years as trustee of Liberty township, and as his conduct in office was satisfactory his fellow townsmen in 1900 elected him to the office for a term of four years. He is prominent as an Odd Fellow, being a member of Subordinate, Encampment and Rebekah lodges, and hav-

ing passed the chairs in Fairmount Lodge, No. 381, and represented the lodge in the grand lodge.

July 1, 1882, Mr. Haisley married Louisa Gross, daughter of Philip and Mahala (Faulkerson) Gross. She was born June 6, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Haisley have five children, viz.: Minnie A., born December 3, 1883; Ethel M., born August 21, 1886; John W., born October 24, 1888; Susie J., born December 25, 1890; and Paul, born February 28, 1894.

Philip Gross was born in Germany, and after coming to the United States enlisted as a volunteer soldier in the Civil war, and while in the service was taken sick and died in a hospital in New Orleans in December, 1863, where his remains were buried. He was the father of the following children: Lottie, now Mrs. Wade, resides in South Tennessee; Washington resides in Marion; Mrs. Haisley; Julia is deceased, and was Mrs. Marshall Newell, of Illinois. The mother of Mrs. Haisley was born in Virginia and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, aged sixty-two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Haisley are members of the Friends church.

OYSTER BAY HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

Oyster Bay Hotel and Restaurant is one of the most popular places in the gas belt of Indiana, and is an example of what perseverance and business sagacity, coupled with courteous treatment of the public, can accomplish. The growth of this place of business has been remarkable, and it now enjoys an enviable reputation with the citizens

of Marion, and the traveling public. Only a few years ago the Oyster Bay began business in one room, but under the able management of its proprietors, Messrs. Graham & Rippy, it soon grew in favor and the business increased until now it serves as large a number of people daily as any eating-house in the city.

The dining-room is very large, and the table is daily provided with a variety of wholesome and well-prepared dishes. The meats are especially delicious, as the proprietors do their own butchering. There is also a lunch counter, where short orders are furnished at all hours. The sleeping rooms are large and well furnished, and all are occupied every night. The sample-room is clean and orderly, and its service equal to any in the city. The entire building is lighted by electricity and heated by natural gas, and is supplied with other modern improvements. All the different departments are under the direct management of the proprietors, and they devote their entire time to the business, giving attention to its every detail. Mr. Graham is ably assisted by his amiable wife, who spends much time at the desk and at once makes strangers feel at home.

Vance Graham, senior member of the firm, was born March 7, 1857, and is the sixth of seven children born unto A. V. and Celia Graham, natives of Indiana. He was reared on a farm, attended the district schools until nineteen years of age, after which, for five years, he worked in flouring-mills in Johnson and Carroll counties. Coming to Marion, he served in the employ of Hon. James Charles three years, when he opened a small restaurant that was the beginning of the Oyster Bay. He married in

Carroll county, March 1, 1880, Sarah Catherine, daughter of Eli and Susannah (Ridenour) Huff, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham have two children: Frederick O. and Daisy M. Mrs. Graham and daughter are members of the Presbyterian church.

George Alfred Rippy was born in Leesburg, Kosciusko county, Indiana. He was the third child of C. D. and Eugenie Rippy. When merely a boy he went to the Rocky Mountains, where he lived in Idaho and Montana for a number of years. Coming back to the east he located in Philadelphia, where he lived for four years previous to coming to Marion. Mr. Rippy has been an extensive traveler and is well acquainted in almost all parts of this country and has been identified in the light harness horse business in many places.

Graham & Rippy are proprietors of what is known as the Oyster Bay training and sale stable of Marion, where they have a competent trainer and are handling some of the best horses for speed in Indiana. Prominent among which are Oyster Bay Jack, Quline, Con Belle, and a number of others of more than local reputation.

WILLIAM R. BAIRD.

Among our most prominent citizens we find the name of William R. Baird, who served his country during the Civil war and has ever shown honor to the flag of our nation, and is ever ready when the appointed time comes, the 30th of May, to assist in decorating the graves of his brave comrades,

who were less fortunate than he. Further mention of his war record will be given below.

William R. Baird is a native of Ohio, was born in Guernsey county, April 27, 1835, is a son of William F. and Jane (Henderson) Baird, and is one of nine children born to his parents, there being five sons and four daughters, six of this number are still living.

That this was a patriotic family is shown by the fact that four of the five sons were in the service during the Civil war, all enlisting in different regiments—one of which sons lost his life during an engagement.

William F. Baird, father of William R., removed his family from their native state of Ohio to Indiana in 1852, locating in Washington township, Grant county. He was a shoemaker by trade, which he carried on in connection with farming. He lived to advanced age of ninety years.

When William R. Baird was but a small boy, he began making his own living by working out on a farm; he then learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until August 11, 1862, when he offered his service in defense of the country, enlisted and was appointed second sergeant in Company I, One Hundred and First Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He went with his company to Kentucky, where they were engaged in pursuing General Bragg, their first engagement being at Perrysville; he was also engaged in the pursuit of General Morgan. His time of service was cut short, owing to failing health, and he was discharged on account of disability in April, 1863. He then returned to Jonesboro, Grant county, Indiana, but was in feeble health, unable to work. Upon regaining his health he became

engaged in the drug business with his father-in-law, Dr. Pierce. He then spent some few years in Kansas where he purchased a farm, but finding it more pleasant, as well as more profitable, to be among his friends and relatives, returned to the place of his nativity.

In October, 1857, Mr. Baird was united in marriage with Miss Sarah, the genial and lovable daughter of Dr. Pierce. To this union were born seven children, named in order of birth as follows, viz.: John A., William, Charles, Arthur, Edward, Flora and Lula.

Politically Mr. Baird is an active Republican and takes a prominent part in the party work of his community. He is not only a devout member of the Methodist Protestant church, but assists in many meetings, and may be said to be local preacher, in which capacity he has done much good.

Mr. Baird has been a member of the Masonic order for thirty-seven years, in which he is also an active worker and has rendered that order much valuable assistance during his many years' membership; he is also an ardent worker in the G. A. R. post, of Jonesboro. Socially, Mr. Baird, with his family enjoy the society of the best people of Jonesboro and are a highly respected family.

EMANUEL PENCE.

Emanuel Pence, prominent as a citizen and farmer of Richland township, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, July 7, 1832, and is a son of the honored pioneer, Lewis and Savilla (Norman) Pence, whose life-history may be found in the sketch of Lewis J. Pence.

Emanuel Pence was but ten years of age when brought to Grant county by his parents, and may be classed among the young pioneers, as he assisted in clearing up the parental farms in Richland township, being brought here at the age of thirteen. He has always followed the vocation to which he was reared.

In 1856, in Franklin township, Grant county, Mr. Pence married Miss Mary F. Coffman, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of John and Margaret (Baker) Coffman, who came from the Keystone state to Grant county in an early day and developed a farm from the wilds of Franklin township. To Mr. and Mrs. Pence have been born five children: Edward G., who died young; Milo, a resident of Converse; Mrs. Laura J. Snyder, on the home farm; William S. (married) and David F., also on the parental homestead, but Mrs. Pence passed away in 1882.

In politics Mr. Pence is a stalwart Republican, and is quite active in his work for the party. He is classed with the most prosperous agriculturist of his township, and his farm of one hundred and sixty acres in section 27, Richland township, which he cleared up from the woods, is now in a good state of cultivation and is a model of neatness and fruitfulness. Like all the rest of this pioneer family, he ranks high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

LEWIS J. PENCE.

Lewis J. Pence, one of the oldest and most honored of the citizens of Richland township, Grant county, Indiana, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, January 18, 1829, and is a son of Lewis and Savilla

(Norman) Pence, the former of whom was born in Virginia and was a son of Lewis and Elizabeth Pence, natives of Germany, who first located in Virginia on coming to America and later emigrated to Champaign county, Ohio, where they passed the remainder of their lives.

To Lewis and Elizabeth Pence were born nine children, viz.: Jacob, who died in Ohio; Susan became the wife of George Myers and died in Grant county, Indiana; Mrs. Kate Bayler died in Champaign county, Ohio; Mrs. Millie Bloce also died in the same county; Martin came to Grant county in 1846, entered land, and here passed away; Adam died in Champaign county, Ohio; Mrs. Barbara Philips died in Somerset, Wabash county, Indiana; Millie (second) was first Mrs. Nun, and next Mrs. Laing, and died in Miami county, Indiana, and Lewis, the father of Lewis J.

Lewis Pence attended school in Virginia until taken, when still a boy, to Champaign county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and was married in 1823. In 1842 he came to Grant county, settled one mile north of Marion and there made his home until 1845, when he came to Richland township and in 1846 entered one hundred and sixty acres of woodland in section 27, where he was compelled to clear a space large enough for the erection of a log cabin. He was perceiving, however, cleared off all the timber from his original entry and added to it until he at one time owned one thousand and one hundred acres of fine farm land, and was considered to be the best farmer in the township. In politics he was first a Whig, but on the disintegration of that party became identified with the Republicans and always took a lively interest in his party's success.

On this homestead his wife passed away, September 1, 1874, and his own lamented death took place February 1, 1875.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Pence were seven in number, namely: Christian, who was born in Ohio, but died a farmer of Richland township, Grant county, Indiana; Mary was the wife of John Highley, and also died in this township; Lewis J. is the subject proper of this sketch; Solomon resides near Mier; Emanuel, in Richland township; Lemuel in Grundy county, Missouri, and Barbara died in Richland township in 1846.

Lewis J. Pence was reared in Ohio until his fifteenth year, when he came to Grant county, Indiana, with his parents, whom he assisted in clearing up the homestead in the woods, and partly cleared up his own farm, which had been entered for him by a cousin, Samuel Long. Mr. Pence remained on the parental homestead until he was twenty-three years old and then settled on his own property, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, and built himself a log cabin in the woods. This land he has since cleared off and put under a high state of cultivation, has erected upon it a handsome dwelling and substantial barns and other farm buildings, and now has one of the best farms in the county.

January 1, 1852, L. J. Pence married, in Richland township, Miss Elizabeth Fisher, who was born in Union county, Indiana, and is a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Moss) Fisher, who were born near Richmond, Virginia, early located in Union county, Indiana, and in 1848 came to Grant county, and bought a timber tract in Richland township, and wrought from the wilderness a profitable farm. On this homestead Mrs. Fisher

died in 1854, and six weeks later Mr. Fisher was called away. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Fisher; Deliah died in Sweetzer in 1895; Mrs. Frances Sexton died in Howard county in 1892; David was accidentally killed in Richland township, Grant county; Jonathan resides in Howard county; Daniel died in the army in 1862; Mrs. Pence is next in order of birth; Mrs. Martha Crane died in Miami county in 1853; Mary died in 1854; Catharine died in Union county when two years old and Lydia died in Richland township, Grant county, in 1879.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis J. Pence are five in number, viz.: Mary S., born April 19, 1852, is the wife of William Wimmer, of Greene township and the mother of the following children: Aaron Sherman, Clarence M., Wilbur Orthello, Abalulah Magdalena, Gi Lindley, Letitia (deceased), Galura, Mrs. Melissa Jones, Arthur Abner, Alvah Loren, Dora and Mancelona. David Monroe Pence, born in 1854, resides with his father, Theodore Freeman Pence was born in 1855, married Belle Payne, lives in Jackson township, Miami county, and has seven children, viz.: Mary Belle, Edith May, Lewis Raymond, Rose Pearl, James Monroe, and William Hobart, who died in July, 1898; Erl N. Pence is the seventh child born to L. F. and wife; William C. Pence was born in 1860. Amanda Rosetta Pence died in September 9, 1871, aged five years, seven months and ten days.

Lewis J. Pence is, politically, an active Republican and fraternally is a member of Converse Lodge, No. 601, F. & A. M. and stands to-day among the most substantial and highly respected citizens of Grant county.

GEORGE EDWIN WHEAT DULING (DECEASED).

"He giveth his beloved sleep." On September 2, 1894, George Edwin Wheat Duling sank to sleep, leaving a beautiful and unfading record to attest the truth of his having lived and wrought and now passed on to a higher field of labor. He was born in Fairmount township, Grant county, Indiana, August 15, 1854, here grew to manhood, and here died, his personal traits being such as to draw to himself lasting friendships and strengthen those ties already formed. His life was singularly pure and beautiful, and had glided smoothly along to its meridian, where the golden mists of hope lie warm over the mountain tops, and the clouds of sorrow, asleep in the clear blue of the mid-day sky, gave no hint of the storm about to burst and carry his tempest tossed boat into the harbor of eternal life. Devoted to wife and children, he was happiest when seated with them at his fireside, they being to him what clubs, politics, or fame is to other men, and the petty cares of the day melted under his genial presence as the hoar frost disappears before the noon-day sun. He was a staunch and loyal friend, willing to sacrifice personal comfort and convenience to effect the good of another. The history of his life is briefly told. As a lad he attended the public schools of his native township and there acquired his education. At the age of twenty years he left school and engaged in farming, a calling in which he persevered until his death.

October 8, 1881, Mr. Duling was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Latham, daughter of Thomas Peter and Sina Margaret (Duling) Latham, the union resulting

in the birth of five daughters, namely: Jessie, born January 18, 1882; Blanche, born September 19, 1883; Myrtle, born February 7, 1886; Hazel, born August 18, 1889; and Georgia, born July 27, 1894. These children were the delight of his heart and he took great pleasure in planning for their future, that it might be useful and good. In politics he was a Republican. Public-spirited and generous, he was interested in all that pertained to the general welfare and ever ready with both time and money to help advance any enterprise looking to the improvement of the commonwealth. The hand of aid was ready to be extended to the needy ones of earth, and it was not an empty one, many a grateful recipients of his bounty blessing the kind giver, whose help was so unostentatious and timely. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Protestant church, foremost in every good work, and his death was the cause of widespread sorrow throughout the entire community.

Thomas Peter Latham, the father of Mrs. Duling, was a son of George L. and Lucinda (Bunnell) Latham, and was born in Virginia on October 20, 1832. He was a harnessmaker by trade and piled his craft in Coshoc-ton county, Ohio, whither he moved at an early day, and which was his home until he came to Fairmount in 1881, and where he lived until his death, October 18, 1898. His wife, Sina Margaret Duling, was born December 1, 1832, and reared a family of five children, namely: George Edmond, born July 2, 1858, a resident of Columbus, Ohio; Caroline, widow of George Edwin Wheat Duling, was born in Coshoc-ton county, Ohio, January 26, 1860; Mary, born January 20, 1862, married Dr. William Thomas, of Fairmount, and died De-

cember 27, 1888; Joel, born July 24, 1868, married Miss Nettie Maddy; Myrtle, born January 8, 1870; and Iona, born February 24, 1873, now the wife of Dr. Vigus. Mrs. Duling is a lady of many estimable qualities and has a large circle of warm friends in Fairmount and the surrounding country.

JOSEPH A. WEST.

Joseph A. West, a most prominent citizen of Mier, Richland township, Grant county, Indiana, and a well-known dealer in real estate, including town lots and farm property, also a dealer in live stock and merchandise, has been a resident of Grant county since 1852. He is a native of Champaign county, Ohio, was born April 16, 1850, and is a son of Nathaniel and Mary A. (Knapp) West, the former of whom was born in Kentucky and the latter in Ohio.

Nathaniel West was reared in Kentucky and was a live-stock dealer and drover, but removed to Ohio, in which state he was married. He was in the habit of coming to Indiana and buying stock and driving it to Champaign county, Ohio, but in 1852, came to Indiana to remain; built a log cabin in the woods at what is now Marion, and engaged extensively in stock dealing. He did not live long, however, after coming to Indiana, as his death occurred in 1855, but his widow still resides at Mier, at the somewhat advanced age of eighty-two years. To the marriage of Nathaniel West and Mary A. Knapp were born five children; viz.: Sarah E., married to a Mr. Lillard, a farmer of Marion; James M., who enlisted at LaRue, Ohio, in 1861, in the Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for the three

months' service, and at the expiration of his term of enlistment veteranized in the same company; served until the close of the war, and died in Marion, although his home, after the Civil war, was in Wells county, Indiana; William R., resides at Sycamore, Indiana; Taylor enlisted, at the age of fourteen years in 1863, in the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, served until the war closed, and died in Mier, in 1876; the remaining child is Joseph A., the subject of this sketch.

Joseph A. West was reared and educated in Grant county and began business on his own account by farming and dealing in stock buying and selling horses and cattle in Illinois and elsewhere, going, indeed as far southwest as Shreveport, Louisiana, and driving his purchases as far as Topeka, Kansas, being at times as long as four months on the road; he has also dealt in stock in Texas, and has driven it across the Indian Territory many times. In 1881 he located at Mier, Grant county, Indiana, and has since been engaged in various kinds of trading, as is indicated at the opening of this sketch.

Mr. West was united in marriage in Sims township, Grant county, in 1880, to Miss Jane Zirkle, a native of the township and a daughter of Willis and Amanda Zirkle, who came from Ohio in an early day and opened up a large farm of fully three hundred acres, on which Mr. Zirkle died in 1881; his widow is now a resident of Swayzee, Grant county.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. West has been blessed with three children, born in the following order: Vesta, Frank and Glenn. In politics Mr. West is a Democrat. As a business man he has made his way through the world by his own keen knowledge of

men and things, and by his quick perception of business opportunities as they have presented themselves. He has risen to opulence and influence, and is one of the respected residents of his township.

GEORGE M. KOCHER.

The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch is manager of the Marion branch of the Terre Haute Brewing Company, at Marion, and he is numbered among the energetic and successful business men of that city. He is of German extraction, his grandparents having emigrated to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania, where his father, John Kocher, was born.

John Kocher learned the trade of carpenter, and was united in marriage with Maggie Moeler. They came to Indiana and became pioneers of Huntington county, settling on government land. Here John Kocher improved a home and followed his trade successfully for many years. He accumulated a competency, but placing too much confidence in his fellow men he lost much of his property by acting as surety for others.

In 1886 he was stricken with partial paralysis and thus became incapacitated for further work at his trade. He still resides at Fort Wayne.

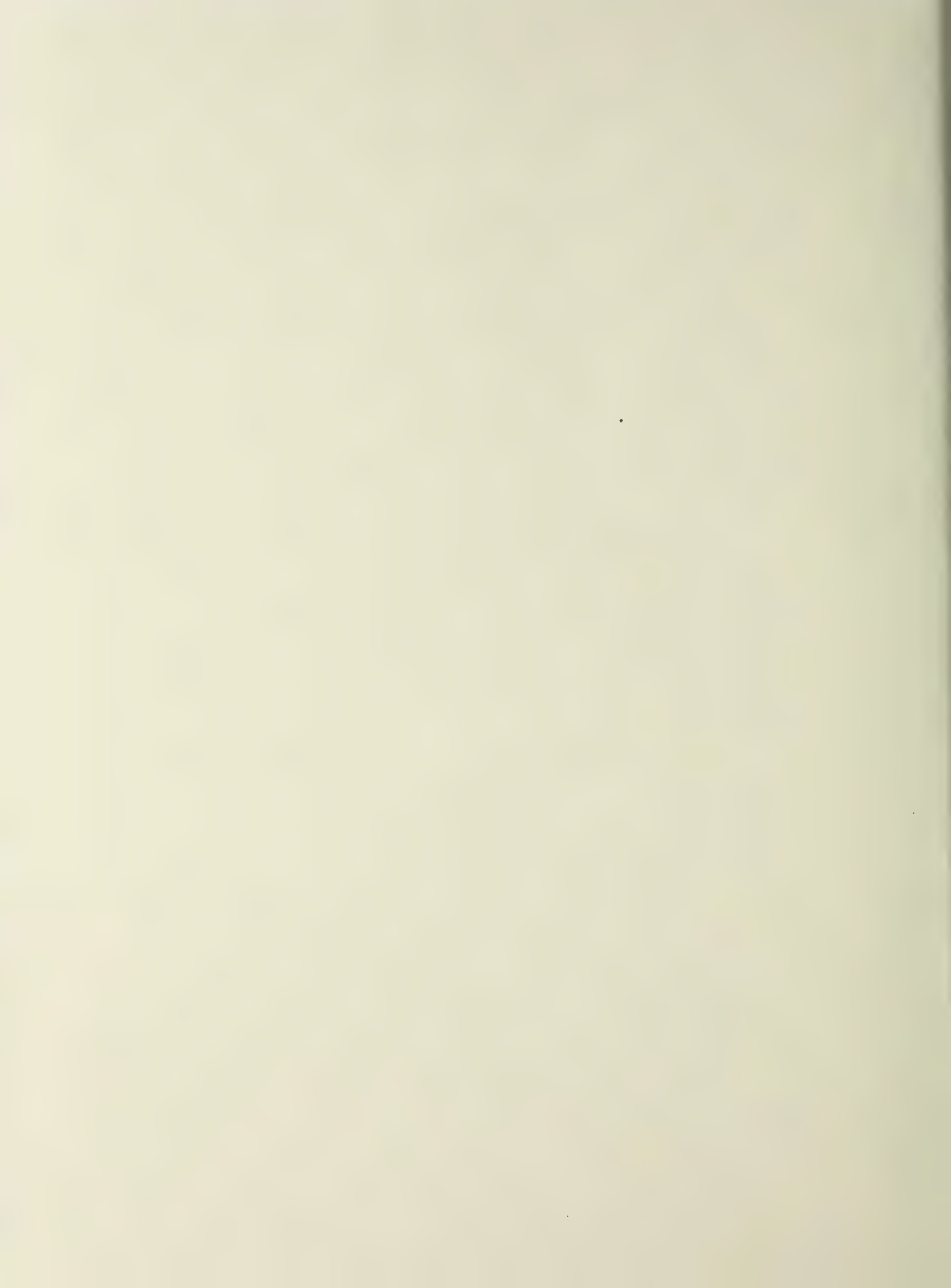
George M. Kocher is one of the six children born to John and Maggie (Moeler) Kocher. He was born in Huntington county, Indiana, October 26, 1869, where the early years of his life were passed. He attended the common schools but his school days were limited to his early childhood days, as he left the school room when eight

years old. As a boy he worked for the neighbors and subsequently was employed in a box factory at Fort Wayne until 1885, when he accepted a position with the Cent-liver Brewing Company of that city, whom he served about three years, and, being promoted as manager of the bottling department, proved his ability and trustworthiness to such an extent that the firm made him their representative at Marion, and he here faithfully cared for their interests for three and one-half years. His business qualifications were noticed by others, and when the Terre Haute Brewing Company decided to locate a branch at Marion they entrusted its management of Mr. Kocher and he has looked after their interests in Grant county since that date. Under his able management the business has steadily increased until now there are distributed from this point about six thousand five hundred barrels of beer annually, and the business gives

employment to five men and ten horses. The main plant of the Terre Haute Brewing Company is located in the city from which it takes its name, and has a capacity of four hundred and fifty thousand barrels per year.

George M. Kocher was united in marriage October 28, 1896, with Miss Daisy Slack, and they have one daughter, Margaret M., born April 28, 1899. Mr. Kocher has been frugal, industrious and consequently successful. He commenced a poor boy and without being aided by any one financially he has accumulated considerable property. His comfortable home, located at 307 North Adams street, was built by him and is worth several thousand dollars. He also owns other residence property in this city. Socially he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Royal Arcanum. In politics he acts independent of party ties.





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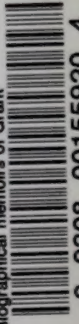


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